THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXXVIII.—No. 1.]

JANUARY, 1930.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during the first half of December, but in the third week of the month there was a slight net improvement. The influence of increased employment in connection with the Christmas trade and traffic had a relatively smaller effect on the numbers unemployed in all industries taken together than in other recent years, and this appears to have been due largely to the very inclement weather of November and early December, which affected most outdoor occupations, and to a decline in some other important industries, notably the textile trades. In the last week of the month there was the usual heavy increase in unemployment, due to the discharge of temporary Christmas workers and the extension of holidays in a number of industries.

A comparison of the figures for 25th November and 16th December shows that there was a general decline in the mining group of industries, in building and public works contracting, and in the cement, pottery, glass, pig iron, leather, and chocolate and confectionery industries and most of the textile trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the iron and steel trades (except pig iron), in the shipbuilding, and distributive industries, and also in hotel and boarding-house and dock and harbour services.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 11·1 at 16th December, as compared with 11.0 at 25th November, 1929, and 11·1 at 17th December, 1928. percentage wholly unemployed at 16th December, 1929, was 8.9, as compared with 8.8 at 25th November, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped remained at 2·2. For males alone the percentage at 16th December, 1929, was 12·3, and for females 8·1. At 25th November, 1929, the corresponding percentages were $12 \cdot 1$ and 7.9. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th December, 1929, was approximately 1,341,000, of whom 1,037,000 were men and 245,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 25th November, 1929, it was 1,323,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women; and at 17th December, 1928, it was 1,312,000, of whom 1,036,000 were men and 216,000 were women. At 30th December, 1929, the total number registered had risen to 1,552,000, as compared with 1,565,000 at 31st December, 1928.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during December resulted in an increase of about £1,200 in the weekly full-time wages of about 19,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £1,635 in those of 8,500 workpeople.

The principal groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were changed during the month were those employed in brush and broom manufacture, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of pieceworkers and by 1/4d. per hour in the case of certain classes of timeworkers; and slate quarrymen in North Wales, who sustained reductions of 8d. per day in their standard rates of pay and of 3d. per day in their minimum wage. Other workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included iron puddlers and millmen in Scotland, penmakers in the Birmingham district, and switchboard and sub-station attendants employed in the electricity supply industry in various districts.

The changes in wages so far reported to the Department for the year 1929, in the industries for which statistics are compiled, are estimated to have resulted in net increases of £12,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 137,500 workpeople, and in net decreases of £91,650 in those of 915,500 workpeople. In 1928 there were net increases of £21,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 217,000 workpeople, and net decreases of £163,800 in those of 1,615,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st January, 1930, 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 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 57. The corresponding figures for both a month ago and a year ago were 67 and 59 respectively. The fall in the percentages since a month ago was mainly due to lower prices for

eggs.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families; accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any

changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December, was 17. In addition, 15 disputes which began before December were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople in the disputed in all disputes in December (in ladic). involved in all disputes in December (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 5,900, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during December was about 41,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in 1929 was about 8,283,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 532,000. The figures for 1928 were 1,388,000 days and 124,000 workpeople, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN 1929.

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT:

EMPLOYMENT in 1929 was rather better, on the whole, than in 1928. The number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 in employment reached an estimated average of 10,191,000, as compared with 10,007,000 in 1928 and 10,003,000 in 1927. The average rate of unemployment among insured persons was 10·5 per cent. in 1929 (wholly unemployed 8·2 per cent. and temporarily stopped 2·3 per cent.) as compared with 10·8 per cent. in 1928 (wholly unemployed 8·2 per cent. and temporarily stopped 2·6 per cent.).

The average percentages of insured persons recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 1921 to 1929 have been as follows:—

1921	 17.0*	1926*	 -	12.5
1922	 14.3	1927		9.7
1923	 11.7	1928		10.8
1924	 10.3	1929		10.5
1925	 11.3			

The corresponding percentages for each month of 1929, together with the numbers (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges at or near the end of each month, are given in a Table

In the first five months of the year unemployment was at a higher level than in the corresponding period of the previous year, but was rather lower than the mean of the six years 1922-25 and 1927-28. The seasonal improvement was delayed in the latter part of February and the early part of March by the very severe weather of that period, which particularly affected the building industry and other outdoor occurrence including the mining industry and of that period, which particularly affected the building industry and other out-door occupations, including the mining industries other than coalmining. There was a rapid improvement, however, in the second half of March, and from the end of that month the figures followed a comparatively normal seasonal trend until the end of November. As compared with 1928, unemployment was less severe in the second half of the year, mainly due to the fact that in 1928 there was a setback, between the end of April and the end of June, in six important industries, viz.: coalmining, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the cotton, woollen and worsted, and linen textile industries, and boot and shee manufacture: and this continued industries, and boot and shoe manufacture; and this continued until the end of November. In 1929, however, there was no serious fluctuation of this kind. The percentage rate of unemployment fell from 12.2 in January to 9.6 in June, and rose to 11.0 in November. The increase in the second half of the year was therefore slightly less than in 1928, when the percentage rose between June and November from 10.7 to 12.2, but rather greater than in 1927, when it rose from 8.8 to 10.0 per cent.

During the five months May to September inclusive, there was little change in the rate of unemployment; but the close of the summer season, coupled with the inclement weather of November and early December, led to a substantial increase in the numbers unemployed. This increase continued during the first two weeks of December, and the improvement in employment, which usually occurs immediately before Christmas, had a much smaller effect on the numbers unemployed than in other recent years.

An important feature of the statistics for 1929 was the improvement in the coal mining industry. Between 21st January and 16th December the number of insured persons recorded as wholly unemployed fell steadily from 171,200 to 115,322. There were fluctuations in the numbers temporarily stopped, and at 16th December the figures differed only slightly from those for 21st January. At 16th December the rate of unemployment among insured persons in the industry wealth 6. insured persons in the industry was 14.6 per cent., as compared with 19.1 per cent. at 21st January. In this connection it should be borne in mind that between July, 1928, and July, 1929, the numbers of insured persons classified as belonging to the industry decreased by 41,200, and part of this decline occurred in the first half

There was also some improvement in shipbuilding and shiprepairing; but there was a decline in the cotton industry

These movements are reflected in the comparative figures for

The following Table gives the average percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in each Division for the last

Division.	une	ge perce rates of employr ong insu- ersons.	nent	rate unempl among		rates fo	yment		
orlin ta me	1927.	1928.	1929.		1927.	1928.	1929.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	5·8 5·0 7·3 8·4	5·6 5·4 8·1 9·9	5·6 5·6 8·1 9·3	Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	10·6 19·5 13·0	11·7 22·0 17·1	12·1 19·3 14·9		
North-Eastern North-Western	13.7	15·1 12·4	13.7	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9.7	10.8	10.5		

There was thus a recovery in the Midlands, North-Eastern, Wales and Northern Ireland Divisions, but a decline in the North-Western and Scotland Divisions. There was little change in the Southern Divisions of the country.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

January, 1930.

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal

A summary of the course of employment in some of the principal industries in 1929 is given below:—

Mining.—In the coal mining industry employment was slack or bad, but showed considerable improvement as compared with 1928. The percentage of insured workpeople wholly unemployed in January was 15·3—the highest recorded in any month of the year—as compared with 11·9 in January, 1928. In March, however, the percentage fell to 12·1, and each succeeding month of 1929 showed an improvement as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. At 16th December, 1929, the percentage wholly unemployed was 10·7, as compared with 15·7 at 17th December, 1928. The percentage of workpeople temporarily stopped fluctuated considerably; it fell from 3·8 in January to 1·1 in March, and, after rising to 7·2 in June and July, dropped to 3·4 in November. It rose to 3·9 at 16th December. On the average of the 12 months it was 4·3, as compared with 7·6 in 1928. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books was 898,500 in the first week of January, 1929—the lowest in any week of the year—but the number increased in each successive week, and had risen to 934,700 by the end of March. The numbers fluctuated in subsequent weeks, the normal seasonal decline bringing it down to 925,200 in the week ending 10th August; but at 14th December the total had risen to 948,800—the highest in any week of the year—as compared with 898,100 at 15th December, 1928. At iron mines employment was slack at the beginning of the year. It improved appreciably in March and, the improvement being maintained in subsequent months, employment was fair in May, and good generally from June to November, when some decline was reported. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell from 14·1 in February to to November, when some decline was reported. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell from 14·1 in February to 9·6 in March, 7·0 in May, and 4·8 in October. At the 16th December, 1929, the percentage was 7·9, as compared with 12·9 at 17th December, 1928.

Metal Trades.—In pig iron manufacture employment was slack in January and February, but improved in March and was moderate during the rest of the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 18·7 in January—the highest percentage in any month of the year—but fell to 12·5 in March, 10·6 in June, and 9·9 in September. At 16th December, 1929, it was 12·2, as compared with 19·1 at 17th December, 1928. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December was 162, as compared with 139 in January. The average of the numbers in blast at the end of each month of 1929 was 158, as compared with 140 in 1928, and with 168 in 1927. The average monthly production of pig iron was 631,600 tons in 1929, as compared with 550,900 tons in 1928, with 607,700 tons in 1927, with 669,500 tons in 1920, and with 855,000 tons in 1913. At iron and steel works employment was bad; there was 631,600 tons in 1929, as compared with 550,900 tons in 1928, with 607,700 tons in 1927, with 669,500 tons in 1920, and with 855,000 tons in 1913. At iron and steel works employment was bad; there was some improvement in March, when the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell to 17.6 as compared with 20.2 in January; but the improvement was not maintained. There was a further decline towards the close of the year, and at the end of November the percentage unemployed was 22.9—the highest recorded in any month of the year. The average monthly production of steel ingots and castings in 1929 was 804,600 tons, as compared with 710,400 tons in 1928, and with 758,100 tons in 1927; in 1920 it was 755,600 tons, and in 1913, 638,600 tons. In the tinplate industry employment fluctuated considerably, but was generally slack. The arrangement, resumed in November, 1928, for stoppages of the mills to control output was in operation throughout the year. In the steel sheet trade employment was fair during the first quarter of the year, but declined in succeeding months and was bad in June. There was some recovery in July, and in September employment was again reported to be fair; but towards the close of the year there was a further decline, and at the end of December the number of mills in operation at works from which information is available was 104, compared with 131 in January. The average number of mills working at the end of each month of 1929 was 116, as compared with 125 in 1928. with 125 in 1928.

working at the end of each month of 1929 was 116, as compared with 125 in 1928.

Employment in engineering generally was slack or quiet throughout the year, but showed an improvement as compared with 1928. In the electrical section of the industry, however, it was fairly good, and in the motor vehicle section fairly good to fair. At railway works a curtailed working week was in operation at some of the works, but employment improved during the last quarter of the year. In marine engineering employment was bad in January, when the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 13·4, but it improved continuously until June, when the percentage had fallen to 8·7; some decline, however, occurred during succeeding months, and at 16th December the percentage unemployed had risen to 10·2. Employment on textile machinery work was bad, and short-time working was general. In shipbuilding and ship repairing employment was still very bad. It improved slightly during the first half of the year, the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed falling from 27·6 in January to 22·5 in June, but in July a further decline occurred, which was not checked until November; and at 16th December the proportion of insured workpeople unemployed was 23·3, as compared with 30·3 at 17th December, 1928. The gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of December, 1929, amounted to 1,560,254, as compared with 1,242,794 at the end of December, 1927; this last figure, it may be noted, was the highest recorded since Sentember, 1922. In the other metal trades employat the end of December, 1928, and with 1,579,713 at the end of December, 1927; this last figure, it may be noted, was the highest recorded since September, 1922. In the other metal trades employment was moderate to fair, on the whole. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware and nut and bolt trades; fair to fairly good with brassworkers and sheet metal workers; and fair to moderate in the file and in the needle and fishing tackle trades. With stove and grate workers employment was slack or bad at the beginning of the year, but improved and was fair during the last quarter.

Textile Industries.- In the cotton industry employment was Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was depressed throughout the year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed rose from 11·3 in January—the lowest percentage in any month of the year—to 13·7 in June; in September it was 12·6, and on 16th December, 14·4. The average of the twelve monthly percentages was 13·2, as compared with 12·0 in 1928. From 29th July till 15th August a trade dispute led to a stoppage of work which affected almost the whole industry. In the section spinning American cotton employment was very slack, and much unorganised short time was worked. The section spinning Egyptian cotton was better employed than the American, but suffered a cotton was better employed than the American, but suffered a marked decline, and in February the recommendation of the Bolton Cotton Spinners' Association to curtail production in the Bolton district by 33\(\frac{1}{3}\) per cent. for 8 weeks was put into effect, and later was extended until 11th May. In the weaving section employment varied, but there was much under-employment generally, especially with manufacturers of the coarser types of cloth.

In the wool textile industry employment was slack generally. During the early months of the year the depression was slightly relieved, and the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell from 15·1 in January to 10·5 in April; but employment again declined, and by July the percentage unemployed had risen to 15·8, and at 16th December it was 14·8. The average of the 12 monthly unemployed percentages was 13·9, as compared with 11·7 in 1928. In carpet manufacture employment was fairly good throughout the year

Among the other textile industries employment in the hosiery trade was fair in January and improved to fairly good and good as the year progressed; the percentage of insured workers unemployed was 8·1 in January and 5·8 on 16th December. In the jute industry employment was moderate to slack; in the linen industry it was also slack, but showed some improvement towards the end of the year. In the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment was slack in January, when 13·4 per cent. of the insured workpeople were unemployed, but improved in each successive month until the end of July, when the percentage unemployed had fallen to 7·7. In August, however, there was a marked decline; fallen to 7.7. In August, however, there was a marked decline; and though some recovery was made in September, a further decline occurred, and at 16th December the percentage unemployed was 13.4. In the lace trade employment was moderate, on the whole; in the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing etc., industry employment was slack or bad, and showed a decline during the latter half of the year.

Clothing Industries.—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment was moderate to slack at the beginning of the year, but seasonal improvement set in during the first quarter and employment was good or fairly good until the end of July, when, with the seasonal decline, it became moderate until October, and slack for the remainder of the year. In dressmaking and millinery, and in the corset, shirt and collar, and felt hat trades, employment, apart from seasonal fluctuations, was fairly good to good on the whole. In the boot and shoe industry employment was slack in January but improved in subsequent months, a movement in direct contrast to that of the previous year. On the whole, however, employment was moderate; previous year. On the whole, however, employment was moderate much short time was worked and the usual holidays were extended in many cases. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 16-9 in January, 14-5 in March, 13-5 in June, 11-2 in September, and 11-5 on 16th December. The mean for the twelve months was 13-1, the same percentage as in 1928.

Building and Woodworking.—In the building trades employment showed the usual seasonal variations. At the beginning of the year the severe weather resulted in the suspension of outdoor operations throughout the country, and at the end of February the percentage of insured workers unemployed was 24.8. With skilled workers, generally, excluding plumbers, it was slack or bad during the first two months of the year; moderate to fair in March; fairly good to good until October, when it declined to moderate, and again to slack in November and December. With plumbers it was fairly good for most of the year. With unskilled workers it was moderate in the summer and slack in the winter months. With brickmakers employment was hindered by bad weather in the early part of the year, but there was a marked improvement in March, and employment during the summer months was fairly good. A decline set in during October, and on 16th December 12.1 per cent. of the insured workpeople classified as belonging to the industry were unemployed, as compared with 8.0 per cent. in July, and 19.6 in February. The mean percentage unemployed for the twelve months was 11.3, as compared with 12.4 in 1928. In the furnishing trades employment was good or fairly good generally; with mill sawyers it was moderate to fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in paper manufacture continued fairly good throughout the year. In the printing trade it was good or fairly good in the letterpress branch, and good generally with electrotypers and stereotypers. With lithographic printers it was fair from January until April, and good in the later months of the year. With bookbinders employment, though moderate in April and May, was fairly good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass .- In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire employment on the whole was slack, with much unemployment and short-time working; but in the best chinaware and sanitary-ware sections it was fairly good or good, and in the decorative earthenware section it was fair. With the seasonal fluctuation the percentage of insured workpeople unemployed fell from 19·0 in January to 11·0 in October; at 16th December it was 17·2. In the glass trade there was much unemployment and short-time working, especially in the

glass-bottle making branch, where the proportion of insured work-people unemployed ranged from 19.9 per cent. in January to 14.1 per cent. in November.

RATES OF WAGES.*

As in the previous year, rates of wages showed little movement in 1929, the great majority of workpeople being unaffected by any changes in rates during the year.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available; the changes in rates of wages during 1929 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of about £91,650 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 915,500 workpeople and in a net increase of about £12,150 in those of 137,500 workpeople. The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of approximately £79,500 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered by the statistics, of which over £59,000 occurred in the cotton industry. As, however, the rates of wages of the great majority of workpeople remained unchanged throughout the year, the effect of this reduction on the general level of wages was relatively small, the average decrease for all industries combined being equivalent to less than one-half per cent. of the wage rates in operation at the beginning of the year. When account is taken of all the information in the possession of the Department, it is estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the end of 1929, in the weekly full-time rates of wages of those classes of workpeople for whom particulars are available, was between 70 and 75 per cent.‡ As the number of hours constituting a full working week was reduced in nearly all industries in 1919 or 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages between 1914 and 1929 is greater than the increase in weekly rates. increase in weekly rates.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople affected by the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department in 1928 and 1929, and the net amount of the change in their weekly rates of wages in each of the principal groups of industries for which

Industry Group.	Indivi-	duals repo Increases tively, in	rted as at or Net De	ffected ecreases,	Estimated net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.			
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY AND T	192	28.	192	29.*				
	Net In- creases.	Net De- creases.	Net Increases.	Net De- creases.	1928.	1929.*		
Coal Mining	550	386,000	15,500	74,500	£ 59,700	- £ 3,275		
Other Mining and Quarrying	650	17,000	18,500	9,600	_ 1,450	_ 300		
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi- cal, etc Iron and Steel	200 39,000	4,250 45,500	9,350 32,000	500 3,000	- 685 - 4,600	+ 615 + 2,350		
Engineering Shipbuilding Other Metal	2,000 53,000 2,350	107,000§	700 1,550 10,850	15,500	- 9,125§ + 6,500 - 3,250	+ 215 + 125 - 1,050 - 64,500		
Textile Clothing Food, Drink and	56,500 1,000	71,750	3, 550 1 50	589,000 3,250	+ 2,400	- 535		
Tobacco Woodworking,	350	1,250	12,500	1,750	- 80	+ 500		
Furniture, etc. Paper, Printing,	3,200	4,300	950	11,000	- 240	- 1,400		
etc Public	100			150	+ 10	- 35		
Works Con- tracting, &c. Gas, Water and	7,000	422,000	12,000	56,000	- 38,200	- 6,075		
Electricity Supply Transport Public Adminis-	31,250 5,400	900 485,000	6,500 3,650	2,000 131,000	+ 5,725 - 38,600	+ 775 - 6,475		
tration Services	14,200	12,600 6,800	9,500 250	4,250 14,000	- 240 - 475	+ 500 - 935		
Total	217,000	1,615,000	137,500	915,500	-142,000	- 79,500		
	to an order	La Commission of the last		The state of	SETTEMBER OF STREET	R AVERTONIA		

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

Principal Decreases in Wages in 1929.—The most important movement in wages in 1929 was the reduction in the wages of workpeople in the cotton industry in Lancashire and adjoining counties which took effect in September, and resulted in an aggregate weekly decrease estimated at over £59,000. Other workpeople in the textile industries whose wages were reduced during the year ncluded bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing operatives

* The figures given for 1929 are preliminary and subject to revision.
† The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, devernment employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks. They elate to rates of wages for a full week, assuming full employment, and do not ake account of variations in actual earnings resulting from changes in the tate of employment. In many cases changes arranged by individual employers, and affecting unorganised workers, are not reported to the

Department.

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

§ The reductions shown in wages in the engineering industry in 1928 were almost wholly in railway engineering shops.

^{*} Exclusive of persons in the coalmining industry disqualified for unemployment benefit by reason of trade disputes.

in Yorkshire and Lancashire, carpet makers, asbestos workers, and woollen and worsted operatives employed by certain firms in Yorkshire. In the building and public works contracting group there was a reduction in the wages of employees of civil engineering contractors and also in those of building trade workers at Liverpool and Birkenhead. In the transport group the principal reduction was one of 1s. a week under a cost-of-living sliding scale affecting such of the railway traffic workers (principally the lower-paid classes) as were still in receipt of a bonus. The reduction in the coal mining group was mainly accounted for by a decrease in the subsistence wage payable to the lower-paid workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced included bobbin makers, lock, latch and key makers in the Midlands, slate quarrymen in North Wales, coopers, and wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester.

Principal Increases in Wages in 1929.—The principal classes of

4

Principal Increases in Wages in 1929.—The principal classes of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased in 1929 included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron miners in Cumberland and Cleveland, shale miners and oil workers in Scotland, blastfurnace workers in most of the principal districts in England and Scotland, Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales, electrical cable makers, workpeople employed in the seed crushing and oil milling industry, men employed by electrical contractors in London, and building trade operatives at Portsmouth and certain other towns in the South of England.

Industries in which wages were at the same level at the end of 1929 as at the end of 1928.—In many branches of industry the general level of rates of wages remained unchanged throughout the year. These included coal mining in most of the principal districts, brick, level of rates of wages remained unchanged throughout the year. These included coal mining in most of the principal districts, brick, pottery and chemical manufacture, engineering, shipbuilding,* most of the other metal trades (tinplate, cutlery, tubes, brass, wire, hollow-ware, etc.), linen and jute manufacture, boot and shoe manufacture and the clothing trades generally, flour milling, tobacco manufacture, vehicle building, paper manufacture and printing, building (with the exception of a few towns), gas and electricity supply, dock labour, shipping, tramway services, and leather tanning. In the wool textile industry there was no general change in wage rates, though reductions were made by certain firms in Yorkshire. There were also a number of workpeople—about 290,000 in various industries—who received increases and also sustained decreases in 1929 which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. Among these were coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, steel smelters in England and Scotland, chain makers, hosiery workers in the Midlands, boot and shoe repairers, paper bag and paper box makers, and brush and broom makers.

It may be observed that in the case of agriculture, which is not covered by the above statistics, the minimum rates fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for adult male labourers remained unchanged, except in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire and in Cornwall, in which areas the minimum was increased by 1s. per week.

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

As indicated above, some workpeople obtained increases in wages during 1929, and others sustained decreases, and in a number of cases the same workpeople obtained increases and sustained decreases at different dates in the year. The total of all the decreases was equivalent to about £127,000 per week, and the total of all the increases to £47,500 per week, the net effect being a reduction of £79,500 per week.

Of the total reduction of £127,000 per week, over £63,000 took effect under arbitration awards; over £43,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £17,600 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and £7,300 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; £6,100 took effect under scales based on selling prices of manufactured iron, steel, etc., or on proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action on the part of employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for £61,000 of the total, nearly the whole of which was due to the reduction in wages following the cotton dispute of July-August.

Of the total increase of £47,500 per week, over £27,000 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £12,400 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople, and £5,800 under scales embodied in Trade Board Orders; other increases arranged by joint standing bodies or Trade Boards accounted for £4,000; £9,600 of the total took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry; nearly £2,000 followed arbitration or mediation; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople or of independent action by employers. Increases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £300.

CHANGES IN WAGES IN THE YEARS 1919-1929.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in the industries and services for which statistics are available† whose rates of wages were increased or reduced (so far as reported) in each of the years 1919-1929, and the net amount of increase or decrease in their weekly rates of wages :-

Year.	of separate	te Number Individuals* affected by	Amount of	Net Weekly f Change in of Wages	Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
640544 640544 1533. 0	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	in Rates of Wages of all Workpeople affected.
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929‡	6,240,000 7,867,000 78,000 73,700 1,202,000 3,019,000 420,000 282,000 217,000 137,500	100 7,244,000 7,633,000 3,079,000 481,500 851,000 740,000 1,855,000 1,615,000 915,500	£ 2,547,200 4,793,200 13,600 11,450 169,000 616,000 80,900 133,000 21,800 12,150	£ 60 180 6,074,600 4,221,500 486,000 62,100 159,000 83,700 388,500 163,800 91,650	. \$\\$+\ 2,547,140\\ +\ 4,793,020\\ -\ 6,661,000\\ -\ 317,000\\ +\ 553,900\\ -\ 78,100\\ +\ 49,300\\ -\ 357,800\\ -\ 79,500\\

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

HOURS OF LABOUR.;

The total number of workers whose normal hours of labour were reported to the Department as having been changed in 1929 was about 5,000. Of these, 4,000 had an average increase of about 3\frac{2}{6} hours per week, and 1,000 an average reduction of about 5\frac{1}{2} hours per week. The principal change was an increase affecting iron puddlers and millmen employed by certain firms in Scotland, following the introduction of a two-shift system.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1919–1929, together with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours.

Year.			aber of Workpeople of Labour were	Aggregate Net Increase (+) or		
35003-075-0700 35003-075-0700		Increased.	Reduced.	Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.		
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1925 1926 1927 1928		1,150 2,000 31,500 16,000 325,000 13,150 1,300 934,200 18,700 1,400	6,305,000 570,000 12,900 302,700 9,600 16,150 3,925 340 1,700 2,000	- 40,651,000 - 2,114,000 + 14,500 - 93,000 + 108,750 + 12,500 - 11,750 + 3,985,000 + 59,000 - 200		

From these figures it is seen that, since the widespread reductions in hours of labour in 1919–1920, hours generally have remained practically unchanged, apart from the increase in 1926, which was almost entirely the result of the longer working-day for coal

COST OF LIVING.

Apart from an exceptional rise at 1st March, owing to the influence of abnormal weather conditions upon the cost of food, fluctuations in the general level of the cost of living followed the normal post-war course during 1929, the index figure falling by stages from 67 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, at 1st January to 60 per cent. at 1st June. After that date the figure rose by one or two points each month until by 1st November it again reached 67. No change was recorded at 30th November, but a fall at 1st January, 1930, left the figure at 66, one point below the figure at the beginning of 1929.

With two exceptions, viz., 1st March, when it was higher, and 1st November, when it was the same, the index figure at every date during 1929 was lower than at the corresponding date in the previous year, and the figure for 1st June, 60 per cent. above the pre-war level, was the lowest recorded since 1st November, 1916.

level, was the lowest recorded since 1st November, 1916.

The Table below shows, month by month, during the period under review, the average percentage increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices of each of the five groups of items (food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous other items) included in the figures. The particulars given relate to the changes in the prices of those articles, and those descriptions of each article, most generally bought by working-class families. In computing the final percentage for "All Items included" the percentages for the various groups are combined in the following proportions: food 7½, rent 2, clothing 1½, fuel and light 1, other items included ½. Details of the separate articles included within these groups, and the methods adopted in compiling these index numbers, were published in the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1921, and July, 1923.

Average Percentage Increase in Resail Prices, Rents, etc., over the

January, 1930.

				the state of the s	Control of the last of the las	
Date.	Food.	Rent (including Rates).	Clothing.	Fuel and Light.	Other Items included.	All Items included.
January 1st February 1st March 1st April 2nd May 1st June 1st July 1st August 1st August 31st October 1st November 1st November 30th	59 56 57 50 49 47 49 53 56 59 59	52 52 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	120 120 120 120 15-120 115-120 115-120 115-120 115-120 115	70 70–75 70–75 70–75 70 70 70 70 70–75 75	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	67 65 66 62 61 60 61 63 64 65 67
1930. January 1st	57	52	115	75	80	66

As is usually the case, the fluctuations during 1929 in the "All Items" figure largely corresponded with movements in the average level of food prices.

Food.—The average level of food prices as recorded by these statistics was throughout the year, with the exceptions noted above in the case of the general index figure, lower than at the corresponding period a year earlier. At 1st January, 1929, the "Food" figure was 59 per cent. above pre-war, falling to 56 at 1st February. An unusual rise to 57 was recorded at 1st March, owing to the widespread severe frost, which restricted the movement into consumption of a number of commodities. The break-up of the frost, allowing the free operation of the usual seasonal influences resulted in a sharp fall to 50 at 2nd April. Further falls during the following two months brought the figure at 1st June to 47. Not since 1st February, 1916, has the "Food" figure been at so low a level. From 1st July the figure rose each month, until the level of 59 was reached at 1st and 30th November. The usual seasonal fall during December brought the figure to 57 at 1st January, 1930. Seasonal changes in the prices of eggs, milk and potatoes were, as usual, the principal factor in the fluctuations of the "Food" figure during the year, but other price-movements also exerted an important influence.

The following Table shows the average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, and at 1st January, 1929 and 1930, together with the average precentage increase at the latter dates can the level of Inly, 1914. Food.—The average level of food prices as recorded by these

and 1930, together with the average percentage increase at the latter dates over the level of July, 1914:—

Average price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated to the nearest \(\frac{1}{4} \) d). Average Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914. Article. 1st Jan., 1929. 1st Jan., 1930. 1st Jan., 1929. July, 1914. Beef, British-68 38 s. d. 1 4³/₄ 0 9¹/₄ s. d. 1 43 0 91 Thin Flank ... Beef, Chilled or Frozen-0 10½ 0 6½ 74 53 1 6 0 10 74 54 1 6 0 10 Legs ...
Breast ...
Bacon (streaky)†
Fish ...
Flour ...
Bread ...
Tea ... 0 113 0 5 1 4 0 63 0 4 0 111 69 29 54 138 53 58 30 41 88 0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ per 7 lbs. per 4 lbs. ar (granulated) per quar 64 55 63 5 133 13 2 1 111 2 Cheese (Canadian)† ...
Margarine ...
Eggs (fresh) ...
Potatoes ... per

The most important reduction during the year was one of 42d. The most important reduction during the year was one of 4½d. per lb. in the average price of tea, very largely accounted for by the abolition of the import duty. The average price of potatoes, which was at a low level throughout the year, was reduced by about 1d. per 7 lbs. during the year, and at 1st January, 1930, was lower than at any time since the middle of 1923. Butter and cheese were about 1d. per lb. cheaper at the end than at the beginning of the year, and sugar also was slightly lower in price. On the other hand bacon, fish, flour and bread, and imported beef were somewhat at the later date. the later date

131

Rents.—At the beginning of 1929 the rise in working-class rents (including rates) since 1914 averaged approximately 52 per cent. This figure takes account, not only of dwellings subject to the control of the Rent Restriction Acts, but also of those which have ceased to be subject to control. The increasing numbers of the latter, though still a relatively small proportion of all working-class dwellings, resulted in the rent-increase rising to 53 per cent. for the summer half-year, decreases in rates in many towns subsequently lowering the figure again to 52. figure again to 52.

Clothing.—Very little change was recorded in the prices of most of the articles of clothing and clothing materials taken into consideration in compiling the index number. In the case of boots,

* The average change in price between 1st January, 1929, and 1st January, 1930, was very small, but sufficient to lower the average price as expressed to the nearest farthing.

† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

however, the upward movement of 1928 was reversed, and prices were generally lower at the end of 1929. For the clothing group as a whole the average increase fell during the year from about 120 per cent. to about 115 per cent. above pre-war.

Fuel and Light.—The prices of coal, which averaged between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, at the beginning of the year, rose slightly to an average of 80 per cent. above pre-war during late winter and early spring, falling again gradually until during the summer months they averaged between 70 and 75 per cent. above pre-war. At 1st October a rise to 80 per cent. was recorded, and further increases brought the figure at 1st January, 1930, to nearly 85 per cent. above the pre-war level. The prices of gas averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, throughout the year.

averaged between 45 and 50 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, throughout the year.

At the end of the year lamp oil was dearer and candles (cheap wax) were slightly cheaper than at the beginning, and on 1st January, 1930, averaged 45 per cent., and 40 per cent. respectively above the level of July, 1914. Prices of matches were practically unchanged during the year. For the fuel and light group as a whole the average increase over pre-war at the end of the year was 75 per cent., as compared with 70 per cent. at the beginning of the year.

Other items included.—No changes worthy of note were recorded in the prices of any of the articles in this group, which averaged about 80 per cent. above the pre-war level throughout the year.

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The following Table compares the averages of the percentage increases recorded for the beginning of each of the twelve months of 1929 with the corresponding averages for all complete years since the inception of this series of index numbers:—

Average Percentage Increase over the level of July, 1914.

	Year.	Food only.	All Items Included.	Year.	Food only.	All Items Included.
The second second	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922	31 60 98½ 115 119 156 129½ 76	23 46 76 103 115 149 126 83	1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	69 70 71 64 60 57 54	74 75 76 72 67 66 64

The figures in this Table serve to in dicate the rapid rise in the cost of living to a maximum average level in 1920, the subsequent rapid fall to 1923, and the gradual fall since 1925.

TRADE DISPUTES.*

TRADE DISPUTES.*

The number of trade disputes causing stoppages of work, so far as reported to the Department as beginning in 1929 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 420. The number of workpeople directly involved (i.e., on strike or locked out) in these disputes was about 491,500; the number indirectly involved (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 40,100. In addition, about 500 workpeople were involved, directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes, which began in 1928 and continued into 1929. The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress in 1929 was thus approximately 532,100. The aggregate number of working days lost in 1929 by workpeople involved in all the disputes in progress during the year, whether beginning in 1929 or in 1928, was about 8,283,000. during the 8,283,000.

8,283,000.

The dispute in the cotton industry in Lancashire and adjoining counties in July and August contributed largely to the total numbers of workpeople involved and days lost in 1929; apart from this, the figures for 1929 were somewhat higher than those for 1928, as will be seen from the following summary:—

1200 1200 32 10 100 102 1	1928.		1929.	
100 mg 22 mg 2 mg 2 mg 2 mg 2 mg 2 mg 2 m	All Disputes.	All Disputes except Cotton Dispute.	Cotton Dispute.	All Disputes.
No. of disputes beginning in period	302	419	1	420
No. of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress	124,400	144,100	388,000	532,100
No. of working days lost by such workpeople	1,388,000	1,687,000	6,596,000	8,283,000

Principal Disputes.—By far the largest dispute in 1929 was that which began in July in the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry of Lancashire and the adjoining counties; in this dispute 388,000 workpeople were involved in a loss of over 6½ million working days. Two brief stoppages occurred in the motor car manufacturing industry of Birmingham, involving about 7,000 and 11,000 workpeople respectively. A protracted dispute involving 3,800 colliery workpeople at Seaham Harbour resulted in a loss of over 300,000 working days; and one involving about 3,300 joiners and other shipyard workers at Belfast had an aggregate duration of nearly half a million working days. No other disputes occurred in 1929 which involved more than 5,000 workpeople or caused a loss of more than 100,000 working days. Principal Disputes.—By far the largest dispute in 1929 was that

* Disputes involving less than ten work people and those which lasted less than one day are omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for work people replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. The figures for 1929 are preliminary and subject to correction.

^{*} Except ship joiners and some other classes at Belfast, who received an

increase.
† See footnote † on page 3.

^{*} In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in this Table here have been considerable numbers in most years since 1920 whose wages ere increased and decreased by equal amounts.
† If agricultural labourers were included, the net reduction of £78,100 nown for 1925 would be converted into a slight increase.
‡ The figures given for 1929 are preliminary and subject to revision.

The following Table summarises by industries the number of disputes reported as beginning in 1928 and 1929 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the number of workpeople involved in and the aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in each of these years:—

Minu bilarban		1928.	4		1929.	
Industry Group.	No. of Disputes beginning in 1928.	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 1929.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining	97	82,200	452,000	151	77,700	575,000
Other Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery,	3	300	9,000	9	1,200	90,000
Glass, etc	11	800	21,000	10	500	6,000
Iron and Steel	6	800	5,000	6	2,500	53.000
Engineering	10	600	4,000	18	20,000	62,000
Shipbuilding	23	4,100	16,000	25	8,100	530,000
Other Metal	12 33	2,700	35,000	30	7,700	120,000
Clothing	9	24,500 1,100	695,000	58 17	1,600	11,000
Woodworking,	3	1,100	25,000	11	1,000	11,000
Furniture, etc.	26	1,100	13,000	15	1,300	14,000
Paper, Printing,				(C) (C) (C) (C) (C)		
etc	3	600	4,000	2	400	20,000
Building, Public	TERROR II			2000		6 9507 36
Works Con- tracting, etc	38	3,000	83,000	36	3,000	23,000
Transport	16	2,000	11,000	21	7,200	13,000
Commerce, Dis-		2,000	11,000	3	1,200	10,000
tribution and	-					
Finance	6	300	8,000	5	300	3,000
Other	9	300	7,000	17	600	6,000
Total	302	124,400*	1,388,000	420	532,100*	8,283,000

Causes or Objects.—Of the 420 disputes beginning in 1929, 39, directly involving 3,900 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances on wages; 81, directly involving 411,300+ workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 100, directly involving 25,100 workpeople, on other wages questions; 12, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 104, directly involving 24,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 38, directly involving 14,500 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 43, directly involving 6,900 workpeople, on other questions; while 3 disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were sympathetic strikes.

Comparative Figures for 1919–1929.—The following Table shows the total number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in each of the years 1919–1929, together with the approximate number of workpeople involved in these disputes, and the aggregate number of working days lost in all disputes in progress during the year (irrespective of the date of commencement), at the establishments where the disputes occurred. It should be observed, in comparing these figures with the figures relating to 1928 and 1929 given in the foregoing Table, that in the Table 1 elow the particulars of numbers involved relate to persons involved in disputes beginning in each year, whilst in the previous Table they relate to the total numbers involved in all disputes in progress, including those beginning earlier which were still unsettled at the beginning of the year:—

Year.	Number of Disputes beginning in		oer of Worki in Disputes in Year.‡	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress	
	Year.	Directly.	Indirectly	Total.	during Year (to nearest 10,000)
1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	1,352 1,607 763 576 628 710 603 323 308 302 4420	2,401,000 1,779,000 1,770,000 512,000 343,000 558,000 401,000 2,724,000 80,000 492,000	190,000 153,000 31,000 40,000 62,000 55,000 40,000 10,000 18,000 44,000	2,591,000 1,932,000 1,801,000 552,000 405,000 613,000 441,000 2,734,000 108,000 124,000	34,970,000 26,570,000 85,870,000 19,850,000 10,670,000 8,420,000 7,950,000 162,230,000 1,170,000 1,390,000 8,280,000

Analysis by industry-groups of the figures for 1928 and 1929 has been given above. As regards 1926 the magnitude of the figures of workpeople involved and of aggregate duration is due to the general strike occurring in that year and the prolonged general dispute in the coal-mining industry. The large figures for 1920 and 1921 were also due in great part to general coal-mining stoppages, while those for 1919 were due to stoppages of exceptional importance in several industries.

* Of the total number shown, approximately 44,100 in 1928 and 40,400 in 1929 were indirectly involved—4.2., thrown out of work in consequence of the disputes at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not actually on strike or locked out.

† Including 380,000 workpeople directly involved in the cotton dispute specially referred to in the preceding paragraph.

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

CHARTS, etc., ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

The February issue of this GAZETTE will include a special free supplement, containing a series of charts, diagrams, etc., illustrating the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions (employment, cost of living, wages, industrial disputes, etc.) in recent years.

ANALYSIS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD OF CLAIMANTS AGED 18 TO 64 ON THE REGISTERS OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.

The unemployed persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges on any given date may be divided into three classes, viz., (a) insured persons with current claims to benefit (including those whose claims have been authorised for payment, those whose claims are under consideration and a number (approximately 30,000) whose claims have been disallowed on grounds other than the first statutory condition and transitional conditions*); (b) insured persons without current claims (including those who have not lodged claims and those whose claims have been disallowed under the first statutory condition and transitional conditions); and (c) uninsured persons.

A complete record of unemployment for each day of the week is available only in respect of the insured claimants included in class (a) above. Generally speaking, classes (b) and (c) are required to attend at Exchanges once a week only. On 18th March, 1929, and again on 16th September, 1929, samples representing one per cent. of the numbers, aged 18 to 64 inclusive, in class (a) on the registers of each Employment Exchange were taken in order that the record of unemployment over the previous twelve months might be analysed.

The information required for the analysis was obtained from the claim to benefit and included, for each claimant within the sample, particulars as to age, industry, and the number of days of unemployment recorded in each week of the previous twelve months, and the number of days for which unemployment benefit was paid.

From this information it has been possible to prepare Tables showing for various age groups and industries analyses according to—

(a) total amount of unemployment in the twelve months;

(a) total amount of unemployment in the twelve months;
(b) the length of the last unbroken spell of unemployment;
(c) the number of spells of unemployment in the year and the average length of each spell; and
(d) the proportion of the recorded unemployment for which benefit was paid.

The claimants aged 18 to 64 on the Registers at the two dates in question were made up as follows:—

		18th March, 1929.		16th September, 1929.		
- 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18 - 18	0	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Temporarily stopped .		630,034 129,277 80,892	98,866 66,041 1,241	546,218 166,935 72,983	100,383 78,917 1,373	
Total		840,203	166,148	786,136	180,673	

The sample included 8,322 men and 1,784 women at 18th March, and 7,861 men and 1,807 women at 16th September.

The more important results of the analyses were as follows:-Unemployment in the Complete Period of Twelve Months:

(1) About 30 per cent. of the men and about 50 per cent. of the women had had less than three months of unemployment in the year; about 30 per cent. of both men and women were unemployed between 3 months and 6 months; and about 40 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women had had more than six months of unemployment in the year.

(2) The amount of unemployment experienced increases steadily with advancing age. In the age group 60-64 the amount experienced in the year is over 50 per cent. greater than in the age group 18-24. The average occurs in the age group 35 to 44.

(3) The average number of days of unemployment recorded in the year was, in the March enquiry, 140 for men and 93 for women, and, in the September enquiry, 141 for men and 95 for women. In coal mining the corresponding figures for men were 214 in March and 185 in September, thus bringing out the improvement in employment in that industry during 1929.

* The transitional conditions for the receipt of benefit are contained in Section 14 (2), Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927 and are as follows:—
(a) that the applicant has paid not 1 ss than 8 contributions during the previous two years or 30 contributions at any time; (b) that he is normally insurable and seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment; and (c) that he has had a reasonable period of insurable employment during the previous two years, having regard to the circumstances of the case and in particular to the opportunities for obtaining insurable employment during that period.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. January, 1930.

(4) The proportion of the sample who had been unemployed continuously for twelve months or more rose from 4.5 per cent. in March to 5.5 per cent. in September in the case of men, and from 0.4 per cent. to 1.2 per cent. in the case of women.
(5) In the Southern Divisions the record of unemployment both for men and for women was distinctly better than in the Northern Divisions, but this divergence was relatively smaller in September than in March.

in September than in March.

in September than in March.

Last Unbroken Spell of Unemployment.—This analysis could only be based on the number of complete weeks of continuous unemployment, since in the absence of a record on the schedules for each day it was impossible to determine whether the unemployment in any week which contained less than six days of unemployment was continuous with that of an adjacent complete week or not.

(6) About 60 per cent. of the men and nearly 70 per cent. of the women had been continuously unemployed for not more than four complete weeks; 77 per cent. of the men and 84 per cent. of the women had been continuously unemployed for not more than 12 complete weeks. In coal mining just over 40 per cent. of the men had been continuously unemployed for not more than 12 weeks.

(7) The average number of days of continuous unemployment represented by complete weeks in the last spell were, for men, 63 in March and 55 in September (coal mining 148 and 109, respectively). These figures, of course, reflect the improvement in employment during the summer months as compared with

in employment during the summer months as compared with the winter months covered by the March analysis. For women the averages were 38 in March and 36 in September.

(8) The effect of increasing age on the length of continuous unemployment is even greater than on the amount experienced in the whole year. In the age group 18 to 24 for men, the last spell of continuous unemployment in September had lasted on the average 7 complete weeks, as compared with 15 weeks in the age group 60 to 64. In coal mining the corresponding figures were 10 and 28, respectively. That is to say, not only does advancing age tend to increase the total amount of unemployment experienced, but there is also less prospect of securing employment and each spell of unemployment is therefore longer. Number of Unbroken Spells of Unemployment in the Year.—Here again any week showing less than six days of unemployment was i gnored in the analysis.

i gnored in the analysis.

(9) Both in the March enquiry, and in that of September, spells of unemployment lasting from one to three complete weeks were found to be by far the most common. They represent just over 50 per cent. of the total number of spells, except in coal mining.

(10) In all industries taken together the men experienced

on the average 2.4 spells in the year, each having an average duration of 8 weeks. In coal mining the corresponding figures were 1.7 spells, each with an average duration of 16 weeks. Women experienced on the average 2 spells of unemployment, of 6 weeks duration.

Days of l'nemployment for which Benefit was paid.—It must be remembered that the section of the Live Register included in the sample consisted almost entirely of persons who had been, or would be, successful in their claims for benefit. In the case of men, benefit was paid for 93.4 per cent. of the days of unemployment, and in the case of women for 88.9 per cent.

These proportions vary, of course, according to the total amount of unemployment experienced, because, when spells of unemployment are short and infrequent, a larger proportion is occupied by waiting periods. Thus, in cases where the total amount of unemployment experienced in the year was less than 26 days, the proportion for which henefit was paid was as low as 48·1 per cent. in the case of men, and 49·2 per cent. in the case of women.

DETAILED TABLES. UNEMPLOYMENT IN PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS.

s. no. thousand &	1400	d labor	replaced	M	EN.	of tota	noitros	190		
Period.	18 mari	All Ind	ustries.		All	except	Coalmining.			
summit		March,	16th 19	Sept.,		March, 29.		Sept., 29.		
Less than 3 months 3 months-6 months 6 months-9 months 9 months, but less than 12 months 12 months or more Totals	No. 2,537 2,509 1,730 1,169 377 8,322	30·5 30·2 20·7 14·1 4·5	No. 2,442 2,266 1,551 1,172 430 7,861	31·1 28·8 19·7 14·9 5·5	No. 2,405 2,280 1,468 763 148 7,064	34·0 32·3 20·8 10·8 2·1 100·0	No. 2,135 1,960 1,359 846 164 6,464	33·0 30·3 21·1 13·1 2·5		
Period.		MEN. Coal Mining.			Women.					
		March,		Sept.,		March,	16th	Sept., 29.		
Less than 3 months 3 months-6 months 6 months-9 months 9 months, but less than 12 months	No. 132 229 262 406	% 10·5 18·2 20·9	No. 307 306 192 326	% 22·0 21·9 13·7	No. 923 556 -203	% 51.7 31.3 11.3	No. 912 551 218	% 50·5 30·5 12·0		
12 months or more Totals	229	18.2	1,397	19.0	1,784	100.0	1,807	100.0		

The important feature of this Table is the improvement in coalmining in the six months March to September, 1929, while industries other than coal have a slightly worse record. Thus in coalmining the percentage unemployed for less than three months improved from 10·5 to 22·0, while in industries other than coal the percentage fell from 34·0 to 33·0. On the other hand, in all industries, including coal, the Register at 16th September included a slightly higher proportion than at 18th March of men and women who had been unemployed for twelve months or more. Among men the percentage of such cases in coalmining rose from 18·2 to 19·0 and in other industries from 2·1 to 2·5 per cent. Among women the percentage unemployed for twelve months or more rose from 0·4 to 1·2. The net result is shown in the fact that while in March the average number of days of unemployment in the year for men in the sample was for coalmining 214 days, in September it had fallen to 185 days. For other industries the average for men in March was 127 days, and in September 132 days. For women, the average in March was 93 days, and in September 95 days. The decline in the case of women was due, no doubt, largely to continued depression in the textile trades. to continued depression in the textile trades.

Age Groups.—An analysis for men in various age groups in respect of 16th September is shown in the following Table:—

UNEMPLOYMENT IN PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS. Men only—All Industries by Age Groups. Inquiry of 16th September, 1929.

Period of		ges -24.		ges -34.	Ag 35-	es -44.	A ₁	ges -54.		ges -59.		ges 0-64.
Unemploy- ment.	No.	% of Total	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Days. 0- 75 76-150 151-225 226-300 301-311 312	622 450 280 149 37 28	39·7 28·8 17·8 9·5 2·4 1·8	557 356 217 47	32·7 29·9 19·0 11·6 2·5 4·3	429 319 202	31·0 27·4 20·4 12·9 3·1 5·2	441 336 235 57	26·4 27·6 21·0 14·7 3·6 6·7	191 163 117 34	26·7 22·8 16·4	134 118 109 27	24·4 21·5 19·8 4·9
Totals	1,566	100.0	1,867	100.0	1,565	100.0	1,597	100.0	716	100-0	550	100.0
Average number of days of unem- ploy- ment in the year.	} 1	17	1.	33	13	39	1	50		183	(A)	182

Coalmining.	Inquiry	of 16th	September.	1929.
Courie bie bieg.	I roy wer y	of Tone	Depochood,	TOHO.

Period of		Ages 18-24.		Ages 25–34.		Ages 35–44.		Ages 45–54.		Ages 55-59.		ges -64.
Unemployment.	No.	% of Total.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%	No.	%
0-75 days 76-150 ,, 151-225 ,, 226-300 ,, 301-311 ,, 312 ,,	65 64 24 32 12 14	30·3 11·4 15·2 5·7	92 52 56 20	15·0 16·2 5·8	67 38 59 17	21·9 12·5 19·4	47 45 59 18	16·1 15·5 20·1 6·2	24 19 23 11	11 · 8 17 · 6 14 · 0 16 · 9 8 · 1 31 · 6	14 9 26 8	13·1 8·3 24·4 7·5
Totals	211	100.0	346	100.0	305	100 · 0	292	100.0	136	100 · 0	107	100 - 0
Average num- of days of un- employment in the year.	}	144		174		183		196		220		233

These figures bring out clearly the gradual increase in unemployment experienced as age increases. The experience in the age group 35-44 is nearest to the average for ages 18-64.

Divisional analysis.—The average number of days of unemployment in the year experienced by claimants in the various Divisions were as follows (comparative figures for 18th March are also given).

.EBCSA	Literal	MEN.										
Division.	All Industries.		All Industries except Coal.		Coaln	ning.	WOMEN.					
	18th Mar., 1929.	16th Sept., 1929.	18th Mar., 1929.	16th S.pt., 1929.	18th Mar., 1929.	16th Sept., 1929.	18th Mar., 1929.	16th Sept., 1929.				
London 8.E S.W Mids N.E N.W Scot Wales	96 96 115 131 165 130 138 182	107 93 130 131 162 133 144 172	96 95 113 120 146 124 132 145	107 92 127 127 146 133 137 145	146 194 170 232 194 170 228	190 216 132 141 222 136 187 203	57 77 84 98 90 100 100	63 60 71 89 93 105 106 104				
Great Britain	140	141	127	132	214	185	93	95				

The coalmining figures for London and South Eastern Divisions relate entirely to men transferred from depressed areas. The sample included 4 such cases in London and 2 in South Eastern Divisions. As was found in March, the Northern Divisions and Wales still have the worst record, but while there is slight improvement or little change in these areas, the figures for London show a worse result than did the earlier sample.

LAST SPELL OF CONTINUOUS UNEMPLOYMENT. Numbers and percentages continuously* unemployed at 16th September for various periods/

8

Number of	Talkini Talkini		М	en			Wo	men.
complete weeks in the last unbroken	.0000	Number		Per	cent. of 7	Num-	Per cent.	
spell of un- employment.	Total.	Coal- mining.	All except Coal.	Total.	Coal-mining. All except Coal.		ber.	of Total.
Nil 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-28 29-32 33-36 37-40 41-44 45-48 49-51 Not less than 52	2,834 1,828 892 508 399 218 185 150 94 87 75 61 60 40 430	401 177 117 100 68 55 40 36 27 25 24 21 26	2,433 1,651 775 408 331 163 145 114 67 62 51 40 34 26 164	36·0 23·2 11·3 6·5 5·1 2·8 2·4 1·2 1·1 0·9 0·8 0·5 5·5	28·7 12·6 8·4 7·2 4·9 2·9 2·6 1·9 1·5 1·7 1·5 1·9	37·7 25·6 12·0 6·3 5·1 2·5 2·2 1·8 1·0 0·8 0·5 0·4 2·5	715 503 196 112 90 56 38 22 13 9 6 10 10 6 21	39·6 27·8 10·8 6·2 5·0 3·1 1·2 0·7 0·5 0·6 0·6 0·3 1·2
0-52	7,861	1,397	6,464	100.0	100-0	100.0	1,807	100.0

All Industries. Coal. All except

Average number of days \ Men 55 days 109 days 43 days in unbroken spell ... \ Women 36 ,, —

In the following Table, these figures are further analysed so as to In the following Table, these figures are further analysed so as to show the numbers and percentages falling within various age groups. It will be seen that even in the age group 18–24, there is a small proportion who had been continuously unemployed for twelve months or more, but half the number found in this category were in the coalmining industry. The proportion of such cases rises steadily as age increases. At the other end of the scale there is a fairly steady decline, with advancing age, in the proportions continuously unemployed for less than 13 weeks, while between 13 and 28 weeks of continuous unemployment there is little variation on account of age.

Numbers and percentages continuously* unemployed at 16th September for various periods tabulated according to age groups.

					NUM	BERS.				
Numbers of complete weeks in last	Ages 18–24.		Ages 25–34.		Ages 35-44.		Ages 45–54.		Ages 55-59.	
unbroken spell of unemployment.	Total	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.
NII	540 434 206 121 81 39 35 23 11 10 11 9 11 7	81 39 23 15 14 7 2 3 3 2 2 2 2 3 1 14	687 469 231 121 86 40 41 30 22 21 16 6 12 5 80	99 51 39 27 13 13 12 11 5 9 6 4 5 3	608 354 165 86 88 35 39 28 14 20 15 13 10 9 81	100 35 20 19 18 9 8 6 6 5 5 4 4 57	601 356 157 104 76 50 35 27 222 11 15 16 13 7	81 40 15 20 12 14 12 5 3 1 6 8 7 3 65	239 118 78 38 44 28 21 27 11 15 9 10 8 5 65	26 5 12 9 8 7 2 4 6 3 2 2 5 2 4 3
0-52	1,566	211	1,867	346	1,565	305	1,597	292	716	136

		NUMBERS.				PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SAMPLE.						
	Ages 60-64.		All Ages.		Ages 18–24.		Ages 25–34		Ages 35-44.			
	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.		
Nil 1-4 5-8 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 25-28 29-32 33-36 37-40 41-44 49-51 52	159 97 55 38 24 26 14 15 14 10 9 7 69	14 7 8 10 3 5 3 5 4 4 3 - 2 1 38	2,834 1,828 892 508 399 218 185 150 94 87 7 755 61 60 40	401 177 117 100 68 55 40 36 27 25 24 21 26 14	34·5 27·7 13·2 7·7 5·2 2·5 2·2 1·5 0·7 0·6 0·7 0·4	18.5 10.9 7.1 6.6 3.3 0.9 1.4 1.0 1.0 1.0	25·1 12·4 6·5 4·6 2·1 2·2 1·6 1·2 1·1 0·9 0·3 0·6	14.7 11.3 7.8 3.8 3.5 3.2 1.4 2.6 1.7 1.1	22.6 10.5 5.5 5.6 2.2 2.5 1.8 0.9 1.3 0.6 0.6	11·5 6·5 6·2 5·9 3·0 2·6 2·0 2·0 1·6 1·3 1·3		
0-52	 550	107	7,861	266 1,397	100.0			PROPERTY.	5·2 100·0			

^{*} Any week which included less than six days' unemployment was excluded from the count.

Numbers and percentages continuously* unemployed at 16th September for various periods tabulated according to age groups -(continued).

100 00 00			PERCEN	TAGE O	F TOTAL	SAMPLI	E.	
	Ages 45–54.		Ages 55-59.		Ag 60-	es -64.	All Ages.	
	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.	Total.	Coal Min- ing.
Nil 1-4 9-12 13-16 17-20 21-24 29-32 33-36 37-40 41-44 49-51 52	37·7 22·3 9·8 6·5 4·8 3·1 2·2 1·7 0·7 0·9 1·0 0·8 0·4 6·7	27.8 13.7 5.1 6.9 4.1 4.8 4.1 1.7 0.3 2.1 2.7 4.0 22.3	33·4 16·5 10·9 5·3 6·1 3·9 2·9 3·8 1·5 2·1 1·3 1·4 10·7 9·1	19·1 3·7 8·8 6·6 5·9 5·1 1·5 2·9 4·4 2·2 1·5 1·5 1·5 3·7 1·5	28.9 17.6 10.0 6.9 4.4 4.7 2.6 2.7 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.3 1.1	13·1 6·5 7·5 9·4 2·8 4·7 3·7 2·8 4·9 0·9 35·5	36·0 23·2 11·3 6·5 5·1 2·8 2·4 1·9 1·2 1·1 0·9 0·8 0·5 5·5	28.7 12.6 8.4 7.2 4.9 3.9 2.6 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.5 1.9
0-52	 100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SEPARATE SPELLS OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

Number of unbroken spells of unemployment of various lengths (but not less than one week) in the 12 months before 16th September, 1929.

State		Number	of Spells.		
Number of Complete Weeks* in		Men.			
unbroken spell.	Total.	Coal Mining.	All except Coal Mining.	Women.	
Nil	871 9,221 2,826 1,667 998 776 524 366 335 279 165 142 120 124 76 86 68 485	218 674 228 194 147 107 90 86 72 65 36 47 43 47 28 30 29 285	653 8,547 2,598 1,473 669 434 280 263 214 129 95 77 77 48 56 39 200	294 1,874 528 266 182 157 91 68 46 33 15 20 9 5 11 14 4 28	7
Total number of spells Average number per person	19,129 2·4	2,426	16,703 2·6	3,645 2·0	+

Average duration of each \(\) Men \(\) 8 weeks \(\) Women \(\) 6 weeks \(\) Women \(\) 6 weeks \(\)

RELATION OF DAYS OF UNEMPLOYMENT TO DAYS ON BENEFIT.

Proportion of total days of unemployment for which benefit was paid analysed according to various amounts of unemployment in the year.

		Men.	Women.				
Range of Days of	Al	l Industries.		Total	Total Days for		
Un- employ- ment.	Total Days of Unem-	Total Day which bene paid	fit was	Days of Un- employ- ment.	which be was pa	enefit	
1-2-1	ployment.	No.	%		No.	%	
Nil 1-25 26-50 51-75 76-100 101-125 126-150 176-200 201-225 201-225 226-250 251-275 276-300 301-311 312	10,016 30,656 52,309 71,474 81,290 92,707 97,593 99,026 94,491 88,852 90,931 89,661 76,801 134,160	4,819 22,784 43,350 62,657 73,604 85,596 91,353 93,332 90,593 85,357 88,426 87,631 74,533 132,761	48·1 74·3 82·9 87·7 90·5 92·3 93·6 94·2 95·9 96·1 97·2 97·7 97·1 98·9	3,938 10,777 18,526 21,601 19,520 17,080 17,869 14,787 9,151 10,209 8,428 8,665 4,620 6,552	1,938 7,769 15,476 19,031 17,588 15,702 16,348 13,830 8,516 9,497 7,981 8,326 4,401 6,263	49·2 72·1 83·5 88·1 90·1 91·9 93·5 93·0 94·0 94·1 95·2 95·6	
Total	1,109,967	1,036,796	93.4	171,723	152,666	88.9	

* Any week which included less than six days' unemployment was excluded from the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT: 30 CONTRIBUTIONS **OUALIFICATION.**

January, 1930.

RESULTS OF FURTHER SAMPLE INQUIRY.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1929 (page 81), the results were given of a sample analysis made on 28th January, 1929, of the persons aged 18 and over with claims authorised for benefit at that date, with reference to the application of the first statutory condition, which requires the payment of 30 contributions during

condition, which requires the payment of 30 contributions during the previous two years.

A further analysis on the basis of a ten per cent. sample was made in respect of 14th October, 1929. At that date there were on the registers of Employment Exchanges approximately 940,250 persons aged 18 to 64 with claims authorised for benefit. The results of the sample analysis showed that, of these, about 130,000 had paid less than 30 contributions in the previous two years, as compared with a total with authorised claims of 1,092,000 on 28th January, 1929, of whom about 120,000 did not fulfil the 30 contributions rule. The following Tables give detailed figures, based on the results of the sample analysis, for the seven administrative divisions of Great Britain, and for certain industries with large numbers of unemployed. The figures relate to insured persons aged 18 to 64 inclusive.

ANALYSIS BY DIVISIONS.

Division.	curre	er of claims, for benefit, ent on ober, 1929.	Estimated number of cases in which less than 30 contributions had been paid in the previous two years.			
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.		
London & South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	104,810 45,760 101,300 174,210 169,450 85,380 94,090	14,930 6,610 27,760 32,800 62,570 16,910 3,670	5,110 4,170 14,200 38,560 18,760 13,540 25,620	350 100 1,680 1,340 5,020 1,150 180		
Total: Great Britain	775,000	165,250	119,960	9,820		

ANALYSIS BY INDUSTRY.

Men.

Estimated number of

Industry.	Total number of claims, authorised for benefit, current on 14th October, 1929.	cases in which less tha 30 contributions had been paid in the previous two years.
Coal mining	136,560 3,280	-45,870 34 ⁴ -570 /7 *
Pottery Pig iron Steel melting and iron puddling furnaces, iron and	1,750	-500 3 -
steel rolling mills and	28,650-	4,060 /4 +
forges General engineering	43,760	5.330
Marine engineering Construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles and	4,370	- 560 /2 7
aircraft Shipbuilding and ship re-	15,580	-1,140 0 4 +
pairing	36,080	4,690
Cotton	18,310 12,700	1,000 7
Woollen and worsted Boot and shoe manufacture	8,140	E70 0
Building	81,300	8 910 /0
Public works contracting	25,550	-5,890
Dock; harbour, river and		1,540 390
canal service	44,030	37,390
All other industries	314,940	737,390 /1
Total: All industries	775,000	119,960 / 5
12 5 45 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Women.	
Pottery	3,470	300
General engineering Construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles and	1,030	30
aircraft	930	50
Cotton	38,600	3,490
Woollen and worsted	17,560	610
Other textile trades	18,340 17,230	500
Clothing trades Boot and shoe manufacture		170
Distributive trades	18,180	980
All other industries	46,870	2,810
Total : All industries	165,250	9,820

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY. APPOINTMENT OF COURT OF INQUIRY.

On 7th January, 1930, the Minister of Labour appointed the Rt. Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, with the following terms of reference:—
"To inquire into the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council relating to the wages of the operatives, and to report thereon to the Minister." The Secretary to the Court is Mr. W. L. Buxton, M.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour (Montagu House, Whitehall, London S W 1)

NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, JUNE 1929, TO JANUARY, 1930.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1929 (page 199), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 3rd June, 1929. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available:—

Date.	Date. Number.		1 Date.		Number.	
1929:			1929:		a de la composição de l	
June 10th		1,112,792	Sept. 30th		1,181,862	
17th		1,122,713	Oct. 7th		1,207,236	
24th		1,117,807	14th		1,215,049	
July 1st	10000	1,142,382	21st	ASSESSED FOR	1,214,494	
8th		1,144,246	28th		1,234,388	
15th		1,136,665	Nov. 4th		1,251,958	
22nd		1,122,643	11th		1,259,134	
29th		1,154,129	18th	2000000	1,273,531	
Aug. 5th		No statistics	25th	22002305	1,285,458	
		available.	Dec. 2nd	***	1,302,930	
12th		1,168,068	9th		1,309,504	
19th	USB 3537 45	1,162,284	16th		1,303,557	
26th		1,155,803	23rd		No statistics	
Sept. 2nd			2510	***	available.	
9th		1,152,260	7041		1,510,231	
		1,149,692	30th	***	1,510,251	
16th		1,147,519	1930:	1000000	1 470 771	
23rd	***	1,162,940	Jan. 6th		1,478,771	

LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT INDEX.

SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION SERIES FOR MANUFACTURERS, TRADERS AND OTHERS.

A special subscription series of unemployment statistics was instituted in 1927 for the use primarily of manufacturers and distributors who desired to adjust their sales activities to the changing prosperity of the various local areas or to make due allowance for such changes in judging the effectiveness of their avertising or salesmanship. The series was also taken up by other business firms who found this local information of value. The Index gives for 667 towns, and for county areas in Great Britain, the numbers of insured persons in each area, together with the percentage rates of unemployment for men, women and juveniles on the Monday nearest the 14th of each month. Comparisons with a month and a year before are also given. The arrangements for tabulating the returns from Employment Exchanges, preparing the figures, and printing and despatching the Index enable the information, as a general rule, to be in the hands of subscribers in less than a fortnight from the date to which the figures relate.

figures relate.

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

The cost of specially tabulating and printing this detailed information is necessarily high in relation to the circulation which such a series at present commands, but the number of subscribers is now sufficiently large to enable a reduction to be made in the sale price. Accordingly, beginning with the current month, the subscription will be £3 3s. per annum, instead of £5 as heretofore. The Index will be issued to subscribers only. Subscriptions are received by H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

DECASUALISATION OF PORT LABOUR.

The Dock Transport Workers (Registration and Guaranteed Week) Committee, which was formed in 1924 under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Maclean, K.B.E., LL.D., M.P., has commenced further inquiries, at the request of the Minister of Labour, with the object of extending and co-ordinating registration schemes for port workers, and other measures adopted in the ports of the country for decasualising port labour.

In 1924, the Committee issued two interim Reports, in which emphasis was laid upon the fundamental importance of registration schemes, and an indication was given of the broad principles upon which such schemes should be based. A memorandum was also addressed to the ports, urging the need of steps to co-ordinate the system of engaging and distributing port labour.

Action has already been taken at many of the ports to give effect to the Committee's findings, and the future inquiries are designed to develop and encourage further efforts to solve the problem of casual port labour.

Mr. L. G. Bullock (Ministry of Labour) has been appointed Secretary of the Committee in succession to Mr. G. T. Reid.

THE NEW PENSIONS ACT.

THE Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1929, which recently became law, came into operation on 2nd 1929, which re January, 1930.

The Act brings in two large groups of new pensioners. The first group consists of wives of men who reached the age of 70 before 2nd January, 1928, and are entitled to full pensions under the Old Age Pensions Acts, of 1908 to 1924, free from the conditions the Old Age Pensions Acts, of 1908 to 1924, free from the conditions as to means imposed by those Acts, by virtue of their insurance. The wives of these men have hitherto had to wait until they also reached the age of 70 before being given old age pensions in right of their husbands' insurance. Under the new Act, from 2nd January, 1930, these women are to be entitled to old age pensions between the ages of 65 and 70. Claims under this heading should be made on Form C.P.1, which can be obtained at any Post Office. Those who have already reached the age of 65 should submit claims as soon as possible.

The second group of new pensioners are widows of men who died (or attained the age of 70) before 4th January, 1926. They are to receive widows' pensions at the age of 55. The essential condition for the award of these pensions is that the claimant's husband must have been of the insurable class at some time within the three years before his death or his 70th birthday. The precise terms of this and other conditions are get out in an explanatory. the three years before his death or his 70th birthday. The precise terms of this and other conditions are set out in an explanatory leaflet (W.P.5), which can also be had on application at any Post Office. For qualified widows who will have reached the age of 60 before 1st January, 1931, the new pensions are to begin from 2nd July, 1930, or the date of attaining the age of 60, whichever is the later; in all other cases the pension will begin from 1st January, 1931, or the date of attaining age 55, whichever is the later. Widows who will be 60 years of age or over on 1st July, 1930, and consider after reading the avalence town leaflet, that they later. Widows who will be 60 years of age or over on 1st July, 1930, and consider, after reading the explanatory leaflet, that they are eligible for pensions, are advised to send in claims as early as possible. The necessary form (W.P. 3) can be obtained at any Post Office.

The leaflet now available at Post Offices explaining the new pensions also gives full particulars, with appropriate instructions to persons affected, of the changes made by the Act in existing conditions. Among these it is to be noted that the Act provides for some extension of the period of payment of widows' pensions awarded under the original Act to widows whose husbands died before 4th January, 1926; modifies the "average number of contributions" test for widows' and old age pensions where the insured person had ten years' unbroken insurance up to the age of 60; repeals the provision of the original scheme whereby children's allowances and orphans' pensions were affected by awards under the Workmen's Compensation Acts; and amends the existing conditions relating to recipients of Service Dependants' Pensions in respect of stepsons. Provision is also made to enable persons who go to any part of the Empire to continue receiving their pensions or to maintain their insurance for pensions purposes.

The right to become voluntary contributors for all health insurance and pensions benefits is now given (subject to application within a prescribed time) to persons in excepted employments who are compulsorily insured for some or all pensions. A memorandum dealing with voluntary insurance, as extended by the new Act, will be supplied on application to the Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. The leaflet now available at Post Offices explaining the new

DEATHS OF SEAMEN IN 1928.

A RETURN* which has recently been issued by the Board of Trade shows the number of deaths, during 1928, among the crews of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The number of deaths among the crews of steam and motor vessels (other than fishing vessels) registered in the United Kingdom under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act in the year 1928 was 1,205, distributed as shown in the following Table. The figures for 1927

Cause.	Deaths at Sea.		Deaths in River or Harbour.		Total.	
Marian Company	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927
Casualty to Vessel Other Accidents:—	167	74	23	33	190	107
On Board	95	108	101	98 125	196 106	206 125
Disease Homicide and Suicide	217 41	216 59	434	459 22	651 62	675 81
Total (including Lascars)	520	457	685	737	1,205	1,194
Lascars (included above)	94	112	142	137	236	249

Among crews of sailing vessels (other than fishing vessels) the deaths totalled 16, including 7 due to casualties to vessels, 7 due to other accidents, and 2 due to disease.

It will be seen that the number of deaths among seamen during

1928 caused by casualties to vessels was greater, but the numbers due to disease, and to homicide and suicide, were smaller, than in 1927; both groups showed a reduction of 14 per cent. compared with the yearly average for the ten years since the war.

The number of persons forming the first crews of vessels actually employed during the year was approximately 1,600 in sailing vessels and 238,100 in steam and motor vessels; of those in steam and motor

vessels 162,700 were British subjects, 18,900 foreigners, and 56,500 Lascars (British subjects and foreigners).

Disease was more important than accidents as a cause of death among seamen. It was especially prominent as a cause of death among Lascars, about three-quarters of the deaths of Lascars being due to this cause; of these about 25 per cent. were caused by pneumonia and 14 per cent. by tuberculosis. Among seamen other than Lascars, almost exactly half the deaths were due to disease, the principal fatal diseases being pneumonia (11 per cent. of all fatal diseases), heart disease (10 per cent.) and tuberculosis (6 per cent.). The principal causes of death due to injury were: missing vessels, 15 per cent.; founderings, 12 per cent.; falling overboard from or killed on decks of vessels, 9 per cent.; suicide or supposed suicide 9 per cent.; drowning in dock, etc., ashore, 8 per cent.; falling down hatchways, etc., 8 per cent.

Deaths among the crews of fishing vessels registered under Part IV of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, totalled 127. Of these, 50 were due to casualties to vessels, 47 to other accidents, and 30 to disease.

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

A STATISTICAL summary* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1929,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainments for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 60,497,604 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 56,205,905 tons were disposable commercially.

the total quantity raised in the quarter, 56,205,905 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £38,639,048, equivalent to 13s. 8.99d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £38,587,740, equivalent to 13s. 8.77d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £51,308, or 0.22d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that there were credit balances, ranging from 1.82d. to 6.04d. per ton, in North-umberland, Durham, Yorkshire, North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire; and debit balances, ranging from 2.45d. to 1s. 1.96d. per ton. in the other districts. per ton. in the other districts.

per ton. in the other districts.

The number of workpeople employed was 894,390, and the number of man-shifts worked was 56,548,782. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.40 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 17.10 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, to 24.16 cwt. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.61d., ranging from 7s. 5.31d. in Northumberland to 10s. 4.39d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

shire and Nottinghamshire.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainments, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.37d. per shift, the amounts ranging from 0.39d. in Scotland to 11.21d. in Northumberland and 1s. 0.13d. in Durham.

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.;	No. of Work- people employed.	Output per man- shift worked	Earnings per man-shift worked.§
1924. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	Per cent. 94 93 92 94	Tons. 67,047,657 61,552,868 59,163,976 62,428,185	s. d. +2 9.63 +1 0.34 +0 0.26 +0 7.61	1,111,280 1,107,457 1,082,340 1,078,758	Cwts. 17 79 17 48 17 33 17 74	8. d. 10 2·82 10 11·17 10 10·24 10 7·04
1925. 31st Mar. 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	94 95 98 98	62,458,898 54,982,191 54,976,337 62,662,455	+0 6·13 -0 11·81 -0 2·82 +1 6·70	1,074,079 1,032,216 1,013,757 1,041,997	17·98 17·85 17·88 18·31	10 7·58 10 6·77 10 4·85 10 5·14
1926. 31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99	1,074,395	18-46	10 4.79
1927. 31st Mar 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec	96 96 96	63,329,641 58,880,719 58,585,249 60,350,401	+1 2·41 -1 0·66 -1 2·00 -1 0·43	969,943 981,393 946,487 945,480	20·66 20·47 20·47 20·82	10 Y·12 10 2·84 9 9·53 9 Y·38
1928. 31st Mar 30th June 30th Sept. 31st Dec.	97 97 96 96	61,833,281 55.034,291 53,552,053 59,099,369	$\begin{array}{cccc} -0 & 9 \cdot 34 \\ -1 & 5 \cdot 02 \\ -1 & 4 & 11 \\ -0 & 2 \cdot 87 \end{array}$	921.448 890.863 859,259 850,770	21 · 24 20 98 21 13 21 · 80	9 5.62 9 3.69 9 3.25 9 2.84
1929. 31st Mar 30th June 30th Sept.	97 96 97	63,851,058 59,422,734 60,497,604	+0 9·15 -0 3·43 -0 0·22	880.941 894 282¶ 894,390	22·13 21·45 21·40	9 2.69 9 2.59 9 2.61

^{*} Cmd. 3460. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the uarter ended 31st Oct., 1929.
‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
§ Excluding the value of allowances in kind.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

January, 1930.

Third Quarter of Year 1929.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

A STATEMENT* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1929, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of relief.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief (dominiliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of September, 1929, was 1,030,000, equivalent to 261 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,033,000 at the end of June, 1929; with 1,072,000 in September, 1928; and 611,000 in September, 1913.

These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be

September, 1913.

These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in September, 1929, was 817,000, as compared with \$20,000 at the end of June, 1929, a decrease of 3,000, or 0·4 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of September, 1928, was 856,000.

The following Table gives comparative figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales for the months of May and August, 1929, and of August, 1928; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

get make not some touched not southworth pulsars.	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1.(a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent children of above	55,000	14
persons	148,000	38
their dependants	36,000	9
regular occupation, and their dependants	108,000	27
4. Totals of above three classes :— August, 1929	347,000	88
May, 1929	358,000	91
August, 1928	385,000	98
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief: —	A. 115 . 112 AV & 1	de tel production
August, 1929	477,000	121
May, 1929	477,000	121
August, 1928	469,000	119
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of		
domiciliary relief)‡:—	904 000	000
August, 1929	824,000	209
May, 1929	835,000	212
August, 1928	854,000	217

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in August, 1929 (including dependants), was 347,000, of whom 89,000 were men, 81,000 women, and 177,000 children. The total included 239,000 persons who were registered at Employment Exchanges for employment, or were dependent upon persons so SCOTLAND.

Statistics of persons in receipt of outdoor relief compiled on a similar basis to those for England and Wales are now available in respect of Scotland; but they relate only to the numbers in receipt of relief on the 15th of the month, and do not give averages for the month as in the case of England and Wales.

The figures for the third quarter of 1929 are given in the following Table. Lunatics, mental defectives, vagrants, and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only are excluded from the figures.

Persons in receipt of Outdoor relief in Scotland.

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.	15th July, 1929.	15th August, 1929.	September, 1929.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured	-0.00 -0.00	The state of the s	A September 1
inder the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent chil-	17,789	18,073	17,810
dren of above persons (a) Unemployed persons not in-	43,312	44,523	43,363
sured but registered at Employment Exchanges (b) Wives and dependent chil-	3,073	3,065	3,096
dren of above persons 3. (a) Other unemployed persons	4,192	4,178	4,019
ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation (b) Wives and dependent chil-	1,093	1,119	1,155
dren of above persons 4. All other persons in receipt of	1,375	1,332	1,365
outdoor relief and their dependants	103,463	102,356	102,481
Totals	174,297	174,646	173,289

duding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN TRADES UNION CONGRESS GENERAL COUNCIL AND EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS.

The issue of this Gazette for August, 1929, contained an account of the first meeting of the joint committee set up by the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries (representing the organised employers) and the Trades Union Congress General Council (representing the organised workers) to examine the best methods for consultation and cooperation between the three organisations. The meeting was held on 24th July, and adjourned after appointing a joint sub-committee "to allow of a further and more detailed examination of the matter."

The joint sub-committee met on 19th November and 5th December, and prepared a unanimous report containing certain proposals.

The joint sub-committee met on 19th November and 5th December, and prepared a unanimous report containing certain proposals. These were presented to the joint committee which had appointed the sub-committee, and, after being adopted by them, were presented to the full Conference on 19th December.

The Conference unanimously adopted the proposals, on the motion of Mr. A. J. Cook (Trades Union Congress), seconded by Mr. Fred Holroyd (Confederation of Employers' Organisations) and Mr. J. Maclehose (Federation of British Industries). The proposals were as follows:

follows:—

(i) The Trades Union Congress (T.U.C.), Confederation, or Federation of British Industries (F.B.I.), can propose as subjects for discussion any matter within their respective provinces which is of common interest to British industry, it being understood that these discussions will not invade the provinces or trespass upon the functions of the individual constituents of the T.U.C., Confederation, or F.B.I.

(ii) Having regard to the separate spheres and functions of the Confederation and the F.B.I., and the necessity for the T.U.C. knowing which of these two organisations will be responsible for the employers' side of any question proposed for discussion, the Confederation and the F.B.I. will set up an Allocation Committee, whose sole function will be to say whether

Allocation Committee, whose sole function will be to say whether any given subject proposed by the T.U.C., or which the Confederation or F.B.I. proposes to raise with the T.U.C., is one which concerns the responsibility of the Confederation or the F.B.I., or both.

(iii) The question of allocation having been settled, the future procedure will be carried through direct between the T.U.C., on the one hand, and the Confederation or F.B.I., or both, on the other hand, without further reference to the

(iv) When the T.U.C., on the one hand, or the Confederation or F.B.I. (or both), on the other hand, accept a subject for discussion, the organisation so accepting shall take up with the organisation which proposed that subject the question of the size of the Committee for the purpose and the other arrange-

ments of procedure for its discussion.

(v) If the T.U.C., on the one hand, or the Confederation or F.B.I., on the other hand, considers itself unable to discuss a subject, it is understood that the organization declining will

explain its reasons therefor to the organisation deciming win explain its reasons therefor to the organisation proposing.

(vi) All discussions at meetings, and correspondence arising out of the procedure proposed, shall, unless otherwise mutually agreed, be confidential to the T.U.C., Confederation, and F.B.I.; and when a subject proposed for discussion has been accepted and discussed, no action shall be taken on any conclusions reached until these conclusions have been specifically approved

reached until these conclusions have been specifically approved by the organisations concerned.

(vii) These proposals provide the practical machinery for the selection of subjects and their discussion, but the Joint Committee considers that, for the purpose of examining these proposals, they should be accompanied by way of illustration by some indication of the types of subjects in regard to which the machinery could operate; and the following list has been drawn up by the Joint Committee for that purpose:

1. Unemployment.

Unemployment.
 Industry and Finance.—MacMillan Committee.

3. Taxation of Industry:—

(a) General effect of taxation on industry.

(b) Inadequate allowances for obsolescence) Inadequate allowances for obsolescence and deprecia-tion, taxation of wasting assets, taxation of moneys put

to reserve, and similar points.

4. Social Services.—Co-ordination.
5. Education and Industry.—" Shaftesbury" and "Elgin"

6. Delegated Powers of Government Departments.-Donough-

7. Inter-Empire Trade.—Imperial Conference and Imperial

7. Inter-Empire Trade.—Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference.
8. International Trade:—

(a) Tariff Truce Proposals;
(b) Proposals for multilateral customs agreements;
(c) Most favoured nations treatment;
(d) Import and Export Restrictions Convention, and similar problems.
9. Trade facilities.
10. Insurance of export credits.

10. Insurance of export credits.
11. General international labour questions.
12. Industrial and commercial statistics.

These proposals were approved by the Trades Union Congress General Council on 18th December, by the Grand Council of the Federation of British Industries on 8th January, and by the Council of the Confederation of Employers' Organisations on 15th January.

^{*} Return of Shipping Casualties to and Deaths on Vessels registered in the United Kingdom. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s, net.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN GERMANY.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE German Federal Statistical Office have published in their official journal* the general results of the inquiry in October, 1928, into wages and hours of labour in the metal working and engineering industry, and have included in their Report the results of a similar inquiry in January, 1929, in the ship yards of North Germany.

The inquiry covered a total of 281,919 workers employed by The inquiry covered a total of 281,919 workers employed by 411 undertakings in 23 collective agreement districts, i.e., rather more than one-fifth (21·3 per cent.) of all the workers (excluding juveniles) employed in the industry, or more than two-fifths (42·3 per cent.), if only the areas covered by the inquiry are considered. The inquiry was limited to male workers of 21 years and over, and female workers 18 years of age and over. Nearly half (48·4 per cent.) of the workers were skilled workmen, rather more than one-fifth (21·7 per cent.) were semi-skilled workmen, 13·8 per cent. were unskilled workmen and 16·1 per cent. were women. (For definitions of "skilled workmen," etc., see this GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 240.) The predominant method of wage payment was the piece-work system, only 37·6 per cent. of the workers covered being paid at time-rates, the majority of whom (72·7 per cent.) were unskilled workmen.

The following Table shows, for the four classes of workpeople

cent.) were unskilled workmen.

The following Table shows, for the four classes of workpeople in all branches of the industry covered by the inquiry, the percentage each bears to the total, the average hourly earnings (exclusive of payment for overtime proper and of family allowances) and the average agreed hourly minimum rate:—

	Tir	me-worke	rs.	Piece-workers.			
Class of Worker.	Per- centage of all workers covered.		Average agreed hourly rate.	Per- centage of all workers covered.	Average hourly earnings	Average agreed hourly rate.	
Skilled workmen	15.4	Rpf.† 107·4	Rpf.† 86·1	33.0	Rpf.† 117·8	Rpf.† 99·0	
Semi-skilled work- men Unskilled workmen Women	7·6 10·0 4·6	87·7 79·1 55·7	75·5 71·9 50·7	14·1 3·8 11·5	107·9 95·7 66·7	87·4 84·3 60·7	

The excess of earnings over agreed rates was most marked among The excess of earnings over agreed rates was most marked among the skilled and semi-skilled workmen, so that, while, for example, the difference between the agreed rates of skilled and unskilled men on time-work was only 20 per cent., the difference between their hourly earnings was 36 per cent. This excess, however, varied very much between one agreement area and another, according to the method of fixing the piece-rates.

The average weekly earnings, including payments for overtime and family allowances, amounted, in October, 1928, to the following:

Class of W	'anl-an	Average Weekly Earnings.				
Class of Worker.				Time-workers.	Piece-workers.	
Skilled workmen				R. Marks.†	R. Marks.†	
Semi-skilled workmen Unskilled workmen				43·74 39·19	51·21 45·34	
Women				25.58	30.78	

The following Table shows the average actual weekly hours of work, inclusive of extended hours and overtime proper, and taking into account time lost through illness, short-time, etc.; the extended hours and overtime; are also shown separately:—

	Average actual hours of work.						
Class of Worker.		Inclusive o hours and		Extended hours and overtime only.			
		Time-work.	Piece-work.	Time-work.	Piece-work		
Skilled workmen Semi-skilled workmen Unskilled workmen Women		491 49 482 453	47 1 47 47 46	2 13 13 13 3	1 1		

The 48-hour week was most generally exceeded by workmen on time-work, of whom 11.3 per cent. worked over 48 up to 50 hours a week, 13.9 per cent. over 50 to 52 hours a week, and 11.5 per cent. over 52 up to 54 hours a week.

The following Table gives a percentage analysis of all the workers covered by the inquiry according to the length of their actual

* Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 24, 1929. Earlier published results of the inquiry relating to Berlin and Rhineland-Westphalia were summarised in this GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 240; and December, 1929, page 443.

† 100 Reichsplennigs = 1 Reichsmark = 11:8d. approximately.

‡ "Extended hours" are regular hours beyond 48 a week worked by agreement between employers and employed; "overtime" is time worked beyond the regular hours. A higher rate is usually paid for both extended hours and overtime in the metal and engineering industry.

	Pe	Percentage number of workers with an actual working week in October, 1928, of						
Class of Worker.		Less than 48 hours.		48 hours.		More than 48 hours.		
	Time- work.	Piece- work.	Time- work.	Piece- work.	Time- work.	Piece- work.		
Skilled workmen Semi-skilled workmen Unskilled workmen Women	22.2	31·0 35·9 31·2 45·6	% 27·1 23·1 26·9 30·0	27·0 23·7 30·6 33·0	% 48·9 54·7 50·7 29·5	42·8 40·4 38·2 21·4		
All workers	. 31	2	2'	7.2	43	1.6		

An investigation into the pre-war wages and hours in the industry has been made, and, subject to a number of reservations, the following Table gives the purchasing power of weekly earnings (real wages) in October, 1928, as a percentage of the pre-war weekly earnings, both before and after allowance is made for wage tax and social insurance contributions. The figures must be regarded

	Average real wages in October, 1928 (as compared with the average real wages in 1913-14 = 100).							
Class of Worker.	Bef	ore	After					
CHASS OF WORKER	making allowance for deductions for wage tax and social insurance contributions.							
	making al	llowance for o	deductions fo ance contribu	r wage tax tions.				
	and	llowance for a social insura	ance contribu	r wage tax tions.				

Subject to similar reservations, the Report also states that, since 1913-14, the actual working hours of male workers in the industry have been reduced on the average by $6\frac{3}{4}$ hours a week for time-workers and by 8 hours a week for piece-workers.

Tables are given in the Report showing the distribution of gross weekly wages according to the hours worked by each class of worker covered by the inquiry. Separate figures of agreed rates, earnings, etc., are also given in tabulation and by diagram for each collective nent area.

The following Table is extracted from a more extensive tabulation, which, for considerations of space, cannot be reproduced here:—

Branch of Industry and Class of Worker.	Average weekly hours worked including overtime.	Average weekly earnings including payment for overtime and family allowances.	Average hourly earnings excluding payment for overtime and family allowances.	Average agreed hourly minimum rate.
Engines and Machinery. Skilled workmen $\begin{cases} \text{time piece} \\ \text{piece} \end{cases}$ Unskilled workmen $\begin{cases} \text{time piece} \\ \text{time piece} \end{cases}$	49 471 483 474 46 451	R. Marks. 52·75 56·00 37·94 45·02 23·57 29·82	Rpfs. 105 · 6 116 · 8 76 · 6 92 · 7 51 · 1 65 · 5	Rpfs. 83·5 93·3 67·6 79·1 44·3 57·2
$\begin{array}{ccc} \textit{Boilers, Heating Apparatus,} \\ \textit{etc.} \\ \text{Skilled workmen} & \dots \begin{cases} \text{time} \\ \text{piece} \\ \\ \text{time} \\ \text{piece} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array}$	50	55·61	109·3	89·8
	46 1	57·20	121·3	103·4
	49	39·11	78·5	72·4
	481	44·89	91·9	77·8
Skilled workmen { time piece time piece time piece	501 471 471 471 432	56·31 53·09 37·83 36·40	108·7 110·3 78·8 81·8	85·8 101·0 72·2 82·4
$\begin{tabular}{lll} $Vehicles \ and \ Aircraft. \\ Skilled \ workmen & & time \\ piece \\ Unskilled \ workmen & & time \\ piece \\ Women & & time \\ piece \\ \hline \end{tabular}$	47	53·55	112·5	84·5
	46	58·86	126·8	96·1
	48	38·70	79·6	69·6
	45	45·17	99·7	79·3
	43	24·92	57·5	49·0
	43 <u>1</u>	31·47	72·6	55·3
Railway Rolling Stock. Skilled workmen $\begin{cases} \text{time} \\ \text{piece} \end{cases}$ Unskilled workmen $\begin{cases} \text{time} \\ \text{piece} \end{cases}$	49	52·28	104·6	82·9
	47 1	54·97	115·4	96·5
	49 1	37·36	74·3	67·8
	47	40·18	84·5	75·5
	49½	56·76	113·2	96·2
	47½	59·23	124·0	109·8
	49	40·31	81·5	77·8
	47¼	45·31	95·3	89·6
	45¼	27·14	59·3	55·2
	46¼	30·96	66·8	63·0
	48½	55.06	112·4	82·3
	47¾	60.60	126·2	102·3
	49	41.50	83·6	69·4
	47¼	49.69	104·3	93·2
	47	26.22	55·6	50·1
	45¼	32.84	71·8	59·1

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY: ACT TO INCREASE CONTRIBUTIONS.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

By an Act of 27th December, 1929, with effect from 1st January, 1930, to 30th June, 1930, the rate of contribution payable under the German Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act in the amended text of 12th October, 1929, is to be uniformly increased from 3 to 3½ per cent. of the worker's wage, half paid by the employer, and half by the worker.

As already indicated in the summary of the Amending Act of 12th October, 1929, contained in the last issue of this GAZETTE, the German Government's original proposal for an increase in the contribution rate was withdrawn from the general reform scheme in order to facilitate the adoption of the less controversial clauses; and accordingly, apart from its indebtedness to the Reich, amounting to some 265 million marks at June, 1929, the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board was left to operate with an estimated annual deficit of 181 million marks. The present measure, which has been adopted as one of the more immediate items in the Government's programme for the general reform of the national finances, represents, however, only a partial restoration of the solvency of the unemployment insurance scheme, as it is estimated that the additional revenue which will result from the increased contribution rate will amount to only about 33 million marks up to the end of March next, or, on the basis of the total revenue from contributions in 1928 at the 3 per cent. rate, to some 70 million marks up to 30th June, 1930. In view, therefore, of the fact that, to meet the expenditure arising from the heavy unemployment during the present winter, further considerable revenue from contributions in 1928 at the 3 per cent. rate, to some 70 million marks up to 30th June, 1930. In view, therefore, of the fact that, to meet the expenditure arising from the heavy unemployment during the present winter, further considerable loans from the Reich will be necessary, the Reichsrat, in agreeing to the present measure, passed the following resolution: "The increase in the contribution rate decided upon by the Reichstag is, even apart from the fact that it is to be operative only for a limited period, inadequate to secure the balancing of income and expenditure in the budget of the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board. Accordingly, the provision of the benefits provided for under the Act will necessitate, particularly during the fortheoming winter months, the grant of further extensive loans by the Reich. The Reichsrat accordingly expresses the desire:

(1) that the Federal Government will, at the earliest possible moment, take such steps as may be necessary to secure and maintain the complete balancing of expenditure and revenue; (2) that, until effect is given to such measures, steps shall be taken to ensure the discharge by the Federal Board of its financial obligations; and (3) that the Committees of the Reichsrat shall, in pursuance of Article 67 of the Federal Constitution, be kept continuously informed of all discussions relating to the introduction of the necessary measures. The Reichsrat will convene at the end of January a further session of its competent Committees for the purpose of again considering the position."

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—Upon the expiry at 31st October, 1929, of the national wage agreement concluded in April, 1928, for the boot and shoe industry, demands were advanced by the workers for an increase of 20 per cent. in the tariff rates hitherto in operation. The rejection of the workers' demands by the employers resulted in a stoppage of work in a number of undertakings, and, as direct negotiations at the Federal Ministry of Labour failed to secure agreement between the parties, conciliation proceedings were instituted and an award issued, which was subsequently declared invalid on a technical point. Both employers and workers therefore undertook to be bound in advance by a new award to be pronounced and to become operative forthwith. The new award provided that the minimum hourly rate of male timeworkers of 21 years and over in the highest tariff area should be increased from 87 pfennigs to 92 pfennigs as from 2nd December, 1929, and further increased to 95 pfennigs as from 31st March, 1930, all other wage rates being adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the main agreement. The new agreement constituted by virtue of the binding award is to be operative until 31st March, 1931.

NORWAY.

Dockers.—A dispute, which at one time threatened to cause a stoppage of work in all important Norwegian ports, has been terminated by the acceptance by the dock workers of an agreement, which differs only slightly from that denounced by them in October last. Hourly time rates remain unchanged, at 1.18 kroner in Oslo and Stavanger and 1.15 kroner in most of the other ports; but workers who are paid a weekly wage have secured a 5 per cent. increase, which brings the wage up to 63 kroner a week in Oslo, and certain small increases have also been granted to piece workers. One of the new piece-rate provisions lays down that a ton shall be reckoned as 1,000 kilograms instead of 1,016 kilograms as hitherto, thus settling an old grievance of the workers. The agreement will remain in force until 31st October, 1931, but in the autumn of 1930 its terms may be automatically revised to conform with changes in the cost of living.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, 1929.

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has recently completed a survey of earnings and hours of all workers in representative establishments in ten branches of the iron and steel industry in the United States. The results of this inquiry have been published in the numbers of the "Monthly Labor Review" for September, October and November, 1929. For the most part the data refer to the first half of March, 1929, and cover a total of 71,009 workers, including a few hove and women mainly in timple to mills

The following Table shows for each branch of the industry and for some of the chief occupations in each branch, the average full-time hours a week and the average hourly and full-time weekly earnings in March, 1929:—

Branch and Occu	pation		Average Full-Time Hours a Week.	Average Hourly Earnings.	Average Full-Time Weekly Earnings.
				Dollars.	Dollars.
Blastfurnaces*			60.7	0.528	32.05
Keepers			57.7	0.579	33.411
Blowers			58.7	0.918	53.89
Stove Tenders			57.7	0.557	32.14
Labourers			63.8	0.373	23.80
Bessemer Converters*			53.7	0.643	34.53
Blowers			50.7	1.301	65.96
First Regulators			53.5	0.910	48.69
Steel Pourers			49.0	1.162	56.94
Labourers			57.6	0.452	26.04
Open Hearth Furnaces*			57.7	0.714	44.00
First Melters' Helpers	•••		55.9	0·714 1·247	41.20
Steel Pourers			56.3	0.927	69.71
Tal			60.5	0.433	52.19
			60.5	0.433	26.20
Puddling Mills*			50.3	0.686	34.51
Puddlers, level handed	d		46.3	0.880	40.74
Labourers			54.5	0.389	21.20
Blooming Mills*			55.0	0.666	20 00
Heaters			54.9	1.358	36.63
Rollers	•••		53.4	1.542	74.55
Shearmen			53.5	0.864	82.34
Labourers			57.0	0.463	46·22 26·39
Plate Mills*			50.0	0.000	
Rollers, sheared plate	mille		58.0	0.639	37.06
Rollers, universal mills	milis		61.0	1.595	97.30
			56.7	1.323	75.01
Labourers	•••		59.3	0.409	24 · 25
Bar Mills*			55.6	0.625	34.75
Rollers			55.0	1.822	100.21
Finishers			53.9	0.952	51.31
Labourers			56.0	0.399	22.34
Rail Mills*			56.0	0.628	25 48
Dollows	C	•••	53.5	1.676	35.17
Straighteners, gag pres	•••		54 · 1	1.229	89.67
			59.8		66.49
	•••		29.0	0.400	23.92
Sheet Mills*			48.9	0.793	38.78
Rollers			43.4	1.979	85.89
Doublers			43.6	0.870	37.93
Labourers			60.7	0.429	26-04
Tinplate Mills*			47.4	0.732	34.70
Rollers			42.7	1.778	
Catchers		•••	42.7	0.926	75·92 39·54
Tinners			43.7	0.926	
Labourers			57.1	0.422	39·64 24·10
All Branches			54.6	0.674	36.48

OVERTIME IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA IN 1928.

REPORT No. 9 (1929) of the Czechoslovak Statistical Office gives particulars of the overtime permits granted and the total overtime hours worked in Czechoslovakia during 1928. In that year, 5,591 permits were issued, affecting 6,040 establishments, which employed 1,037,456 workers; these permits granted extensions, beyond the normal working day of 8 hours, of ½, 1, 1½ or 2 hours, 4,421 being for 2 hours' extension.

The total number of overtime hours actually worked in the year was 15,264,195, divided industrially as follows:—

	Overtime worke			Overtime hours worked.		
Industry.	Number.	Per cent-age.	Industry.	Number.	Per cent-age.	
rextiles	5,592,983 1,533,698 1,389,699 1,269,256 1,261,943	36·6 10·1 9·1 8·3 8·3	Metal Food Woodworking Other	1,160,114 1,144,364 823,646 1,088,492	7·6 7·5 5·4 7·1	

The statistics show a decline of about 14 per cent, in the number of overtime hours as compared with 1927. The total overtime worked in 1928 represents full employment—8 hours a day, 300 days a year—for 5,388 persons; the corresponding number for 1927 was 7,411 persons.

The decline was greatest in the textile industry, where the amount of overtime in 1928, considerable as it was, represented only 58 per cent. of the overtime worked in the textile factories in 1927.

* The figures in italic type cover all classes of workers, including occupations not shown separately in this Table.

14

WAGES IN AUSTRALIA IN 1928.*

In the following Table, the minimum weekly rates of wages for adult male workers (unless otherwise stated) in various occupations in the six capital cities of Australia are quoted from the Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement in force at 31st December, 1928; they are for a normal working week of 44 hours, except in certs in cases (indicated in the Talle), when they are for a 48-hour working

		7	Weekl	y Ra	ites a	t 31s	t Dec	eemb	er, 19	28.		
Occupation.	Sydney.		Mel- bourne.		Bris- bane.		Ade- laide.		Pert	h.	Hobs	art.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Board Hands	128	6	128	4	103	0	107	6†	109	0	107	0†
Doard Hands	120	0	120		an	d	101	01	103		101	01
Single Hands	133	6	139	4	108	0	107	6†	114	0	107	0†
Blacksmiths	114	6	110	6	110	11	109	0	109	0	107	0
Bootmakers	119	6	110	6	107	3	114	0	109	0	105	6
Male	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	101	3	100	0
Female	51	0	51	0	53 120	9	51 121	0	52 117	0	51	0
Bricklayers Brassfinishers	126	6	129 110	3 6	107	6 3	109	0	109	0	106	0
Cabinet Makers	111	0	111	6†	110	11	111	6†	109	0	106	6†
Carpenters Compositors (Job-	127	6	118	3	120	6	118	3	121	0	115	6
bing)	113	0	113	0	112	0	113	0	115	0	113	0
Fitters (Engineering)	114	6	110	6	107	3 11	109	0	109	0	107	0
French Polishers Laundries, General	111	U	111	01	110	11	111	6†	106	U	105	6†
Hands, female	46	0	42	6	44	0	42	6†	54	0+	24	0+
Painters Pattern-makers	118 123	4	113	8	120 112	6 9	113	8	119	2	106 116	4
Plasterers	108	4	123	9	120	6	121	Ö	117	4	106	4
Plumbers	129	4	121	0	120	6	110	0	121	0	99	0
											121	0
Saddlers	110	0†	110	0†	110	0†	102	6†	104	0†	110	0†
Tinsmiths	99	6	105 an	6†	101	2	102	10	105	6†	108	0†
			114	0+			109	0+	114	0+		
Wharf Labourers Wool Textile Workers:	2	11‡	2	11‡	2	11‡	2	11‡	2	11‡	2	11‡
Male Spinners	89	0	87	6†	96	0	85	6+	79	0+	84	0+
Female Weavers	60	0	49	6†	43	0	48	6†	45	0†	47	9†

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

An Act, dated 12th September, 1929, which is to come into force six months after the date of promulgation (13th September, 1929), provides that the normal duration of labour of all persons employed in public or private undertakings in the Argentine Republic, including those not carried on for purposes of gain, is not to exceed 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. The Act does not apply to agriculture, stock-breeding, domestic service or undertakings employing only members of the family of the head of the undertaking, whether owner or manager.

The limitation of the duration of labour to 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week does not apply: (a) to employment of a directive or supervisory nature; (b) to work done in shifts, provided that the average number of working hours over a period of not less than three weeks does not exceed 8 hours a day or 48 a week; (c) in the case of an actual or threatened accident or of urgent work in connection with tools or plant or in the case of force majeure, when it is necessary to avoid serious interference with the normal working of the undertaking and if the work cannot be done during the normal working day.

Regulations issued by the Executive Authority may determine Regulations issued by the Executive Authority may determine for any industry, occupation or district: (a) the permanent exemptions permissible for preparatory or complementary work which has necessarily to be performed outside normal working hours and for certain categories of persons whose work is essentially intermittent; and (b) the temporary exemptions permissible in order to enable undertakings to cope with special pressure of work. In granting these exemptions, the extent of existing unemployment must be taken into account and all the regulations and exemptions must be taken into account, and all the regulations and exemptions require previous consultation of the employers and workers' organisations concerned, and must specify the maximum number of extra hours authorised in each case.

Rates of pay are to be increased by 50 per cent. for ordinary overtime and by 100 per cent. for overtime performed on public holidays.

Night work, *i.e.*, work performed between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m., may not exceed 7 hours, and work which has to be performed in unhealthy places, to be determined by the Executive Authority, must not exceed 6 hours daily, or 36 hours weekly.

ECUADOR.

An Act of 6th October, 1928, which came into force on 1st January, 1929, provides for an 8-hour working day and a 6-day or 48-hour

working week for all manual and non-manual workers in Ecuador, except domestic servants, home workers, casual workers, commission agents and commercial travellers, and persons engaged in work of a confidential, managerial or supervisory nature; the hours of work of excepted persons are to be governed by special regulations. Overtime may not exceed two hours daily or twelve hours weekly, and must be paid at a rate from 50 to 100 per cent. above the and must be paid at a rate from 50 to 100 per cent. above the normal rate. The working of overtime is subject to a written agreement between the parties concerned, after previous consultation of the Labour Inspector. A weekly rest period of 36 consecutive hours on Sunday or some other day agreed upon between the parties is also provided for. No Sunday work is permitted except in unavoidable cases. Night work, i.e., work falling between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., may not exceed 7 hours. Provision is made in the Act for the making up of lost time in certain circumstances.

HOURS IN COAL MINING IN 1927: INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON.

THE International Labour Office have published in the December, 1929, number of the "International Labour Review" the second part, dealing with hours of work, of their Report on the results of the inquiry into the European coal-mining industry in 1927. The first part, dealing with wages, was summarised in this GAZETTE for November, 1929, page 405.

The 1927 inquiry was carried out in the same way as the 1925 in quiry (see this GAZETTE for July, 1928, pages 244-5), the workers being divided into two main groups, underground workers and surface workers, for the purpose of the hours comparison. The following Table gives particulars of actual working hours, by the day or shift and by the week, extracted from the Report:—

Hours of Work in Coal Mines in 1927.

Ten Personal as		Under	ground Wo	rkers.	olavoto etcacas	Surf	
Country and District.	time sp	idual pent in nine.	Total average daily travelling time	at fac travelli	spent e, less ng time reaks.	Actual of w exclu brea	ork,
1.	Day or Shift. 2.	Week.	under- ground plus breaks.	Day or Shift.	Week.	Day.	Week.
Belgium Czechoslovakia	h. m. 8 - 7 28	h. m. 48 – 44 48	h. m. 1 40 1 52*	h. m. 6 20 5 36	h. m. 38 - 33 36	h. m. 8 - 7 45	h. m. 48 - 46 30
France: Whole country Nord, Pas de	7 47	46 42	1 22	6 25	38 30	7 59	47 54
Calais Lorrain Germanyt:	7 47 7 47	46 42 46 42	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 21½ 6 35	38 9 39 30	7 59 8 -	47 54 48 -
Ruhr	8 -				11.6	8 - to 9 -	53 - to 59 -
Aix-la- Chapelle	8 15‡	-,22	LE SE	V-0		8 - to	53 -
Upper Silesia	8 -§		07.1.1030	·		10 -¶ 8 - to	60 - 58 - to
Lower Silesia	8 -		detter ore		···	10 - 8 - to	60 - 53 - to
Saxony	8 -				1 .C. 1	9 - 8 - to	55 30 48 - to
Great Britain	8 - to 8 30	44 15 to 50 -	1 45	6 15 to 6 45	33 45 to 40 30	10 - 7 45 to 8 35	60 - 46 30 to 51 30
Weighted average Netherlands	8 19 8 10 Satur- day: 6 10	47 28 47 -	2 -	6 34 6 10 Satur- day: 4 10	37 6 35 -	8 4	48 22
Poland: Upper Silesia	8 2	48 12	1 44	6 18	37 48	8 -	48 -
Dombrowa and Cracow	8 30** Satur- day: 6 30	49 -	2 4 Satur- day: 1 54	6 26 Saturday: 4 36	36 46	8 -	46 -
Saar	7 32	45 12	1 15	6 17	37 42	7 30 to 7 45	45 - to 46 30

In the Report from which the figures shown in the above Table have been taken, an explanation is given of the method of calculation adopted by the International Labour Office in order to reduce the hours of labour of mining workers in the various countries to a common basis, as well as numerous notes on the reservations to which

EMPLOYMENT IN DECEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

January, 1930,

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline during the first half of December, but in the third week of the month there was a slight net improvement. The influence of increased employment in connection with the Christmas trade and traffic had a relatively smaller effect on the Christmas trade and traffic had a relatively smaller effect on the numbers unemployed in all industries taken together than in other recent years, and this appears to have been due largely to the very inclement weather of November and early December, which affected most outdoor occupations, and to a decline in some other important industries, notably the textile trades. In the last week of the month there was the usual heavy increase in unemployment due to the discharge of temporary Christmas workers, and the extension of holidays in a number of industries.

A comparison of the figures for 25th November and 16th December shows that there was a general decline in the mining group of

shows that there was a general decline in the mining group of industries, in building and public works contracting, and in the cement, pottery, glass, pig iron, leather, and chocolate and confectionery industries and most of the textile trades. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the iron and steel trades (except pig iron), in the shipbuilding, and distributive industries, and also in hotel and boarding house and dock and harbour services.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 12,100,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 16th December, 1929, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly un-(including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11·1, as compared with 11·0 at 25th November, 1929, and with 11·1 at 17th December, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 16th December, 1929, was 12·3, and for females, 8·1; at 25th November, 1929, the percentages were 12·1 and 7·9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 16th December, 1929, was 8·9, as compared with 8·8 at 25th November, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 16th December, 1929, was approximately 1,341,000, of whom 1,037,000 were men and 245,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 25th November, 1929, it was 1,323,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women: and at 17th December, 1928, it was 25th November, 1923, it was 1,325,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women; and at 17th December, 1928, it was 1,312,030, of whom 1,035,000 were men and 216,000 were women. At 30th December, 1929, the total number registered had risen to 1,552,000, as compared with 1,565,000 at 31st December, 1928.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal-mining industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 21st December, 1929, was 949,379, an increase of 0.7 as compared with November; the average number of days worked per week was 5.19, as compared with 5.07 in November.

with 5.07 in November.

In the iron-mining industry employment remained fairly good on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.5 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with November, 1923, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. as compared with December, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe and Buxton districts employment was reported as steady; in the Weardale district it was fair. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment showed a decline, but continued moderate on the whole. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries, employment remained bad; at chalk quarries it continued slack. Employment at tin-mines continued fairly good; at china clay quarries it was moderate.

Pin Iron. Iron and Steel, and Timplate.—In the pig-iron industry

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued moderate. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of December, 1929, was 162, as compared with 163 at the end of November, 1929, and with 132 at the end of

At iron and steel works employment remained bad, on the whole, At iron and steel works employment remained bad, on the whole, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, and in the week ended 21st December, 1929, 346 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 399 in the week ended 30th November and with 378 in the week ended 22nd December, 1923. In steel sheet manufacture employment was slack. In the week ended 21st December, 1929, 104 mills were in operation, as compared with 107 in the week ended 30th November, 1929, and with 132 in the week ended 22nd December, 1929.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Other Metal Industries .- Employ ment in engineering remained slack, on the whole, and the usual Christmas holidays were extended in many cases. In the motor vehicle section employment remained fair; in marine engineering it continued slack; in the textile machinery branch much short time was worked; in constructional engineering it continued bad; while in cleatical engineering employment, was still fairly good. The in electrical engineering employment was still fairly good.

shipbuilding and shiprepairing employment was still very bad, but showed a further improvement in most districts.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued Textue Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued bad in all departments. In the American spinning section the mills stopped for a full week at Christmas, in accordance with a recommendation of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. In the Egyptian spinning section employment steadily declined, and unorganised curtailment of production prevailed to the extent of about 25 per cent. In the weaving department a large number of

looms were idle.

In the wool textile industry employment remained bad both in the woollen and worsted sections; and, on the whole, showed a slight decline, which was largely seasonal. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the hosiery industry employment continued good on the whole; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a further decline; in the linen trade it also declined, and was slack; in the jute trade it continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment remained bad with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—In the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment continued slack with much short-time working. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was moderate, on the whole, although proported. although reported as good at a few provincial centres. Employment was fairly good in the shirt and collar and corset trades; in felt hat manufacture employment remained slack. In the boot and shoe trades employment during the first half of the month showed little change, and was moderate on the whole. Slightly better time was worked by many firms just before the holidays, with a view to completing orders. In most districts the holiday was extended by

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

still fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a further seasonal decline, and employment was slack to moderate on the whole, with skilled operatives, and generally slack with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment again declined with carpenters and masons, and was slack to moderate; with bricklayers it remained slack. With slaters employment improved and was generally moderate; with plasterers and painters it continued to decline, and was very slack or bad in most districts; it was quiet with plumbers, and slack with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change; in the Peterbrick manufacture employment showed little change; in the Peter-borough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment continued good; in saw milling and with coachbuilders it remained moderate or slack.

milling and with coachbuilders it remained moderate or slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment was generally fairly good, but there was a slight decline as compared with the previous month. With letterpress printers it was also fairly good, on the whole; at Liverpool, however, it was reported as bad, and at Manchester as very slack. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment showed a decline in London, and was only fair; in the other principal centres it continued good. Lithographic printers were fairly well employed, but there was some decline in several districts, including Manchester, where employment was reported to have been bad. In the bookbinding industry employment continued fairly good. industry employment continued fairly good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire employment showed a further seasonal decline. Unemployment increased, mainly owing to the completion of Christmas orders; but the majority of the firms worked much later in the month than is usual in December before suspending their workpeople. In the glass trades employment showed a slight decline, and was bad in glass bottle manufacture, and slack in other sections.

Agriculture and Fishing.—Agricultural operations in England and Wales were hindered by excessive rainfall, but owing to the forward state of outdoor work during the autumn, work generally is not unduly in arrears. The supply of labour was sufficient. With fishermen employment was slack, due largely to bad weather and titing.

Dock Labourers and Seamen .- With dock labourers employment was still slack, generally; with seamen it was slack on the whole, and the number of engagements was less than in the previous month.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} Labour Report, 1928, No. 19. Published by the Commonwealth Bureau of ensus and Statistics, Melbourne, in August, 1929.
† Normal week 48 hours.
† Rate per hour for other than special cargo.

^{*} Includes average waiting period of 16 minutes at the pit bottom.
† The figures in the Table give the length of the shift as fixed by collective agreements or awards. It is stated that the adjustments that must be made to reduce these figures to the basis adopted by the International Labour Office for the purposes of international comparison are of little importance.
‡ Since 1st June, 1927.
§ Since 2nd May, 1927.
§ Since 1st September, 1927.
¶ Since 1st April, 1927.
** Includes a statutory break of 30 minutes introduced on 6th April, 1928.

Includes a statutory break of 30 minutes introduced on 6th April, 1926, Polish Mines Department.

CENTAGE

16

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

in the seturns for December, 1929.	December, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
		100 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	
949,379 9,155 2,542	Days Worked per week by Mines 5·19 5·56 6·00	Days. + 0·12 - 0·16	Days 0·12 - 0·02 + 0·10
	Furnaces in Blast. 162 Mills working. 450 Shifts Worked (one week).	Number. - 1 - 56 Per cent.	Number. + 30 - 60 Per cent. - 5:0
	9,155 2,542 	949,379 9,155 2,542 Furnaces in Blast. 162 Mills working. 450 Shifts Worked (one week).	949,379 9,155 2,542 Substitute

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles: Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	10 004	Per cent 1·4 - 0·4 + 0·2 + 0·1 + 0·0 - 3·6 - 0·7	Per cent 2.9 - 1.4 - 2.3 + 0.5 + 2.4 + 5.9	£ 126,518 121,371 162,540 20,002 140,974 21,029 27,224	Per cent 2·1 - 0·5 + 2·4 + 1·1 + 2·5 - 6·3 + 4·1	Per cont 9.2* - 2.2* - 1.2* + 1.5 + 7.7 - 0.4 + 7.2	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

THE following Table shows the variations in the rates of Unemploy ment at 16th December, 1929, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive,		tage Unem at December,	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentag as compared with a		
	at July, 1929.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,214,430 894,200 839,530 1,793,090 1,985,670 2,119,500 1,270,390 583,190 258,400 135,600	7·1 7·5 10·2 9·7 15·2 15·2 14·7 21·9 17·2 2·4	3·2 4·8 5·9 7·7 10·3 12·8 8·5 10·2 12·1 0·5	5·9 6·9 9·2 9·1 14·1 14·4 12·9 20·7 15·2 1·9	+ 0·3 + 0·3 + 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·4 - 0·1 + 0·1	+ 0·2 + 0·7 + 0·6 - 0·5 - 1·4 + 1·6 - 0·3 - 2·1 - 2·0 + 0·3
Total	12,094,000	12.3	8.1	11.1	+ 0.1	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from December, 1928, the following Table shows, month by month from December, 1928, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

		Fe- males.	Males	and Fema	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Em- ployment Exchanges etc.		
Date.	Males.		Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tem- porarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
1928 17 December 1929	12.5	7.4	9.0	2.1	11-1	1928 17 Dec.	1,312,000
21 January 25 February 25 March 22 April	13.6 13.7 11.2	8·3 7·7 6·7 6·7	9·7 9·6 8·3 7·8	2·5 2·5 1·7 2·0	12·2 12·1 10·0 9·8	1929 28 Jan. 25 Feb. 25 Mar. 29 Apr.	1,434,000 1,430,000 1,168,000 1,198,000
27 May 24 June 22 July 26 August	10·9 10·8 10·8 10·9	6·6 6·6 6·9 7·4	7·5 7·3 7·3 7·6	2·2 2·3 2·4 2·3	9·7 9·6 9·7 9·9	27 May 1 July 29 July 26 Aug.	1,165,000 1,176,000 1,188,000 1,190,000
23 September 21 October 25 November 16 December	11.0 11.5 12.1 12.3	7·3 7·5 7·9 8·1	7·8 8·2 8·8 8·9	2·2 2·2 2·2 2·2	10·0 10·4 11·0 11·1	30 Sept. 28 Oct, 25 Nov. 16 Dec.	1,217,000 1 270,000 1,323,000 1,341,000

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages,

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

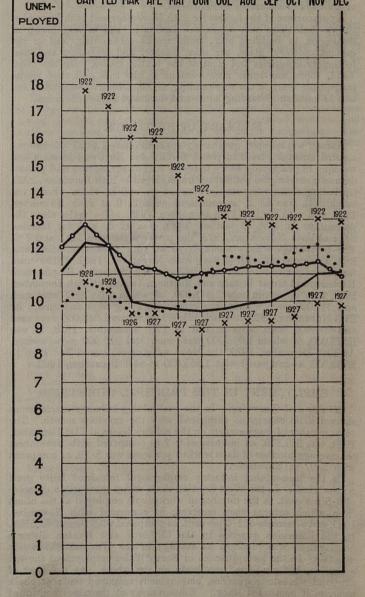
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-

Dotted Curve - - = 1928

 $\begin{cases} = Mean for 1922-25 \\ and 1927-28. \end{cases}$ Chain Curve -. 0-0-0-0

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

JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

					***************************************		Cotal.
Area.		Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1929.
London		1,123	4,318	2;174	4,066	11,681	0.53
South-Eastern	•••	983	1,946	795	1,424	5,148	0.58
South-Western	•••	746	1,799	572	1,447	4,564	0.54
Midlands	•••	790	3,322	765	2,824	7,701	0.43
North-Eastern		962	4,149	930	2,796	8,837	0.44
North-Western		858	3,634	855	3,488	8,835	0.42
Scotland	•••	887	2,687	776	2,284	6,634	0.52
Wales		351	1,450	233	536	2,570	0.44
GREAT BRITAIN		6,700	23,305	7,100	18,865	55,970	0.48

The above figures are exclusive of cases in which, as the result of systematic 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 December showed little change from the previous month, a decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed being counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped. Employment was considerably better, however, than in December of last year.

of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·6 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 14·3 at 25th November, 1929, and 19·1 at 17th December, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·2 from 10·9 to 10·7, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 0·5 from 3·4 to 3·9.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 21st December, 1929, showed an increase of 0·7 per cent. as compared with 23rd November, 1929, and of 5·5 per cent. as compared with 22nd December, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, was 5·19, an increase of 0·12 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, but a decrease of 0·12 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd December, 1928.

a decrease of 0.12 of a day as compared with the forthight ended 22nd December, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

The second second	Wage Ea	l Numberners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	21st Dec.,		or Dec. ompared	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:	10 100 70		Per cent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	49,106	+0.3	+ 6.0	5.43		-0.04	
Durham	141,656	+0.5	+10.2	5.26	-0.11	-0.03	
Cumberland and West- morland	9,802	+0.1	+ 1.2	5.50	⊥0.22	+0.61	
	118,362	+0.1	+ 3.1	5.11		-0.11	
	53,037	+0.8	+ 2.1	4.51		-0.44	
Lancs and Cheshire	76,118	+0.1	- 1.9	4.66		-0.27	
Derbyshire	55,748	+0.5	+ 1.1	4.65		-0.24	
Notts and Leicester	61,072	+0.5	+ 0.7	4.56		- 0.27	
Warwick	17,025	+0.6	+ 1.8	5.58		+0.05	
North Staffordshire	28,778	+0.0	+ 1.1	5.00		+0.26	
South Staffs,† Wores					1 300000		
and Salop	31,257	+0.9	- 1.2	5.06		-0.18	
Glos. and Somerset	10,445	+0.8	- 3.0	5.40		+0.10	
Kent	4,679	+1.8	+23.8	5.43		-0.07	
North Wales	14,758	+0.2	+ 0.2	5.21		-0.71	
South Wales and Mon.	176,819	+1.5	+14.3	5.60	+ 0.10	-0.22	
England and Wales	848,662	+0.6	+ 5.4	5.12	+ 0.12	-0.14	
SCOTLAND:	BOARD STREET		Company of the last of the las			TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Mid & East Lothians	13,510	+1.8	+ 3.4	5.55	-0.08	-0.05	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,753	+1.2	+ 9.5			+0.09	
Rest of Scotland	63,454	+1.3	+ 6.2	5.83		+0.09	
Scotland	100,717	+1.4	+ 6.6	5.75	+0.05	+0.07	
GREAT BRITAIN	949,379	+0.7	+ 5.5	5.19	+0.12	-0.12	
				Section 1	The second second	1	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, was 0.60 of a day per week, of which 0.57 of a day was due to want of trade and to transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, were 0.72 of a day per week, of which 0.67 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd December, 1928, were 0.50 of a day per week and 0.46 of a day per week. The average nonwinding 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 21st December, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 21,992,700 tons, as compared with 20,981,100 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd November, 1929, and 20,484,800 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd December, 1928.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 16th December, 1929, 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 25th November, 1929, and 17th December, 1928, are shown in the following Table:—

			ersons Re 16th De			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages		
Area	Num	bers.	P	ercentage	8.	as con	npared h a	
Alto	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain England and	115,283	41,917	10.7	3.9	14.6	+ 0.3	- 4.5	
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:	100,196 15,087	40,863 1,054	10.5	4.3	14.8	+ 0.4 + 0.2	- 4·2 - 6·2	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	5,283 15,800	171 2,848	10.0	0.4	10·4 12·1	+ 0.2 + 1.4	- 6·2 - 7·0	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	1,863 13,525	423 8,224	15.7	3·5 4·5	19·2 11·9	+ 0.7	- 4·2 - 1·2	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	10,954 2,811	6,130 3,656	12·2 4·6	6.8	19·0 10·6	+ 1.2	- 1·5 + 0·2	
Notts and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	3,153 778	2,615 26	4.7	3·9 0·2	8·6 5·9	- 0.1	- 0·8 - 3·4	
cester and Salop Glos. and	5,356	3,372	7.6	4.7	12.3	- 0.9	- 2.5	
Somerset Kent	1,550 107	588	12.2	4.6	16.8	= 1·7 = 1·0	- 6·8 - 1·8	
Wales and Monmouth	38,003	12,786	16.5	5.5	22.0	+ 1.4	- 7.5	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,804,200 tons in December, 1929, as compared with 7,176,500 tons in November, 1929, and with 5,941,100 tons in December, 1928.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

Although a considerable amount of short-time working was reported from the Cleveland district, employment remained fairly good on the whole.

the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.9 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 5.9 at 25th November, 1929, and 12.9 at 17th December, 1928.

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

装工 まこ	peor Mir	mber of Wole employednes included the Returns	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	(+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	4,422	Per cent. + 0·2	Per cent. + 26·2	Days. 5 · 19	Days 0.33	Days. + 0.08	
Lancashire Other Parts	3,088 1,645	- 0·1 + 0·4	+ 4.0 + 3.5	6.00	− 03	- "ö·12	
ALL DISTRICTS	9,155	+ 0.1	+ 13.7	5.56	- 0.16	- 0.02	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,542, showing a decrease of 0.5 per cent. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 1.0 per cent. compared with December, 1928. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6.00 in December, 1929, the same as in November, 1929, as compared with 5.90 in December,

* See footnote * in previous column-

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

18

EMPLOYMENT during December continued moderate. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12·2 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 11·2 at 25th November, 1929, and with 19·1 at 17th December, 1928.

19·1 at 17th December, 1928.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 162 furnaces were in operation at the end of December, compared with 163 at the end of November, and 132 at the end of December, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,535 workpeople at the end of December, showed an increase of 1·0 per cent. compared with November, and an increase of 20·1 per cent. compared with December, 1928.

December, 1928.

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

Districts.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Dec., 1929, on a		
	furnaces.	Dec., 1929.	Nov., 1929.	Dec., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.			TON LONG	Marit Vilia			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	95	42	43	31	- 1	+11	
Lancs Parts of Lancs and	43	12	12	11		+ 1	
Yorks (including Sheffield) Derby Leicester, Notts	31	11	11	6		+ 5	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs. Shropshire,	56 25	30 16	30 17	28	-"1	+ 2 + 2	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales and Mon-	48	14	13	13	+ 1	+ 1	
mouth	23	8	8	8			
Total, England and Wales	321	133	134	111	- 1	+22	
SCOTLAND	89	29	29	21		+ 8	
Total	410	162	163	132	- 1	+30	

The production of pig iron in December amounted to 643,000 tons, as compared with 631,400 tons in November, and 540,400 tons in December, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, and in the week ended 21st December, 1929, 346 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 399 in the week ended 30th November, and with 378 in the week ended 22nd December, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 16th December, 1929, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23·2, as compared with 27·4 at 25th November, 1929, and with 18·6 at 17th December, 1928.

In steel sheet manufacture employment was slack. In the week ended 21st December 104 mills were in operation, as compared with 107 in the week ended 30th November, and with 132 in the week ended 22nd December, 1928.

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

A SHOULD BE	Numbe	er of Works	Open	Nu	Number of Mills in Operation					
e e	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a					
	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.				
Finplate Steel Sheet	63 10	- 8 - 1	- 3 - 4	346 104	- 53 - 3	- 32 - 28				
TOTAL	73	- 9	- 7	450	- 56	- 60				

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in December, 1929, amounted to 90,283 tons, or 11,860 tons less than in November, 1929, but 2,405 tons more than in December, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained bad on the whole, but

EMPLOYMENT during December remained bad on the whole, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 16th December, 1929, was 22·0, as compared with 22·9 at 25th November, 1929, and 19·8 at 17th December, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 67,558 workpeople in the week ended 21st December, 1929, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 1·1 per cent. as compared with November, 1929, but decreased by 5·0 per cent. as compared with December, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5·4 in December, 1929, as compared with 5·5 in November, 1929, and 5·4 in December, 1928.

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

UQMI, MA	emp	of Workp loyed by king return	Firms	Aggre	egate num Shifts.*	ber of		
	Week ended 21st	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 21st	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
to calcome an inches	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces. Puddling Forges. Belling Mills Forging & Pressing founding Other Departments	6,995 2,281 24,630 2,565 8,262 8,075	$ \begin{array}{r} -9.6 \\ +37.2 \\ +2.8 \\ -1.4 \\ -0.7 \\ -2.4 \end{array} $	- 7.6 - 8.6 - 6.8 - 12.7 - 0.5 - 6.4	39,730 10,422 125,695 13,363 47,356 46,314	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 3 \\ +41 \cdot 4 \\ +2 \cdot 9 \\ -3 \cdot 0 \\ +1 \cdot 6 \\ -1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	- 6·2 - 7·4 - 8·1 - 16·7 - 1·4 - 5·4		
Mechanics, Labourers, etc	14,750	+ 4.8	+ 2.2	84,261	+ 4.3	+ 1.7		
TOTAL	67,558	+ 1.4	- 4.6	367,141	+ 1.1	- 5.0		
DISTRICTS.	of mayor	Talas i	C ESSE	the best	de lecate	SOURCE .		
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham	14,745	+ 0.3	- 0·8 + 1·6	83,322 97,783	+ 1.5	- 1·3 - 0·5		
Leeds and District Cumberland, Laucs and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	536 6,178 5,394	- 3·6 +18·2 +11·5	-63.8 -16.0 -8.9	2,530 32,333 29,330	- 5·2 +20·6 + 8·4	- 67·9 - 13·2 - 8·5		
Countles Wales and Mon- mouth	3,607 6,460	+ 0·2 - 7·5	+ 6·2 -15·9	20,631 34,797	+ 1.0	+ 6.9		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	55,327 12,231	+ 1.2 + 2.4	- 5·9 + 2·2	300,726 66,415	+ 0·8 + 2·2	- 6·3 + 1·8		
TOTAL	67,558	+ 1.4	- 4.6	367,141	+ 1.1	- 5.0		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 661,200 tons in December, 1929, as compared with 815,000 tons in November, 1929, and 683,100 tons in December,

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad in December, but showed a further improvement in most districts. The greatest improvement was shown in Northern Ireland, where there was a reduction of more than one-third in the number and percentage of workpeople unemployed. A considerable improvement was shown in the North-Western and South-Western divisions; but there was a decline in the North-Eastern division and in Wales. In the South-Western and South-Eastern divisions employment remained fair.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 16th December, 1923:—

	The At Line							
Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at Dec., 1929.	Numbers U	se (+) or e (-) in Unemployed ured with a	Percentage nemployed at th Dec., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a			
	Total Nu Insured Wo Unemple	Month before.	Year before.	Per Unen 16th	Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Seotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,244 619 1,880 85 17,928 6,537 13,303 2,780 2,299	+ 37 - 34 - 559 - 7 + 1,049 - 1,036 + 245 + 279 - 1,259	- 79 - 220 + 52 + 47 - 9,734 + 214 - 2,071 - 1,098 - 762	20·8 8·5 8·8 28·3 29·7 22·6 23·8 35·6 19·1	+ 0·3 - 0·5 - 2·6 - 2·4 + 1·7 - 3·6 + 0·4 + 3·5 - 10·5	- 2·5 - 3·0 + 0·2 +18·6 -17·0 - 0·2 - 3·2 -11·3 - 8 6		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	47,675	- 1,285	- 13,651	23-3	- '0.6	- 7.0		

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1929, amounted to 1,560,254 tons, as compared with 1,448,355 tons at the end of September, 1929, and 1,242,794 tons at the end of December, 1928. It will be seen that there was an increase of 111,899 tons as compared with the figures for last September, and an increase of 317,460 tons over the tonnage building twelve months ago. The tonnage of motor ships building at the end of December, 1929, amounted to 49 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction.

of the total tonnage under construction.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 499,020 tons, i.e., an increase of about 139,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under

* 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.

review amounted to 472,938 tons, or about 103,000 tons more than

in the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of December, 1929, amounted to 1,111,017 h.p., as compared with 1,030,035 h.p. in the previous quarter. The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during December remained slack on the whole, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month; the usual Christmas holidays were extended in many cases. In the motor vehicle section employment remained fair; in marine engineering it remained slack; in the textile machinery section much short time continued to be worked; in constructional engineering, conditions remained bad; while in electrical engineering employment was still fairly good

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 16th December, 1929:—

peper pow er	24	Numb	er of I	nsured 16th	Workp Decemb	eople Un er, 1929.	employe	4	
Division.	General Engineer- ing; Engineers Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a	
or specific.	Genera ing; Iron Fou	Ele	Engine	Const	Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Western South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Soutland Wales Northern Ireland	3,252 2.147 1.655 5.719 17.311 20.219 8.044 1.018 925	301 128 106 855 557 1,233 293 32 14	52 119 363 81 2,774 101 1,914 16 550	215 69 74 600 867 323 994 172	1,746 1,292 1,314 8,509 1,206 2,035 1,184 307 224	5,566 3,755 3,512 15,764 22,715 23,911 12,429 1,545 1,721	- 72 + 28 + 33 - 137 - 16 + 346 + 180 + 46 - 84	+ 320 + 74 + 176 + 1,310 - 1,050 + 2,352 - 38 + 312 - 49	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN TRELAND	60,290	3,519	5,970	3,322	17,817	90,918	+ 324	+3,407	
	Pe	rcenta	ges Un	emplo	yed at 1	6th Dece	ember, 1	929.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern I reland	3.9 4.5 4.7 6.6 14.8 15.8 10.7 18.1 13.3	2·3 1·6 3·3 3·1 7·0 5·9 11 0 8·0 3·0	7·4 5·0 5·7 5·4 13·3 10·2 9·6 10·7 10·1	6·1 11·0 11·7 9·1 11·1 11·0 18·5 24·9 13·3	4·4 4·7 4·8 8·5 8·5 9·5 10·9 13·7 10·3	3.9 4.4 4.8 7.1 13.6 13.7 10.9 17.0	- 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·2 + 0·5 - 0·6	+ 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·4 - 0·7 + 1·2 - 0·2 + 3·1 - 1·0	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND	10-3	4.2	10.2	11 · 8	7.3	9.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	
Ditto, Nov., 1929 Ditto, Dec., 1928	10.2	4.2	9·8 15·3	12·0 11·4	7·3 6·5	9.0		Material I	

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad. In Yorkshire it continued very moderate, while conditions in the textile machinery section were still bad. In Lincolnshire employment remained slack.

remained slack.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad, on the whole, the textile machinery section remaining depressed. In electrical engineering employment remained fair.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued moderate in the motor vehicle section, fair in general engineering, and good on electrical work. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued fair.

In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment remained good generally, while conditions in electrical engineering were still very good. In the South-Western Counties employment continued fairly good, on the whole, and good on electrical work.

In Scotland employment remained bad, and in Wales very bad. In Northern Ireland it was still bad, but continued to improve slowly.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad in all departments; it was worse than in November, and worse also than in December, 1928, in all departments and in practically all the principal districts. In the American spinning section the mills stopped for a full week at Christmas, in accordance with a recommendation of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners. In the Egyptian spinning section employment steadily declined, and unorganised curtailment of production, in various forms, prevailed to the extent of about 25 per cent. In the weaving departments a large number of looms were idle. The holiday stoppage was extended by many firms in all sections, apart from the general stoppage in the American spinning section.

in all sections, apart from the general stoppage in the American spinning section.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·4 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 13·3 at 25th November, 1929, and with 11·1 at 17th December, 1928.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the American spinning section was very bad; in the Egyptian spinning section there was a tendency to decline. At Stockport a considerable amount of short time working continued. At Stalybridge there was a slight improvement. At Hyde the looms were on full work, but spinners

and cardroom workers were not so well employed; at Glossop short time increased during the month. At Oldham employment both in the spinning and in the weaving departments was bad, with much short time, and extended holidays at Christmas. At with much short time, and extended holidays at Christmas. At Shaw employment in the Egyptian section was not so good as in the previous three months. At Bolton there was a further decline in the spinning section, and employment was stated to be worse at the end of the month than it had been at that season for some years. The holiday stoppage was extended by many firms. A slight improvement was recorded in the weaving department, particularly in the quilt manufacturing section; but a large number of looms were still idle. At Leigh employment with spinners was bad. At Bury a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still poor. At Rochdale a renewed spell of short time working was reported.

At Preston there was much under-employment in all sections; the machinery still in commission was reported to be producing only to about 70 per cent. of full capacity. At Chorley the general position showed little change. At Blackburn employment was bad, and further suspensions of winders and weavers occurred; employment was much worse than in December, 1928. At Accrington, employment was very slack, except with certain firms engaged on light and fancy fabrics; the number of weavers and winders totally unemployed was gradually increasing week by week. At

on light and fancy fabrics; the number of weavers and winders totally unemployed was gradually increasing week by week. At Darwen employment was bad, and under-employment prevalent; six mills were closed, and a large number of looms were idle. At Burnley employment continued bad; but, for most of the month, all the mills were working except those that are regarded as permanently closed; and employment here was not quite so bad as at some of the other weaving centres. At Nelson employment was worse than a month earlier; about 20,000 looms, affecting 6,600 workpeople, were stopped for the full week at Christmas, and there was a large amount of under-employment during the rest of the month. In the Rossendale Valley employment was bad, and worse than a month earlier.

In Yorkshire employment showed a sharp decline during December, especially at Sowerby Bridge; at Huddersfield, short time was worked to a large extent; at Hebden Bridge, Keighley, and Liversedge, however, employment was fairly good.

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

		Number Vorkpeor		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
COLUMN TOWNS OF THE RESERVE OF THE R	Week ended 21st		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	2 lst Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.*
DEPARTMENTS.	1-1-10-1	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing	10.064	- 0.5	- 1·6	15,892	- 1.5	- 8·5
Spinning	19,014	- 1.6	- 3.8	30,118	- 3.1	-12-6
Weaving	30,112	- 1.4	- 1.7	51,440	- 1.1	- 6:4
Other	7,384	- 0.2	- 3.7	17,085	+ 0.2	- 7.2
Not Specified	6,577	- 2.9	- 6.5	11,983	- 8-1	-15.3
TOTAL	73,151	- 1.4	- 2.9	126,518	- 2.1	- 9.2
DISTRICTS.	10000		1000 91		Sience of	to heat
Ashton	2,868	- 0.4	+ 1.2	4.543	- 17.18	- 8.1
Stockport, Glossop and		10 103	4 10 20 20			SERVICE.
Hyde	8,896	+ 0.7		14,935	+ 2.0	- 7.7
Oldham		- 0.9		17,692	- 1.5	- 5.4
Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	13,601	- 1.8	- 2.4	21,958	- 2.1	- 8.7
wood, Walsden and		2000	1000	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	DECEMBER OF	235
Todmorden	5,683	- 0.6	- 2-8	10,033	- 4.5	- 7-8
Manchester	3,577	- 1.3		5,780	- 2.9	- 4-8
Preston and Chorley	5,325	- 1.8		9,171	+ 0.2	-11.5
Blackburn, Accrington				1000		
and Darwen	4,949	- 3.7		8,963	- 2.9	-17-0
Burnley and Padiham	5,058	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	10,072	- 1.4	- 7:3
Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	4,488 2,863	-2.7 + 2.0		9,758	- 3.9	- 5.7
X7 . 1. 1	3,877	- 6.8	+ 0.6	3,703 6,470	- 0·3 - 6·9	-19.7 -16.1
Other Districts	2,380	- 0.5	- 2.9		- 0.3	-10.1
				0,1.0		10.0
TOTAL	73,151	- 1.4	- 2.9	126,518	- 2.1	- 9.2

Returns from firms employing about 70,500 operatives in the week ended 21st December showed that 15 per cent. of those operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 14 hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 30th December, 1929:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 30th December, 1929.														
Department	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.										
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.								
Card and Blow-	200 -15	abab voi	all and	D. Les	detatel	ball or) ni								
ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	896 5,178	4,799 4,120	5,695 9,298	1,226 8,860	6,709 6,182	7,935 15,042	13,630 24,340								
Weaving Other Processes	902 2,632 564	3,861 8,145 161	4,763 10,777 725	2,031 3,788 540	9,721 11,113 263	11,752 14,901 803	16,515 25,678 1,528								
Total	10,172	21,086	31,258	16,445	33,988	50,433	81,691								

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

20

n described	Who	olly Unem	ployed.	Temp	Total.			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
	+ 62 + 448	+ 241 + 315	+ 303 + 763	+ 724 + 4,420	+ 3,002 + 2,318	+ 3,726 + 6,738	+ 4,029 + 7,501	
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	+112 + 95 - 7	+ 204 + 279 - 33	+ 316 + 374 - 40	+ 763 + 2,177 + 335	+ 1,926 + 6,115 + 14	+ 2,689 + 8,292 + 349	+ 3,005 + 8,666 + 309	
Total	+ 710	+ 1,006	+ 1,716	+ 8,419	+13,375	+21,794	+ 23,510	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 193,545,900 lbs. in December, 1929, compared with 187,327,400 lbs. in November, 1929, and with 220,818,200 lbs. in December, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 14,489,200 lbs. in December, 1929, compared with 12,469,200 lbs. in November, 1929, and with 13,160,600 lbs. in December, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 273,559,300 square yards, as compared with 283,983,500 square yards in the previous month, and with 290,499,400 square yards in December, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT remained bad both in the woollen and in the worsted sections, and, on the whole, showed a slight decline, which was largely seasonal. The slight apparent improvement indicated in some cases by the employers' returns for the week ended December 21st was mainly due to the practice of working as full time as possible immediately before Christmas. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the woollen and worsted industries, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·8 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 15·0 at 25th November, 1929, and with 13·2 at 17th December, 1928.

Worsted Section.—Little general change took place in this section during December; employment was irregular, and varied from firm to firm, and from week to week. Employers at Bradford, Keighley, Shipley and Otley followed their usual practice of providing a full week's work for as many operatives as possible prior to the Christmas holidays. At Huddersfield employment was reported as fair. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st December showed that 25 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section worked short time,* losing about 10½ hours each on the average.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments employment in the week before Christmas showed the usual improvement; but the position at the end of December was bad in all sections, and slightly worse than during November; there was much idle machinery. In the week ended 21st December one-third of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, 13 hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning section there was a further slight improvement, particularly with cross-bred spinners; there was little or no improvement with fine spinners. According to the employers' returns, about 24 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing, on an average, about 10 hours each during the week ended Worsted Section.—Little general change took place in this section

losing, on an average, about 10 hours each during the week ended 21st December.

In worsted weaving employment was bad, but showed an improvement in some districts. Employment was good with fine cloth weavers at Huddersfield, and with makers of fine worsted coatings in other districts; but with makers of light goods employment was bad generally, except at Silsden, where it was good. According to the employers' returns, about 22 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 10½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 21st December.

week ended 21st December.

Woollen Section.—In this section employment, on the whole, showed a slight decline, although employers endeavoured to provide as full employment as possible before the holiday period. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st December indicated that about 29 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 32 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on an average, about 10 hours each in both departments.*

About 12 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 8 hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 28 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 10 hours each in short time*; and about 7 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 7 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment varied much from firm to firm; some firms were on overtime, and a few on night work, but, on the other hand, some were poorly employed. In the Calder Vale employment was bad, but showed a slight tendency to improve. There was an improvement also in the Yeadon and Guiseley district, but employment continued slack. In the Heavy Woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was bad,

and worse than in November. Some overtime was reported in the blanket trade at Hebden Bridge; but much short time was worked in this trade at Dewsbury, and employment generally was not good. There was some improvement in the rag and shoddy trade at Dewsbury. In Leeds employment showed a decline.

With flannel manufacturers in the Rochdale district employment continued fair, but was not quite so good as in November. In the Stockport district employment was good up to the holidays; but the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms. At Saddleworth employment was fairly good in Wales, though there was a decline in Montgomeryshire towards the end of the month.

Unemployment and under-employment increased at Galashiels, partly owing to seasonal slackness; in the other principal Scottish centres, employment was generally good or fairly good.

Carnet Section.—Employment continued fairly good. At Kidder-

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fairly good. At Kidder-minster the operatives were fully employed, especially in the period before Christmas; at Bradford and Huddersfield employment was reported as fair; at Halifax full time was resumed by some firms. In Scotland generally employment was good. About 14 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 6½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 21st December; little overtime was worked.

The following Table summarises the returns received from

The Property of the Parket of		Number of Workpeople			Wages pa Workpeop	
	Week ended 21st Dec., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 190.)	Week ended 21st Dec., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	PACTOR I
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,586 37,871 20,670 10,979 1,824	+ 0.6 - 0.2 + 0.3 + 0.9 - 0.5	91.6 93.8 95.8 101.8† 95.1	28,739 60,377 42,816 26,924 3,684	+ 8·3 + 1·0 + 0·8 + 2·1 + 4·0	90.6 95.4 100.5 98.0 99.6
Total—Worsted	82,930	+ 0.2	94 · 9†	162,540	+ 2.4	96.5
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,097 13,451 24,811 17,841 2,729	$ \begin{array}{ccccc} & - & 0.7 \\ & - & 0.6 \\ & - & 1.1 \\ & + & 0.7 \\ & + & 0.2 \end{array} $	87·3 93·7 100·8 96·7 97·2	2,593 28,500 44,833 39,462 5,983	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	96.5 99.8 106.2 99.9 111.3
Total—Woollen	59,929	- 0.4	97.6	121,371	- 0.5	102.5
CARPET SECTION	10,669	+ 0.1	109.5	20,002	+ 1.1	111.7
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,528	- 0.1	96 · 6†	303,913	+ 1.1	99-8
Districts: : WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	36,739 9,987 9,258 8,561 7,799	+ 0·1 - 0·5 - 0·3 + 1·3 + 0·5 + 0·3	90·5 108·7 90·5 98·0 95·6†	74,655 22,195 16,206 16,491 14,375	+ 5·0 - 2·0 + 0·2 + 2·9 + 4·3	87·8 120·8 89·9 105·6 102·1
Total, West Riding	75,335	+ 0.2	94 · 5†	148,734	+ 2.8	95.9
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	5,182 341 2,072	+ 0·1 + 1·8 - 0·6	99·1 116·9 102·5	9,568 657 3,581	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.0 \\ +3.0 \\ -1.8 \end{array} $	95·0 114·8 143·4
Total-Worsted	82,930	+ 0.2	94 · 9†	162,540	+ 2.4	96.5
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,399	+ 0.7	90·1	29,817	+ 2.6	94.0
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	10,941 9,119	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{bmatrix}$	94·3 107·2	21,848	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.2 \end{bmatrix}$	106·8 113·5
Vale Bradford	2,559 1,308	- 1·1 + 0·8	90·2 100·7	5,135 3,013	+ 1.1 + 2.6	75·6 101·1
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	36,326 4,963	- 0·2 - 0·6	95·8 97·2	77,659 9,975	+ 1.0	102·0 103·4
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,374 14,091 175	$ \begin{array}{r rrrr} - & 0.2 \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 3.8 \end{array} $	100·2 101·5 137·0	7,955 25,541 241	+ 0.6 - 4.1 - 5.9	111.6 102.6 122.3
Total—Woollen	59,929	- 0.4	97.6	121,371	- 0.5	102.5
CARPET SECTION	10,669	+ 0.1	109.5	20,002	+ 1.1	111.7
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,528	- 0.1	96 · 6†	303,913	+ 1.1	99-8

The following Tables show, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st December, 1929, by those firms who supplied

returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 23rd November, 1929:—

entage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in I

The Bolles Level of	employe	d as compa	ared with the figure, signification people returns	ne previous fies "few or	month.	
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0.5 \\ - 0.9 \\ + 0.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.5 \\ + 0.4 \\ + 8.3 \end{array} $	- 1.5 + 2.4 - 0.4 + 2.6 + 1.1 - 0.0 - 0.1 - 0.9 + 0.7 - 3.4	+ 2·0 - 2·0 - 1·1 - 0·7 - 0·5 + 0·3 - 0·2	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0·1 - 0·5 - 0·3 + 1·3 + 0·5 + 0·3 + 0·2 + 1·8 - 0·6	
TOTAL	+ 0.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.								
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).					
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales TOTAL	+ 0.6 - 1.6 - 1.2 - 1.0 + 0.4 - 0.5 - 1.8 + 0.6 - 1.1 + 2.6 - 0.6	- 0·1 - 2·1 - 1·0 - 1·5 + 3·5 - 0·9 - 2·3 - 0·6 - 1·3 - 5·2 - 1·1	+ 2·4 - 0·1 + 2·3 - 0·5 - 1·5 + 1·1 + 2·0 - 0·8 - 0·2 - 7·8 + 0·7	+ 0·7 - 1·2 - 0·2 - 1·1 + 0·8 - 0·2 - 0·6 - 0·2 - 0·8 - 3·8 - 0·4					

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 30th December, 1929:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 30th December, 1929.											
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp								
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Wool Sorting	232	6	238	360	6	366	604					
Wool Washing and	445	770	823	000	400	7 400	0.707					
Preparing Wool Combing	445 225	378	562	988	492 990	1,480 2,215	2,303					
Wool Combing	550	125	675	989	177	1,166	1,841					
Woollen Spinning	426	142	568	557	183	740	1,308					
Worsted Drawing and												
Spinning	449	2,145	2,594	443	2,764	3,207	5,801					
Wool Winding and												
Warping	88	21	109	233	91	324	433					
Worsted Winding and		040	707	100	050	7 750	7 455					
Warping Woollen Weaving	135	249 503	307 638	198 175	952	1,150	1,457					
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	124	393	517	138	2,900 2,169	3,075 2,307	3,713					
Other Processes	839	113	952	1,011	220	1,231	2,183					
						September 1						
Total	3,571	4,412	7,983	6,317	10,944	17,261	25,244					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th November, 1929:—

Department	w	hol	y U	nemp	oloz	red.	Temporarily Stopped.							Total.	
Department.	Men.		Women.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		To	otal,	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	95	+	1	-	94	- 3	01	+	3	-	298	-	392	
and Preparing Wool Combing	+	48 36	-	78 28		126	+3+2	77	+	9 81	++-	304 358	++	430 294	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	++	64 59	+	7 10	++	57 69	+1+1		++	39 41	++	172 237	++	229 306	
and Spinning Wool Winding and Warping	+ -	1 5	+	37	+	38	+1		+	675	++	824	+	862 73	
Worsted Winding and Warping	_	4	+	18	+	14	+	27	++	279	+	306	+ +	320	
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+ .+	18	+-+	51 87 10	+-+	69 87 34		83 29 10	+++	691 721 47	+++	774 750 257	+++	843 663 291	
Total	+	74	+	80	+	154	+1,	179	+ 2	2,586	+	3,765	+ 3	,919	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 48,434,800 lbs. in December, 1929, compared with 35,360,800 lbs. in November, 1929, and 27,775,700 lbs. in December, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,386,500 lbs., compared with 4,123,500 lbs. in November, 1929, and with 3,384,300 lbs. in December, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,409,800 square yards, compared with 10,815,000 square yards in November, 1929, and 12,405,900 square yards in December, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 56,251 pairs, 62,955 pairs and 75,673 pairs in December, 1929, November, 1929 and December, 1928.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during the first half of December showed little change, and was moderate on the whole. Slightly better time was worked by many firms just before the holidays, with a view to completing orders. In most districts the holiday was extended by many

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11·5 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 11·0 at 25th November, 1929, and with 16·1 at 17th December, 1928.

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

		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 21st		+) or -) on a	Week ended 21st	Inc. (-	+) or -) on a			
	Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1929.	Month before.				
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country District Northampton Higham, Rushden and District Kettering and District Rest of Northants Stafford and District Norwich and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Leeds and District Lencashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	2,378 10,525 3,408 7,205 5,616 5,258 2,152 2,461 6,010 1,938 1,800 5,375 1,232 3,978	Per cent 0.9 + 0.7 - 0.0 - 0.4 - 1.0 - 0.5 - 1.2 - 1.5 - 0.5 + 1.1 - 1.0 + 0.8	Per cent. + 3·3 + 1·0 + 0·4 + 0·5 + 5·8 + 3·0 + 1·4 + 12·0 + 0·9 - 2·7 + 3·2 + 1·7 + 2·6	£ 5,662 25,523 8,533 17,432 13,570 13,173 4,657 4,461 12,077 4,004 4,192 10,441 2,391 9,407	Per cent. + 5-0 + 2-16 + 3-8 + 4-3 + 5-6 + 8-9 - 1-2 + 4-5 - 1-7 - 2-8 + 2-4 + 2-8	Per cent. + 5·1 + 1·5 + 6·8 + 21·5 + 10·1 + 1·7 + 14·7 + 16·4 + 2·3 + 6·0 - 2·2 + 16·9			
England and Wales	59,336	- 0.1	+ 2.5	135,523	+ 2.5	+ 7.8			
Scotland	2,419	+ 3.2	- 0.8	5,451	+ 2.6	+ 4.1			
Great Britain	61,755	+ 0.0	+ 2.4	140,974	+ 2.5	+ 7.7			

Returns from firms employing nearly 60,000 workpeople in the week ended 21st December indicated that about 37 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing nearly 10 hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London continued fair in most establishments, and showed little change. At Leicester also there was little change; some firms were busy before the holidays, but, speaking generally, employment was only moderate; nearly 56 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 21st December, losing, on the average, nearly 10½ hours each. There was little change in the Leicestershire country district, and employment remained fair on the whole. At Northampton a few firms were comparatively busy, and on the whole rather better time was worked before the holiday stoppage; but employment generally was only moderate, and the holidays were extended by some firms; about 46 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 21st December, losing about 7½ hours each on the average. In the Higham and Rushden district some firms were working overtime, and employment was fair on the whole. At Kettering employment remained fair, but there continued to be a considerable surplus of semi-skilled workers unemployed. In the Wellingborough district the improvement previously reported was maintained, and employment was moderate to fair. Employment was quiet at Raunds, and moderate at Wollaston. At Stafford employment continued very slack, with the great majority of workpeople losing an average of nearly 15 hours a week in short time; there was a decline as compared with December, 1928. At Norwich employment was only moderate, but most of those working were on full time; in the turnshoe section there was a sharp decline, after a brief period of activity.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment was fair with some firms in the light footwear section. At Leeds employment with m

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 30th December, 1929:—

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

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

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 30th December, 1929. Department. Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. Total. Boot and Shoe Manu-Preparing Depart-164 136 64 200 364 37 127 439 816 844 1,323 844 11 2,517 13 14 2,269 33 415 1,337 2,280 2,550 420 804 20 1,856 1,673 463 14 1,406 744 8 1,226 341 13 372 1,778 3,451 726 1,470 1,933 — 8 22 447 122 log Making... epairing and Hand-sewn Work ... 3 525 31 -31 522 556 ... 5,329 1,490 6,819 6,578 3,491 10,069 16,888

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th November, 1929:—

or blue sone W fore	Whol	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo	orarily Sto	opped.	m-4-1	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture: Preparing Depart-								
ment	+ 1		+ 1	+ 72	+ 57	+ 129	+ 130	
Rough Stuff De-								
partment	+ 66	- 2	+ 64	+ 192		+ 197		
Clicking Department		+ 1	+165	+ 459		+ 467		
Closing Department		+ 37	+ 35	+ 3				
Making Department	+ 248	+ 4	+252	+1427	+ 2	+1429	+108.	
Finishing Depart-	+ 99	+ 6	+105	+ 719	+ 191	+ 910	+ 101	
Slipper Making	38	+ 6 + 8	+ 46	+ 205			+ 61	
Clog Making	+ 2		+ 2	+ 7	1 000		+	
Repairing and Hand-	-			225 23			33335	
sewn Work	+ 38	- 1	+ 37	- 12		- 12	+ 2	
TOTAL	+ 654	+ 53	+707	+3072	+1785	+4857	+ 556	

The exports of boots and shoes in December, 1929, amounted to 111,578 dozen pairs, or 27,867 dozen pairs less than in November, 1929, but 15,194 dozen pairs more than in December, 1928.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during December showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it continued

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc. industries was 12·1 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 11·7 at 25th November, 1929, and 13·3 at 17th December,

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

there easily elected.		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a			
Auto Acides Villages of the second se	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before	Year before.			
Northern Countles, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,388	- 2.7	- 1.1	3,263	+ 0.5	- 3.1			
Midlands and Eastern Countles	6,760	- 0.3	+ 7.4	19,500	+ 5.0	+ 10.4			
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,691		+ 7.3	3,993 468	+ 2.9 + 4.2	+ 3.6			
TOTAL	10,024	- 0.7	+ 5.9	27,224	+ 4.1	+ 7.2			

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,337 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, 4 per cent. were working on an average 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st December, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THERE was a further seasonal increase in the numbers unemployed during December. Employment was slack to moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and generally slack with unskilled workers; it was reported as fairly good or good at a few centres, however, including Bristol, Coventry, Luton and Southend. Much time was lost on account of the frequent gales and continuous rains which considerably curtailed outside operations. As compared with December, 1928, employment was worse in all areas in Great Britain; it was a little better in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment again declined

As regards individual occupations employment again declined with carpenters and masons, and was slack to moderate; it remained slack with bricklayers. There was some improvement with slaters

and employment was generally moderate; with plasterers and painters it continued to decline, and was very slack or bad in most districts. Employment was generally quiet with plumbers, and slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with December, 1928, employment was worse with all skilled classes and showed little change with unskilled workers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people incurred under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were

people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 16th December, 1929, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with December, 1928:—

	Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 16th	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decrease	(+) or (-) in tage as d with a
70 7 80 3	people at July, 1929.	Dec., 1929.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	126,710 75,620 22,510 6,410 24,400 108,140 33,400 249,360 179,430 825,980	14,386 9,133 2,499 676 4,736 30,202 2,962 41,578 33,047	607 510 242 36 293 1,215 122 1,468 1,197 5,690	11·4 12·1 11·1 10·5 19·4 27·9 8·9 16·7 18·4	+ 0.9 - 0.1 + 0.6 - 2.0 + 2.3 + 3.4 + 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.9	+ 2·9 + 3·0 + 0·5 + 2·4 + 6·8 + 1·8 + 0·6 + 2·2 + 1·7
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	175,380 131,570 101,820 98,3300 96,850 105,090 74,950 26,660 15,360	22,802 13,785 12,192 15,383 24,397 24,448 14,193 8,783 3,236	15 88 205 1,138 2,012 1,268 561 384 19	13·0 10·5 12·0 15·6 25·2 23·3 18·9 32·9 21·1	+ 0·1 + 1·1 + 1·1 + 2·4 + 1·1 + 1·1 - 0·2 + 0·9	+ 0·5 + 2·3 + 0·6 + 1·9 + 2·0 + 3·2 + 3·2 + 3·9 - 0·7

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,947,000, show that in December, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,620,700, as compared with £5,738,400 in November, 1929, and £4,288,300 in December, 1928. Of the total for December, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,414,400; factories and workshops for £469,800; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £392,500; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings for £1,344,000. For figures for the quarter en led December, 1929, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1928, see page 36.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further seasonal decline. Unemployment increased, mainly owing to the completion of Christmas orders; but the majority of firms worked much later in the month than is usual in December before suspending their

workpeople.

At Worcester and at Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it was quiet. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was again reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.2 at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 13.1 at 20th November, 1929, and 16.9 at 17th December, 1928.

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

	1	Number		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.						
Suppose officer	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on					
	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before	Year before.	21st Dec., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.				
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,254 7,992	- 7·0 - 4·0	- 0·1 + 0·4	2,579 14,672	- 2·3 - 9·7	+ 1.7				
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,863	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	3,778	+ 6.4	- 1.2				
TOTAL	11,109	- 3.6	+ 0.4	21,029	- 6.3	- 0.4				
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,526 2,583	- 3·5 - 4 0	+ 0.5	14,755 6,274	- 7·4 - 3·5	- 0·5 				
TOTAL	11,109	- 3.6	+ 0.4	21,029	- 6.3	- 0.4				

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,479 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,708, or nearly 35.5 per cent., were working on an average 13.5 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st December, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT was generally fairly good during December in the paper-making industry, but there was some decline on the previous

paper-making industry, but there was some decline on the previous month in several districts.

With letterpress printers employment on the whole was fairly good, but showed a decline compared with November. The principal exceptions were Liverpool, where employment was reported as bad, and Manchester, where it was reported as very slack; at Birmingham employment was good and better than in November, and an improvement was also reported at Glasgow. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment showed a decline in London, where it was reported as fair, and continued good at the other principal centres, with a certain amount of overtime.

Lithographic printers were generally fairly well employed, but there was some decline on the previous month in several districts, including Manchester, where employment was reported as bad, Birmingham, Nottingham and Norwich; a slight improvement was reported at Leeds and Sheffield. With lithographic artists employment was fairly good on the whole; it was still slack, however, at Manchester, and there was a decline there and also in London.

Employment continued fairly good, on the whole, in the bookbinding industry.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the

bookbinding industry.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4·3 at 16th December, 1929, compared with 4·8 at 25th November, 1·29, and 3·8 at 17th December, 1928. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 4·4 at 16th December, compared with 4·6 at 25th November, and 4·1 at 17th December, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 3·5 at 16th December, compared with 3·7 both at 25th November, and at 17th December, 1928.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a					
	at end of Dec mber, 1929.	Dec., 1929.	Nov., 1929.	Dec., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.			
Letterpress Printing:		1902 S	44	MOT	DARK	OF SA			
London	38,306	3.9	3.7	3.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.3			
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-				100 E 100 E	C KNO BE	FOR SER			
shire and Cheshire.	16,876	4.1	2.9	3.3	+1.2	+ 0.8			
Midlands and Eastern									
Counties	9,908	2.6	2.0	2.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.3			
Scotland	6,632	2.8	2.4	4.2	+ 0-4	- 1.4			
Other Districts	11,562	3.0	2.3	2.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.7			
Total	83,284	3.6	3.0	3.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.4			
Lithographic Printing	11,140	3.0	2.5	3.2	+ 0.5	- 0.2			
Bookbinding	19,191	2.6	2.6	2.5		+ 0.1			

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during December was still slack generally, and the movement of shipping was somewhat restricted by severe weather conditions; nevertheless employment, on the whole, was a little better than in the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 29.5 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the 16th December, 1929, as compared with 30.4 per cent. at 25th November, 1929, and with 30.7 per cent. at 17th December, 1928.

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

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.												
	In	Docks.											
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— 7th Dec., 1929 14th " " 21st " " 28th ", ",	4,821 5,326 5,728 4,355	2,008 1,606 1,834 1,458	6,829 6,932 7,562 5,813	8,807 8,818 8,755 7,660	15,636 15,750 16,317 13,473								
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Dec., 1929	} 5,121	1,751	6,872	8,587	15,459								
Average for Nov., 1929	4,761	2,185	6,946	8,185	15,131								
Average for Dec., 1928	4,764	2,264	7,028	8,426	15,454								

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during December was 1,158, compared with 1,032 in November, 1929, and with 1,009 in December, 1928.

East Coast.—Employment remained fairly good at Middlesbrough and Sunderland, but at other ports on the North-East Coast it was slack. At Hull it was only moderate. It declined at Yarmouth, Lowestoft, and Lynn, and remained slack at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment remained generally fair. The average number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th December, 1929, was 14,949, compared with 15,271 in November, 1929, and with 15,495 in December, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £35,145 in the four weeks ended 27th December, 1929, compared with £40,948 in November, 1929, and with £39,476 in December, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment was generally fair at the South Wales ports. At Bristol and Avonmouth work was still plentiful. There was an improvement at Southampton and at Manchester, but slackness continued at Plymouth and other Southampton.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow employment was fair and better than in November. At Leith bad weather adversely affected work in the latter part of December. Trade was good at Alloa and Ayr, and jute imports at Dundee continued to provide plentiful employment. At Belfast conditions remained fair.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during December was slack on the whole. The number of engagements was less than in the previous month, but substantially more than in December, 1928. Apart from the exceptions noted below, the supply of seamen was adequate for

requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 16th December, 1929, was 20·5, compared with 20·6 at 25th November, 1929, and 18·8 at 17th December,

1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was variable and at the end of December was very dull. On the Tyne the demand was quiet but showed a slight improvement in the second half of the month; on the Tees it was quiet, with slackness more marked towards the end of December; at the Hartlepools it was good during the second week but quiet otherwise, and some scarcity of able seamen was experienced both here and at Middlesbrough; on the Wear it was moderate during the first week but quiet subsequently. At Hull, the demand was moderate during the first half of the month and quiet during the rest of the month. At Southampton it was generally quiet. At Plymouth and at Falmouth, ratings were difficult to obtain. The demand at Bristol was quiet on the whole; at Avonmouth it was poor in the first and third weeks and good in other weeks of the month. At Newport it was good in the first and third weeks, but moderate otherwise, and suitable ratings were somewhat scarce; at Cardiff it was fair until the last week, when less activity was shown; a temporary shortage of carpenters and somewhat scarce; at Cardiff it was fair until the last week, when less activity was shown; a temporary shortage of carpenters and able seamen was experienced. The demand at Swansea was fair though it became less active towards the end of December; deck hands were in somewhat short supply here, and also at Port Talbot and at Barry. On the Mersey the demand declined during the first half of the month but showed some improvement later; at Manchester it was fair. On the Clyde it was moderate but showed a falling-off at the end of the month. The demand at Leith was slack except for some briskness in the third week; at Grangemouth a shortage of ratings was experienced at one period. At Belfast the demand was quiet generally.

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

and the state of t	Number	of Seamen	* shipped in	Decembe	r, 1929.	
Principal Ports.	Dec.,		(+) or -) on a		Months ded	
10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	Dec., 1929.	Dec., 1928.	
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol† Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	10,351 811 8,915 7,724 2,355 176 223 905 509 2,474 662	- 715 - 103 + 413 - 1,254 + 94 - 137 - 181 - 47 - 186 + 162 - 267 - 15	+ 2,277 - 115 + 533 + 672 + 1 + 49 - 152 - 320 - 88 + 92 - 99 - 107	149,663 9,299 117,820 118,514 32,130 3,085 5,335 14,469 11,548 9,476 32,833 9,286	145,137 9,159 121,913 121,569 32,969 4,046 5,268 15,528 11,698 8,601 31,305 8,852	
Scotland: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	188 692 2,629	- 79 + 467 - 81	- 131 + 319 + 627	3,341 4,608 41,944	4,306 4,986 37,218	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	206	- 21	+ 124	2,283	2,043	
TOTAL for above Ports	39,625	- 1,950	+ 3,682	565,634	564,598	

ers given are the numbers of separate

January, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

also be excepted.

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

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

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 16th December, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively. The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic

persons.

Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely maintaining registration for other employment.

The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented in two separate tables, one showing the numbers recorded as unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured and the percentages unemployed.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the statistics showing the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. For all practical purposes, however, the percentages unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 16th DECEMBER, 1929.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.						
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPH luding Casu		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	LY UNEMP	PAGES,				
Strong Strong Constitution Constitution	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Fishing	4,533	15	4,548	32	21	53	4,565	36	4,601	4,551	35	4,586				
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	114,714	608	115,322	41,759	158	41,917	156,473	766	157,239	156,434	766	157,200				
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	866 1,207 4,216 844	2 7 11 	868 1,214 4,227 844	315 68 1,042 465	4	315 68 1,046 465	1,181 1,275 5,258 1,309	2 7 15 	1,183 1,282 5,273 1,309	1,142 1,275 4,961 1,309	2 7 15 	1,144 1,282 4,976 1,309				
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	1,361	73	1,434	515	35	550	1,876	108	1,984	1,794	108	1,902				
Digging	1,170	17	1,187	169	3	172	1,339	20	1,359	1,290	20	1,310				
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,054 2,071 1,596	13 87 31	1,067 2,158 1,627	127 425 499	2 4 12	129 429 511	1,181 2,496 2,095	15 91 43	1,196 2,587 2,138	1,181 2,481 2,028	15 91 43	1,196 2,572 2,071				
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	7,107	794	7,901	1,774	267	2,041	8,881	1,061	9,942	8,752	1,061	9,813				
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,523	2,426	4,949	2,914	4,836	7,750	5,437	7,262	12,699	5,435	7,262	12,697				
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	1,623 1,961	332 116	1,955 2,077	522 383	40	562 386	2,145 2,344	372 119	2,517 2,463	2,138 2,344	372 119	2,510 2,463				
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Explosives Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and	5,952 683	715 211	6,667 894	497 18	103 10	600 28	6,449 701	818 221	7,267 922	6,377 701	811 221	7,188 922				
White Leads Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink,	646	151	797	29	29	58	675	180	855	675	180	855				
Matches, etc	3,010	780	3,790	838	104	942	3,848	884	4,732	3,829	879	4,708				
Metal Manufacture: Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	2,107	13	2,120	571		571	2,678	13	2,691	2,678	13	2,691				
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	17,885 2,484 1,417 2,125 1,232	184 167 109 88 250	18,069 2,651 1,526 2,213 1,482	21,256 582 5,345 1,267 1,131	34 10 395 4 41	21,290 592 5,740 1,271 1,172	39,141 3,066 6,762 3,392 2,363	218 177 504 92 291	39,359 3,243 7,266 3,484 2,654	39,131 3,037 6,760 3,388 2,358	218 177 504 92 291	39,349 3,214 7,264 3,480 2,649				
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	40,797 2,528 5,405 2,636	1,477 626 19 52	42,274 3,154 5,424 2,688	17,511 283 545 630	505 82 1 4	18,016 365 546 634	58,308 2,811 5,950 3,266	1,982 708 20 56	60,290 3,519 5,970 3,322	57,388 2,797 5,400 3,258	1,977 708 20 56	59,365 3,505 5,420 3,314				
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	13,907 1,587	984 111	14,891 1,698	2,748 177	178 14	2,926 191	16,655 1,764	1,162 125	17,817 1,889	16,439 1,683	1,154 125	17,593 1,808				
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,854	30	3,884	1,090	3	1,093	4,944	33	4,977	4,939	33	4,972				

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.											NLY.
INDUSTRY.		Y UNEMPLO		TEMPORA	RY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		WHOLL TEMPOR	Y UNEMPLO RARY STOPE ID CASUALS	OYED, PAGES,
AND	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	emales.	Total.	Males.	Males. Females.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	44,820	136	44,956	2,693	26	2,719	47,513	162	47,675	45,215	161	45,376
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric	5,745 869	519 36	6,264 905	1,592 50	75	1,667 50	7,337 919	594 36	7,931 955	7,264 910	594 35	7,858 945
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Liver Metal Wares	2,650 2,124 955	1,122 638 926	3,772 2,762 1,881	348 1,859 362 237	82 325 105	430 2,184 467	2,998 3,983 1,317 1,459	1,204 963 1,031 809	4,202 4,946 2,348 2,268	2,995 3,979 1,317 1,455	1,204 963 1,031 809	4,199 4,942 2,348 2,264
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	1,222 353 1,078	675 8 752	1,897 361 1,830	74 310 2,155	134 354 981	371 74 664	1,459 427 1,388 9,608	1,106 5,376	435 2,494 14,984	1,435 427 1,367	1,105 5,372	435 2,472 14,877
specified Textile Trades :— Cotton	7,453 14,054	4,395 26,247 6,778	11,848	11,774 9,341	27.588	3,136 39,362 22,101	25,828 15,777	53,835 19,538	79,663 35,315	25,826 15,684	53,806 19,490	79 632
Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	6,436 2,518 2,669 1,618	1,943 4,900 3,449	13,214 4,461 7,569 5,067	1,674 838 296	12,760 3,740 2,163 913	5,414 3,001 1,209	4,192 3,507 1,914	5,683 7,063 4,362	9,875 10,570 6,276	4,102 510 1,914	5,662 1,331 4,362	35,174 9,764 1,841 6,276
Cord, Twine, etc	606 561 345 287	819 2,001 357 406	1,425 2,562 702 693	152 786 458 262	361 2,776 491 344	513 3,562 949 606	758 1,347 803 549	1,180 4,777 848 750	1,938 6,124 1,651 1,299	649 1,335 803 549	1,094 4,751 844 750	1,743 6,086 1,647 1,299
Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	843	2,266 2,175	3,109 6,916	197 10,259	1,080 4,166	1,277 14,425	1,040 15,000	3,346 6,341	4,386 21,341	925 14,455	2,694 5,224	3,619 19,679
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	2,764 1,005	780 570	3,544 1,575	947 195	237 224	1,184 419	3,711 1,200	1,017 794	4,728 1,994	3,708 1,181	1,017 791	4,725 1,972
Clothing Trades:— Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	7,146 718 977	5,814 3,880 1,748	12,960 4,598	1,470	7,509 2,445 1,331	8,979 2,522 2,067	8,616 795 1,713	13,323 6,325 3,079	21,939 7,120 4,792	7,932 784 1,712	13,031 6,092 3,077	20,963 6,876 4,789
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc Dress Industries not separately specified	402		2,725 3,198 948	736 40 127	1,814	1,854	442	4,610	5,052 1,337	338	2,754	3,092 1,335
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Feed, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	6,737	2,098	8,835	4,442	2,308	6,750		4,406 3,089	15,585	7,403	4,398 3,016	15,442
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery. Food Industries not separately	2,058	2,409	1,935 4,467	310 484	2,135	337 2,619	2,033	4,544	7,086	1,932 2,541	4,542	2,163 7,083
specified	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,850	9,967 7,055 1,381	345 157 8	894 230 83	1,239 387 91	5,362	6,297 2,080 1,017	11,206 7,442 1,472	4,796 4,961 406	6,185 2,044 900	10,981 7,005 1,306
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	970 5,083	88	5,523 1,058 5,779	414 223 473	28 26 167	442 249 640	1,193	123 114 863	5,965 1,307 6,419	5,717 1,171 5,367	123 114 845	5,840 1,285 6,212
Woodworking not separately specified separately Printing and Paper Trades :— Paper and Paper Board			1,648	317	128	910, 50		447 617	2,093 2,400	1,553	617	2,000
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	743	994	1,737	40	277	317	783	1,271	2,054	758	1,184	1,942
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	8	75	183 10,800	3 225	385	5	111	77 3,870	188 11,410	111 7,322	77 3,749	188 11,071
Building and Construction of Works :— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	133,341		133,529 40,394	5,673 1,160	17	5,690 1,161		205 25	139,219 41,555	135,779 39,965		135,983 39,990
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber	693	113	4,527 613 860	875 161 188	1,259 16 140	177	661	3,091 129 307	6,661 790 1,188	3,563 660 853	128	6,651 788 1,159
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	438	151	627 1,054 547	114 35 80	40 11 106	46	938	229 162 344	781 1,100 733	550 937 389	229 162 344	779 1,099 733
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	10,004	129	10,133	406	18	424	10,410	147	10,557	10,166	144	10,310
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified	22,514	294	8,262 5,615 22,808	179	8 8	967	5,472	278 330 305	8,682 5,802 23,775	8,221 5,276 22,741	328	8,496 5,604 23,042
Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service Transport. Communication and	28,308	168	28,808 49,983	956 160 570	14	239 584	28,468 50,385	579 182	29,047 50,567	22,741 27,853 49,178	576 182	28,429 49,360
Storage not separately specified Distributive Trades	2,092		2,162		2,839			74 29,527	2,233 108,048	2,125 75,150	3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -	2,198 103,936
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	5,496		6,388		17			909	6,461	5,384		6,278
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	7 103	717 956 2,565	8,757 29,297 3,982 9,668	237 955 99 187	15 37 34 115	992 133 302	29,535 3,125 7,290	724 754 990 2,680	9,009 30,289 4,115 9,970	7,920 28,225 3,038 7,075	752 965 2,650	8,598 28,977 4,003 9,725
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	14,894	24,038 4,280	38,932 5,843 26,070	116 84 639	618 1,062 414	1,146	15,010 1,647	24,656 5,342 1,919	39,666 6,989 27,123	14,602 1,605 24,173	24,201 5,161	38,803 6,766 26,011
TOTAL	895,863	175,986	1,071,849	179,128	93,243	272,371	1,074,991	269,229	1,344,220	1,047,983	256,914	1,304,897

Including 78.733 Casuals (Males 77.594, Females 1.139).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

DESCRIPTION A LATRICITY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN TRELAND.															
		TED NUM		PE	ROENTA	GE UN	EMPLO	YED AT	г 16тн	DECEM	BER, 19	929.	INOR	EASE (+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1929	E. AT		WHOLE NEMPLO (includi Casual	YED		EMPORA TOPPAG			FOTAL.	20	Тот	AL PER FAGES A	CEN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGES AT 16TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH Nov., 1929.	17TH DEC., 1928.	19TH DEC., 1927.	DEC., 1929.
Fishing	26,700	980	27,680	17.0	1.5	16.4	0.1	2:2	0.2	17-1	3.7	16.6	+ 5.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.2	16.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,069,180 14,960 5,430	10	14,970	10·7 5·8 22·2	20·0 17·5	10·7 5·8 22·2	3.9	2-9	3.9	7.9	13.9	7.9	+ 0.3 + 2.0	- 4·5 - 5·0	- 2·7 - 6·2	14.6
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	42,270 10,470	40 420 10	5,470 42,690 10,480	10.0	2.6	9.9	1·3 2·4 4·4	1.0	1·2 2·5 4·4	23·5 12·4 12·5	17·5 3·6 	23·4 12·4 12·5	+ 0.3 + 1.0 + 2.9	+ 6·4 - 1·4 + 7·4	+13.1 -0.5 $+8.9$	23·5 12·1 12·5
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	15,440 15,690	1,580 170	17,020 15,860	8·8 7·5	4.6	8.4	3.4	2:2	3.3	12.2	6.8	11.7	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	- 0.2	11.5
Son-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Ooke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete	11,860 16,040	160 1,390	12,020 17,430	8·9 12·9	8·1 6·3	8.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	10·0 15·6	9·4 6·5	8·6 10·0 14·8	+ 1.7	- 5·2 - 1·7	+ 2·8 - 2·8 - 1·5	8·3 10·0 14·9
Oement, Limekilns and Whiting Brick, Tile, etc., Making	18,360 75,090	1,120 6,900	19,480 81,990	8·7 9·5	2·8 11·5	8·4 9·6	2.7	3.9	2.6	11.4	3.8	11.0	+ 1.2 + 0.4	+ 3.3	+ 3.2	10.9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	34,890	39,040	73,930	7.2	6.2	6.7	8.4	12.4	10.5	15.6	18.6		+ 4.1		- 3.8	17.2
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	21,470 15,360	6,170 1,960	27,640 17,320	7·6 12·8	5·4 5·9	7·1 12·0	2·4 2·5	0.6	2·0 2·2	10·0 15·3	6·0 6·1	9.1	+ 0·9 + 0·1	+ 0·4 - 2·9	+ 0·4 1·2	9·1 14·2
Ghemicals, etc.:— Unemicals	81,910	23,980	105,890	7.3	3.0	6.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	7.9	3.4	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	6.8
Explosives Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	12,840 14,410	5,550 4,500	18,390	5·3 4·5	3·8 3·4	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.5	4.0	5.0		+ 0.1 + 0.1	- 0.4	5·0 4·5
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	55,290	19,880	75,170	5.4	3.9	5.0	1.6	0.5	1.3	7.0	4.4	6.3	- 0.2		+ 0.6	6.3
Metal Manufacture: Plg Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	21,810	260	22,070	9.7	5.0	9.6	2.6		2.6	12.3	5.0	12.2	+ 1.0	- 6.9	- 1.9	12.2
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	174,520 37,280	4,200 3,250	178,720 40,530	10.2	4.4	10.1	12.2	0.8	11.9	22.4	5·2 5·4	22.0	- 0.4	+ 2:2	- 0·7 - 0·5	22<0 8·0
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	27,620 27,710 18,610	3,660 1,390 3,690	31,280 29,100 22,300	5·1 7·7 6·6	3·0 6·3 6·8	4·9 7·6 6·6	19·4 4·5 6·1	10·8 0·3 1·1	18·3 4·4 5·3	24·5 12·2 12·7	13·8 6·6 7·9	23·2 12·0 11·9	- 2.5	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 4 \cdot 6 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	+10.1 -2.6 -3.5	23·2 12·0 11·9
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	539,330	47,420	586,750	7.6	3.1	7.2	3.2	1.1	3.1	10.8	4.2	10.2	+ 0.1	1 0.5	1 0.0	10.2
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	65,760 57,520 27,180	18,670 930 1,060	84,430 58,450 28,240	3.8 9.4 9.7	3·4 2·0 4·9	3·7 9·3 9·5	0·5 0·9 2·3	0·4 0·2 0·4	0·5 0·9 2·3	4·3 10·3 12·0	3·8 2·2 5·3	4.2	+ 0.4	- 0·5 - 5·1 + 0·4	- 1·5 + 3·2	4·2 10·2 11·8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	220,630 16,370	24,780	245,410	6.3	4·0 4·4	6·1 9·0	1·2 1·1	0·7 0·6	1·2 1·0	7.5	4.7	7:3		+ 0.8	+ 0.4	7-2
Hailway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	52,680 201,430	2,510 1,530 3,070	18,880 54,210 204,500	7.3	2.0	7.2	2.1	0.2	2.0	9·4 23·6	5·0 2·2 5·3	9·2 23·3	- 0.6	+0.3 -2.1 -7.0	+ 0·7 + 3·3 + 1·8	9.7
Btove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and		9,010	201,500					400		20 0	Data.	20 0	TOTAL	EESI	1	23.6
General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	80,270 15,270	8,480 1,340	88,750 16,610	7·2 5·7	6·1 2·7	7·1 5·4	1.9	0.9	1.8	9.1	7.0	8·9 5·7	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ -1.7 \end{array}$	- 2·2 - 0·7	- 0·5 + 0·3	8·9 5·8
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares	57,440 23,050 13,900	36,530 10,490 11,460	93,970 33,540 25,360	4·6 9·2 6·9	3·1 6·1 8·1	4·0 8·2 7·4	0·6 8·1 2·6	0·2 3·1 0·9	0·5 6·5 1·9	5·2 17·3 9·5	3·3 9·2 9·0	4·5 14·7 9·3	- 0.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ +1.6 \\ -1.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ +3.1 \\ +0.2 \end{array} $	4·5 14·8 9·3
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jeweilery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	17,440 8,150 22,110	10,620 590 19,570	28,060 8,740 41,680	7·0 4·3 4·9	6-4 1-4 3-8	6·8 4·1 4·4	1·4 0·9 1·4	1.2	1·3 0·9 1·6	8·4 5·2 6·3	7·6 1·4 5·7	8·1 5·0 6·0	- 0.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ -1.3 \\ -0.7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.1 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.6 \end{array} $	8·1 5·0 6·0
specified	118,830	72,540	191,370	6.3	6.1	6.2	1.8	1.3	1.6	8-1	7.4	7.8	ississi.	CHESTA	+ 0.4	7.8
Woollen and Worsted	200,670 96,110 32,550	354,120 142,920 41,310	554,790 239,030 73,860	7·0 6·7 7·7	7·4 4·7 4·7	7·3 5·5 6·0	5·9 9·7 5·2	7·8 9·0 9·1	7·1 9·3 7·4	12·9 16·4 12·9	13.8	14.R	- 0·2 + 1·4	+ 1.5	+ 4·4 + 7·9 + 7·4	14·4 14·8 13·3
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	24,940 12,040 6,810	54,620 27,450 12,200	79,560 39,490	10·7 13·4 8·9	9·0 12·6 6·7	9·5 12·8	3·4 2·5 2·2	3.9	3·8 3·1 2·7	14·1 15·9 11·1	12·9 15·9	13·3 15·9 10·2	+ 0.2		+ 6.4 + 9.2	12·7 15·9
Lace Carpets	22,180 6,500 9,980	83,600 10,420 15,290	19,010 105,780 16,920 25,270	2·5 5·3 2·9	2.4 3.4 2.7	2·4 4·1 2·7	3·6 7·1 2·6	3·3 4·7 2·2	3·4 5·7 2·4	6·1 12·4 5·5	5·7 8·1 4·9	5.8	+ 0.5 -	- 1·1 + 1·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} + 2.0 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 1.2 \\ + 1.5 \end{array} $	10·6 5·8 9·7 5·1
Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	13,360 83,190	32,120 33,040	45,480 116,230	6.3	7·1 6·6	6.8	1·5 12·3	3·3 12·6	2.8	7·8 18·0	10.4	9.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	8·7 18·4
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	31,600	9,770	41,370	8.7	8.0	8.6	3.0	2.4	2.8	11.7					+ 5.9	11.4
Goods	12,190 69,090	13,790	25,980 199,350	8.2	4.1	6.1	1.6	1.7	1·6 4·5	9.8	5.8	H.0	+ 1.2 -	BOUND !	+ 1.8	7·6 10·8
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	10,630 14,950	92,770 20,350	103,400 35,300	6.8	4·2 8·6	4.4	0·7 5·0	2·6 6·5	2·5 5·9	7·5 11·5	6·8 15·1	13.6	+ 0.3	- 0·2 + 2·6	+ 1.1 + 6.9	6·8 13·6
Dress Industries not separately specified	9,020	72,400 18,420	80,530 27,440	4·9 6·1	3.9	4·0 3·5	0.5	2.5	2.3	5·4 7·5	6·4 3·6		+ 0.1 -	+ 0.1	+ 0·9 + 0·8	4.9
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling	83,850	51,400 55,020	135,250 137,770	8.0	4·1 5·2	6.5	5.3	0.4	5.0	13.3	5.6	7.6	+ 0·5 - - 0·4 -	- 4·6 + 0·4	+ 4.9	1i·5 7·5
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately	26,040	3,500 47,880	29,540 72,410	6·6 8·4	6·1 5·0	6.6	1·2 2·0	4.5	3.6	7·8 10·4	6·8 9·5	7.7	- 0.5 -	+ 0.5	+ 2.0	7·6 9·8
specified Drink Industries	56,160 84,380	54,950 24,150	111,110 108,530	8·1 6·2	9.8	9.0	0.6	1.7	1.1	8·7 6·4	8.6	10.1	+ 1.1 - 0.3 -	- 0·2 + 0·7	- 0·6 + 1·6	10·0 6·6
Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boys and Packing Cesss	14,810	31,270	46,080 12,440 58,320	3·0 9·8	3.0	3·0 9·5	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.1		3 2		- 0·3 - + 0·2 -	- 0·3 + 2·2	3·0 10·2
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	10,940	1,820	12,760	8.9	4.8	8.3	2.0	1.5	1.9	10.9	6.3	10.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	10.2

January, 1930. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

77 400 00000	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PER	CENTAG	E UNI	MPLOY	ED AT	16TH	DECEM.	BER, 19	29.		EASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURED PERSONS AGEI 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.		E, AT		WHOLI NEMPLO (includi Casuals	YED ng		MPORAE OPPAGI			TOTAL.	0	Tor	EASE (- AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGES
dead at temperate depleting a dead of the second at the se	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH Nov., 1929.	17TH DEC., 1928.	19TH DEC., 1927.	16TH DEC., 1929.
Sawmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified Printing and Paper Trades:—	98,410 17,840	21,930 5,380	120,340 23,220	5·2 7·4	3·2 5·9	4·8 7·1	0·4 1·8	0.7	0·5 1·9	5·6· 9·2	3.9	5.3	+ 0·3 - 0·5	+ 0·5 + 0·5	+ 1·4 + 1·5	5:2 8:7
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,090	15,140	55,230	3.7	2.3	3.3	0.7	1.8	1.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	- 0.5	+ 0.5	- 0.1	4.4
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	20,400	37,610	58,010	3.6	2.6	3-0-	0.2	0-8-	0.5	3.8	3.4	3.5]	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 0.3	3-4
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	4,320	1,850	6,170	5.3	3.0	4:7	0.2	0.5	0.2	5.5	3.5	4.9	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 2:5	4.9
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2.680	3,560 92,540	6,240 261,130	4.0	3.8	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.1	2.2	3.0	- 0·3 - 0·2	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	3·0 4·3
Ruliding and Construction of Works: Ruliding	816,780 163,170	9,200 1,260	825,980 164,430	16·3 24·7	2·0 1·9	16·2 24·6	0.7	0·2 0·1	0.7	17·0 25·5	2·2 2·0	16·9 25·3	+ 0·9 + 1·0	+ 1·7 + 1·0	+ 0.9 + 4.5	16·8 25·2
Citer Menufacturing Industries: Bubber Olicioth, Linoleum, etc. Brushes and Brooms. Scientific and Photographic Instru-	38,980 11,590 5,620	26,330 2,190 4,540	65,310 13,780 10,160	6·9 4·3 12·3	7·0 5·2 3·7	6·9 4·4 8·5	2·3 1·4 3·4	4·7 0:7 3·1	3·3 1·3 3·2	9·2 5·7 15·7	11·7 5·9 6·8	10·2 5·7 11·7	- 0.7	+ 2:9 + 0:8 + 2:8	- 0·3 + 1·6 + 3·6	10·2 5·7 11·6
ments and Apparatus	16,700 21,420 6,330	9,650 6,970 6,230	26,350 28,390 12,560	2·6 4·2 4·9	2·0 2·2 3·8	2·4 3·7 4·4	0·7 0·2 1·2	0·4 0·1 1·7	0.6 0.2 1.4	3·3 4·4 6·1	2·4 2·3 5·5	3·9 5·8	+ 0.5 - 0.1 - 0.1	+ 0·5 + 1·3 - 0·2	+ 0.6 + 1.2 + 0.1	3.0 3.9 5.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	155,930	6,100	162,030	6.4	2.1	6.3	0+3	0.3	0.2	6.7	2.4	6.5	+ 0:2	+ 0.4	+ 111	6-5
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Transway and Omnibus Service	131,260 148,050	7,130 6,690	138,390 154,740	6·1 3·6	3·8 4·8	6-0 3-6	0.3	0·1 0·1	013	6.4	3.9	6.3	+ 0.1	- 1.6 + 0.2	+ 1.0 + 0.5	6.2
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	175,540 135,320	7,030 6,100	182,570 141,420	12·8 20·9	4·2 8·2	12·5 20·4	0.6	0:1	0.5	13·4 21·0	4:3	13:0 20:5	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1·8 + 3·2	12:9
Bock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,860	2,360	171,220	29.5	7.1	29.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	29.8	7.7.	29 5		S. Y. S. Stone	+ 5,1	29:4
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified Distributive Trades	16,220 1,015,430	2,230 663,660	18,450 1,679,090	12.9	3.1	11.7	0.4	0.2	0.4	13:3	3.3	12.1	+ 2.3	- 0·1 + 0·6	- 0·6 + 1·6	12·1 6·3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	154,630	73,960	228,590	3.6	1.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3:6	1.2	2.8	1	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	2.8
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding-House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately	97,390 254,380 69,870 47,780 121,010 27,860	21,450 19,670 51,860 26,180 212,690 107,170	118,840 274,050 121,730 73,960 333,700 135,030	8·3 11·2 4·3 14·9 12·3 5·6	3·3 3·6 1·8 9·8 11·3 4·0	7·4 10·7 3·3 13·1- 11·7 4·3	0·2 0·4 0·2 0·4 0·1 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·1 0·4 0·3 1·0	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·4 0·2 0·9	8 5 11 6 4 5 15 3 12 4 5 9	3:4 3:8 1:9 10:2 11:6 5:0	7.6 11.1 3.4 13.5 11.9	+ 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·2 - 0·1 - 0·3	+ 1·2 + 0·7 + 0·5 + 2·7	+ 2:1 + 2:0 + 0:9 + 4:2 + 3:0 + 1:4	7·4 10·8 3·3 13·4 11·8 5·1
specified	90,610	34,720	125,330	27.1	4.3	20.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	27 8	5:5	1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.3	21.2:
TOTAL	8,755,350	3,338,650	12,094,000	10.2	5.3	8.9	2.1	2-8-	2-2-	12:3	8-1	11-1	+ 0.1		+ 1.3	11.0

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 16th December, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

		100	Ma	les.			Fem	ales.	
E	ndustry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total:	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.
	thing	4,533	0.5	32	0.0	15	0.0	21	0.0
	ning n - Metalliferous	124,378	13.9	44,333	24.8	718	0.4	200	0.2
	Mining Products	4,721	0-5	1,051	0-6	131	0.1	18	0.0
	ick, Tile, etc	7,107	0.8	1,774	1.0	794		267	0-3
	ttery	2.523	0.3	2,914	1-6			4,836	5.2
	ass Trades	3,584	0.4	905	0.5	448		43	0.1
Ch	emicals, etc.	10,291	1.1	1,382	0-8	1,857		246	0-3
	tal Manufacture	27,250	3.0	30,152 18,969	16.9	811 2,174		484	0.5
2211	gineering, etc.	51,366 19,348		4,015	2.2			592 195	
	ipbuilding and	13,540	2.4	4,013	44	1,140	00	133	0.2
	Ship Repairing	44,820	5.0	2,693	1.5	136	0.1	26	0.0
	tal Trades	22,449	2.5	6,987	3-9	9,071	5.1	2,056	
Te	xtile Trades	34,678	3.9	36,037	20-1	51,341		56,382	
	ather	3,769	0.4	1,142	0.6	1,350	0.8	461	0.5
150	ots, Shoes, Slip- pers and Clogs	0 070	00	4 440	0.5	0 000	7.0	0.700	0.5
Clic	othing Trades	6,737 9,791	0.8	4,442 2,450	2.5			2,308 13,361	
Fo	od, Drink and	3,131	1.1	2,430		14,000	0.0	15,501	17.3
	Tobacco	21,555	2.4	1,649	0.9	13,695	7.8	3,571	3.8
Sa	wmilling, Furni-								
	ture and Wood-	123							
	work	12,810			0.8	1,198			
1000	inting and Paper	9,877	1.1	578	0.3	4,955	2.8	944	1.0
Du	alding and Con- struction of						200	Relia To	
	Works	173,711	19.4	6,833	3.8	212	0.1	18	0.0
Ot	her Manufactur-	1.0,711	-5 4	0,000	0	240		10	
i	ing Industries	5,538	0.6	1,453	0-8	2,690	1.5	1,572	1.7
Ga									
	Electricity Sup-								
TT	ply Industries.	10,004	1.1	406	0.2	129	0.1	18	0.0
11	ansport and Communication	116,014	13.0	2,344	1.3	1,624	0.9	124	0.1
	stributive Trades	75,734			1.6	26,688		2,839	
Co	mmerce, Bank-	10,104	0 3	2,101	1 0	20,000	13 2	2,000	0 1
-	ing, etc.	5,496	0.6	56	0.0	892	0.5	17	0.0
- Mi	scellaneous	87,779		2,317	1.3	34,770			
-									
7.4	Potal ·	895,863	100.0	179,128	100.0	175,986	100.0	93,243	100.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING DECEMBER IN NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 16th December, 1929, differed from the figures for 25th November, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 16th December, 1929, as compared with 25th November, 1929.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Distributive Trades Steel Melting and Iron Puddling	- 1,650	- 2,604	- 4,254				
Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	- 1,548	- 48	- 1,596				
Service Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing	- 1,529 - 964 - 1,296	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 1,545 - 1,304 - 1,285				
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	- 320	- 791	- 1,111				
Silk and Artificial Silk Food Industries not separately	+ 782	+ 246	+ 1,028				
specified Public Works Contracting, etc Fishing Pottery, Earthenware, etc Coal Mining Cotton Building	+ 115 + 1,570 + 1,576 + 844 + 3,606 + 1,832 + 6,855	+ 1,104 - 10 + 24 + 2,142 + 28 + 4,245 + 14	+ 1,219 + 1,560 + 1,600 + 2,986 + 3,634 + 6,077 + 6,869				
Net Variation for above Industries	+ 9,873	+ 4,005	+ 13,878				
Total Net Variation for all Insured Industries	+ 14,090	+ 4,525	+ 18,615				

It will be borne in mind that the above comparison covers only the last week of November and the first fortnight of December, and does not take into account the increase in the numbers unemployed which occurred in the last week of the year. This may have affected industries other than those specified in the Table.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 24 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 16th December, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

1 84 1 10 1 50 1 50	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special					1
Schemes	2,275	12	228	3	2,518
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	903,462	11,130	204,297	7,558	1,126,447
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining regis-					
tration	83,314	5,238	12,305	3,711	104,568
4. Uninsured persons on	00,02				
Register	24,727	14,303	17,705	15,807	72,542
5. Two months' file	39,772	2,780	26,019	2,793	71,364
Persons on Register (lines					
2-4)	1,011,503	30,671	234,307	27,076	1,303,557
Books Lodged (lines 1-3					
and 5)	1,028,823	19,160	242,849	14,065	1,304,897

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

THE numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the last Monday in November, 1929, and on each Monday in December (except 23rd), are given in the following Table:-

		Great Britain				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	and Northern Ireland.
25th November, 1929	991,306	33,235	230,588	30,329	1,285,458	1,322,900
2nd December, 1929 9th """ 16th """" 23rd """"	1,003,338 1,011,418 1,011,503 1,142,600	31,693 30,671	237,530 238,253 234,307 not ava 291,722	27,076	1,309,504 1,303,557	1,341,433 1,347,129 1,341,383 1,552,445
Average (4 weeks)	1,042,215	33,659	250,453	30,229	1,356,556	1,395,598

	STATE OF	30th Decem	ber, 1929.		25th Nov., 1929.						
_	Persons no Regular En		Persons	PART	matal .						
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in Casual Employ- ment.	Total.	Total.						
	1	Great Britain.									
Men Boys Women Girls	 806,761 32,992 151,687 27,286	261,185 6,732 138,850 8,775	74,654 109 1,185 15	1,142,600 39,833 291,722 36,076	991,306 33,235 230,588 30,329						
Total	 1,018,726	415,542	75,963	1,510,231	1,285,458						
		Great Britain	and North	ern Ireland.							
Men Beys Women Girls	 829,178 33,564 160,640 27,663	262,950 6,816 143,615 9,089	77,618 109 1,188 15	1,16 9, 746 40,489 305,443 36,767	1,017,708 33,875 240,509 30,808						
Total	 1,051,045	422,470	78,930	1,552,445	1,322,900						

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the five weeks ended 30th December, 1929. Of the 137,085 vacancies filled, 82,877 were for men, 31,266 for women and 22,942 for juveniles:—

	w	eek en	ded		Applications from Employers during Week.	Vacancies Filled.	
25th	November,	1929				33,651	29,744
	December,	1929				31,525	27,154
9th 16th	"	"				33,920 34,273	29,697 29,385
23rd 30th	"	"				} 55,797	50,849
	Average (5					31,103	27,417

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 25th November, 1929, the average number of such placings was 4,283 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 30th December, 1929, 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 30th December, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.			sons on Reg		Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared
OK 14 6 VIII. THE	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 25th Nov., 1929.
London Division	111,851	22,976	6,790	141,617	+ 15,732
South-Eastern Division Brighton	56,407 2,061	9,575	4,512	70,494 2,744	+ 12,288
Chatham	3,071	419 359	264 488	3,918	+ 45 + 403
Ipswich	1,971 3,707	218 939	227	2,416 4,881	+ 345 + 796
Rest of Division	45,597	7,640	3,298	56,535	+ 10,699
South-Western Division Bristol	69,761 13,297	13,224	4,790 1,039	87,775 19,328	$^{+}$ 9,648 $^{+}$ 4,621
Plymouth Portsmouth	5,382 5,013	887 512	302 458	6,571 5,983	- + 18
Reading	1,773	171	254	2 198	+ \$ 364
Swindon	5,049 824	410 138	519	5,978 1,053	- 296 + 109
Rest of Division	38,423	6,114	2,127	46,664	+ 5,167
Midlands Division Birmingham	144,940 19,635	50,587 9,744	9,198 2,140	204,725 31,519	$+49,653 \\ +7,518$
Cradley Heath	2,934 4,002	692 1,241	36 165	3,662 5,408	+ 943 + 2,365
Derby	3,018 5,258	741 2,380	117	3,876 7,754	+ 1,028 + 1,506
Northampton	3,560	1,666	255	5,481	+ 2,236
Nottingham Smethwick	8,962 1,885	2,029 854	370 135	11,361 2,874	+ 1,798 + 510
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	13,289 3,830	10,125 1,279	975 292	24,389 5,401	+ 7,893 + 1,213
West Bromwich	1,867 6,231	450 1,214	115 377	2,432 7,822	+ 531 + 975
Rest of Division	70,469	18,172	4,105	92,746	+ 21,137
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	258,003 4,223	52,038 486	17,041	327,082 4,875	+ 43,854° + 391
Bradford	4,223 14,148 2,658	7,258	1,018	22,424 3,096	+ 2,303
Dewsbury	2,300 2,268	1,866	259	4,425	+ 952
Doncaster Gateshead	6,513	1,125	519 452	3,299 8,090	- 368 + 358
Grimsby	2,454 3,120	298 1,920	234 65	2,986 5,105	+ 29
Hartlepools	5,756 3,281	1,240	334	6,367 4,746	+ 683
Huddersfield	12,686	1,544	225 782	15,012	+ 1,624
Leeds	15,651 2,530	5,325 242	700 338	21,676 3,110	+ 1,080 + 692
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	7,512 15,030	393	456 1,218	8,361 18,510	+ 742 + 1,341
Rotherham	5,433 25,186	408	340	6,181 31,298	+ 430
Sheffield South Shields	6,352	344	1,368	7,098	- 479
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	4,966 10,182	1,104	283 481	5,491	+ 825 + 1,030
Wakefield York	2,884 3,134	2,524	174 742	3,755 6,400	+ 492 + 3,089
Rest of Division	99,736	16,983	6,291	123,010	+ 20,649
North-Western Division Accrington	236,934 5,931	102,943 2,580	18,259 267	358,136 8,778	+ 57,177 + 1,986
Ashton-under-Lyne	3,818 3,116	2,438	440	6,696 3,714	+ 1,393
Birkenhead	4,672	340 710	258 486	5,868	+ 102 - 621
Blackburn Blackpool	5,983 3,076	5,300 1,380	430 267	11,713 4,723	+ 2,875 - 413
Bolton Burnley	11,585	6,841 2,648	1,105 154	19,531 6,715	+ 8,497 + 942
Bury	2,227 3,001	2,040 2,255	257	4,524 5,513	+ 1,478
Liverpool	44,952	7 212	257 3,427	55,591	- 1,453
Manchester Nelson	21,834 1,717	9,703	1,336	32,873 3,115	+ 882 + 1,198
Oldham Preston	10,440 5,322	4,560	411 458	15,411 10,585	+ 3,582 + 2,010
Rochdale	3,635 4,072	1,617	146 232	5,398 4,838	+ 2,125
Salford	9,520	4,510	166	14,196	+ 1.667
Stockport Warrington	4,272 4,031	2,734	448 337	7,454 5,064	+ 742. + 1,256 + 686
Wigan Rest of Division	6,121 73,696	3,115 35,632	439 6,833	9,675 116,161	+ 686 + 25,972
Scotland Division	144,620	33,487	9,289	187,396	+ 26,518
Aberdeen Clydebank	4,209 2,007	835 290	321 145	5,365 2,442	+ 460
Dundee Edinburgh	5,629 11,655	4,557 2,283	466 610	10,652 14,548	+ 1,436 + 726
Glasgow	47,574	10,520	2,966	61,060	+ 4,536
Greenock Motherwell	4,303 4,821	221	269 290	5,642 5,332	+ 1,806
Paisley Rest of Division	3,274 61,148	452 13,259	3,981	3,967 78,388	+ 553 + 16,095
Wales Division	120,084	6,892	6,030	133,006	+ 9,903
Cardiff Llanelly	9,659 5,472	1,187	620 232	11,466 5,959	+ 418 + 2,041
Newport Swansea	7,161 7,984	422 599	288 645	7,871 9,228	+ 68 + 1,809
Rest of Division	89,808	4,429	4,245	98,482	+ 5,567
Northern Ireland Belfast	27,146 15,524	13,721 7,707	1,347 850	42,214 24,081	+ 4,772 + 343
Londonderry	2,100	539	53	2,692	+ 233
Lisburn	630 797	1,522	49 32	2,201 1,179	+ 813 + 129
Newry Rest of Northern Ire-	867	182	8	1,057	+ 91
land	7,228	3,421	355	11,004	+ 3,163
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,169,746	305,443	77,256	1,552,445	+ 229,545
			100 mg 1000		

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 667 towns in Great Britain. are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index"—see special announcement on page 9,]

January, 1930. IUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT

STATISTICS. JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 16TH DECEMBER, 1929.

		Boys.		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 Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	983 885 1,022 1,583 3,333 4,166 2,502 1,894	708 727 985 830 3,659 3,355 2,184 1,855	1,691 1,612 2,007 2,413 6,992 7,521 4,686 3,749	687 741 708 1,381 2,379 3,273 1,650 450	1,025 1,034 1,248 995 4,289 3,320 2,376 1,520	1,712 1,775 1,956 2,376 6,668 6,593 4,026 1,970	
Great Britain	16,368	14,303	30,671	11,269	15,807	27,076	

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED IUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17

		mated	Percentage Unemployed at 16th December, 1929.						
Division.	at July		Boys.	4	Girls.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Special Schemes	116,600 47,400 43,860 86,830 100,950 90,880 63,450 33,030 4,600	103,340 31,610 28,640 73,350 58,590 80,040 50,560 8,870 2,800	1·3 2·2 2·6 1·2 3·0 3·5 4·4 3·9 0·3	0·0 0·0 0·2 0·8 0·8 1·7 0·3 2·4	1·3 2·2 2·8 2·0 3·8 5·2 4·7 6·3 0·3	1.0 2.4 2.8 0.9 3.5 2.3 3.5 5.4 0.1	0·0 0·5 0·6 1·2 1·6 2·4 0·8 1·5	1·0 2·9 3·4 2·1 5·1 4·7 4·3 6·9 0·1	
Great Britain	587,600	437,800	2.6	0.7	3.3	2.2	1.0	3.2	

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES. THREE WEEKS ENDED 20TH DECEMBER, 1929.

	No. of Centres open.		A	verage	daily	attend	lance.		Separate individuals	
Division.			As a condition for receipt of benefit.		Others.		Total.		attending, 1st April to 20th Dec., 1929.	
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys and Girls.	
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1 3 4 14 6 15 17	1 3 1 5 4 10 2	43 97 149 718 502 587 464	44 54 31 215 145 258 30	2 35 35 793 210 325 1,193	15 30 9 42 151 45 167	45 132 184 1,511 712 912 1,657	59 84 40 257 296 303 197	1,183 2,172 1,868 10,633 6,435 7,799 8,468	
Great Britain	60	26‡	2,560	777	2,593	459	5,153	1,236	38,558	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED

Division.		Num	iber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.					
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales		4,153 823 919 1,497 1,618 1,788 902 405	3,080 674 732 1,657 1,643 1,911 1,072 329	7,233 1,497 1,651 3,154 3,261 3,699 1,974 734	879 237 258 666 543 597 177 145	703 186 183 833 554 653 244 123	1,582 423 441 1,499 1,097 1,250 421 268			
Great Britain		12,105	11,098	23,203	3,502	3,479	6,981			

CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT BY LOCAL BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

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

The following Table gives particulars of the work of Boards of Assessors during the four weeks ended 2nd December, 1929. It should be noted that the disallowances of claims to benefit arising on

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

† Centres closed for Christmas holidays during week ended 27th Dec., 1929.

‡ Girls over 16 years of age are also admitted to the Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

their recommendations are included in the figures in Section B of the Table given in the next article in this column, regarding disallow-ances by Insurance Officers.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Period 5th November to 2nd December, 1929.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors Condition "Not genuinely seeking	20,385	10,646	31,031
work": Allowance recommended Disallowance recommended Assessors disagree	6,313	3,480	9,793
	4,342	3,924	8,266
	54	33	87
Transitional conditions (b) and (c): Allowance recommended Disallowance recommended Assessors disagree	6,728	1,446	8,174
	2,892	1,747	4,639
	56	16	72

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

12TH NOVEMBER TO 9TH DECEMBER, 1929.

THE following Table gives, for the period 12th November to 9th December, 1929, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them:-

Males. Females. Total.

A SECURITY OF THE PARTY OF THE	14		
A.—Number of Cla	ims.	et etermine	Superia.
Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current	589,769 917,461	171,268 215,308	761,037 1,132,769
B.—Disallowances by Insu	rance Off	icers.	1.50
Permanent provisions:			
rist statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes Employment lost through misconduct	266 1,177 5,074 909 3,435	183 2,028 3,954 54 1,005	449 3,205 9,028 963 4,440
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	5,117 1,857	3,035 718	8,152 2,575
1927): Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	254	90	344
employment Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	6,617	2,068	8,685
Total claims disallowed	24,706	13,135	37,841
C.—Recommendations of Cour	rts of Ref	erees.†	
(1) APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES BY			
INSURANCE OFFICERS. Total cases considered Recommended for allowance Recommended for disallowance :— Permanent provisions :	9,510 3,483	5,279 1,961	14,789 5,444
First statutory condition* Not unable to obtain suitable employment	344	563	907
Not genuinely seeking work	1,128	1,333	2,461
Employment left voluntarily without just	52 728	190	102 918
Other grounds	1,001	510 113	1,511
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	20	3	23
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of	000		700
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	208	92 458	2,698
Total recommended for disallowance	6,027	3,318	9,345
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.‡ Total cases considered	74,537 72,112	13,260 12,283	87,797 84,395
Recommended for disallowance: Not genuinely seeking work Other grounds	2,420	977	3,397
Total recommended for disallowance	2,425	977	3,402

• This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under

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

of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

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

D .- Decisions by the Umpire.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases referred by Insurance Officer Allowed Allowed	100-	39	139
	158	68	226
	177	20	197
Appeals by Associations Disallowed Appeals by Claimants Allowed Disallowed	289	129	418
	27	9	36
	92	50	142
Total {Allowed Disallowed	304	68	372
	539	247	786

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 9TH DECEMBER, 1929.

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

AP of formation of the	19th April, 1928, to 10th Dec., 1928.		11th Dec. 9th Dec	, 1928, to c., 1929.
telens a second or some meneral second	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	4,954,242	1,495,092	7,430,441	2,102,943
Average number of claims current	946,671	187,716	881,583	192,289
Not genuinely seeking work Employment lost through	93,182	63,161	159,244	91,682
misconduct Employment left volun-	25,816	7,523	42,649	12,090
tarily without just cause Not normally insurable and/or not reasonable	31,744	17,014	61,120	32,568
period of insurable employment during the preceding two years Other grounds	107,006 31,608	17,611 19,660	81,081 70,622	27,928 75,507
Total	289,356	124,969	414,716	239,775
Courts of Referees: Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers: Cases considered	89,989	43,632	146,382	75,147
Recommended for dis-		continuing the case		
allowance	54,495	29,873	86,787	48,683
Cases considered Recommended for dis- allowance :—	535,469	62,124	1,158,134	166,307
Not genuinely seeking work Other grounds	19,450 405	4, 999 80	46,898 369	14,696 271
Total	19,855	5,079	47,267	14,967
Cases disallowed	3,255 2,153	683 509	8,129 5,444	1,542 1,140

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the fund during the four weeks ended 28th December, 1929, together with comparative figures for the five weeks ended 30th November, 1929, and for the five weeks ended 29th December, 1928:—

Four weeks	Five weeks	Five weeks
ended 28th	ended 30th	ended 29th
December,	November,	December,
1929.	1929.	1928.
£	£	£
1,385,000	1,465,000	1,675,000
1,180,000	1,240,000	1,435,000
1,275,000	1,305,000	1,200,000
3,840,000	4,010,000	4,310,000
3,660,000	4,410,000	4,705,000
410,000	580,000	575,000
140,000	175,000	145,000
20,000	10,000	10,000
4,230,000	5,175,000	5,435,000
37,850,000	37,570,000	31,020,000
510,000	400,000	745,000
	£ 1,385,000 1,180,000 1,275,000 3,840,000 410,000 140,000 4,230,000 37,850,000	ended 28th December, 1929. £ 1,385,000 1,180,000 1,275,000 3,840,000 410,000 410,000 410,000 20,000 4,230,000 37,850,000 37,850,000 37,850,000 37,570,000

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

POOR-LAW RELIEF: DECEMBER,

1929.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in December, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 645,369, practically the same as in the previous month, but 4.3 per cent. less than in December, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 363, 363, and 377 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in December, 1929, was 528.621, a decrease of 0·2 per cent. as compared with November, 1929, and a decrease of 4·6 as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 116,748, an increase of 1·4 per cent. as compared with November, 1929, but a decrease of 2·8 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in December numbered 126,403, or 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month and 3.2 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, seventeen showed increases, usually of small amount, in the number per 10,000 relieved in December as compared with the previous month, while thirteen areas showed small decreases; in one area there was no change. Compared with December, 1928, nineteen areas showed decreases, including East London (109 per 10,000) and Paisley and Greenock (106 per 10,000); while twelve areas showed increases, the most noteworthy being Barnsley (108 per 10,000).

Number of persons* in receipt
of Poor Law Relief on one day;
Increase (+) or

	of Poo	r Law Re in Decen	Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated		tion as
delitation of the second			1 S SA	Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			district in			NAME OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS
Metropolis.	0.000		11111			
West District North District	9,056 10,081	5,409 12,483	14,465 22.564	178 228	- 5 - 12	- 9 - 16
Central District	2,249	2,580	4,829	393	- 3	+ 32
East District	9,437	36,699	46,136	744	- 3 - 3 - 7	- 109
South District	18,718	47,877	66,595	346	- 1	- 39
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,819§	105,048	154,867§	347	- 6	- 37
West Ham	4,247	15,912	20,159	271	- 5	- 16
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,765	23,522	26,287	525	- 2	- 30
District	1,366	8,462	9,828	357	- 5	- 76
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	4,208 1,812	7,595	11,803	150	+ 5	+ 1
Manchester District	9,565	14,181 26,882	15,993 36,447	354 349	+ 8	+ 16
Liverpool District	9,151	61,631	70,782	553	- 2	+ 4 + 19
Bradford District	1,878	6,174	8,052	217	+ 1	+ 19
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,514	7 150	A CEC	124	+ 5	+ 5
Leeds	2,883	3,152 13,235 14,360	4,666 16,118	338	+ 8	+ 5 + 28
Barnsley District	1.028	14,360	15,388	456	+ 13	+ 108
Sheffield	2,369	22,690	25,059	494	- 1	+ 28
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,868 2,405	15,752 8,676	17,620 11,081	540 261	+ 49 + 6	- 31 - 8
Nottingham District	2,207	11,107	13,314	280	+ 6 + 1	_ 9
Leicester	1,214	3,980	5,194	211	+ 2	- 13
Wolverhampton	7 500	17 570	12.000	007		SOUTH SEE
District Birmingham	3,522 7,541	13,570 13,945	17,092	223	+ 2	- 9 - 16
Bristol District	2,463	7,520	21,486	236	- 13	- 65
Cardiff and Swansea	2,599	14.803	17,402	361	- 12	- 4
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	62,358	291,237	353,595	336	+ 2	-140
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	116,424	412,197	528,621	336	- 1	- 14
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,758	69,511	75,269	793	+ 5	- 10
Paisley and Green- ock District	852	7,076	7,928	411	+ 1	- 106
Edinburgh Dundee and Dun-	1,615	17,754	19,369	452		+ 2
fermline	892	4,214	5,106	235	+ 14	+ 8
Aberdeen	497	2,945	3.442	216	+ 9	- 53
Coatbridge & Airdrie	365	5,269	5,634	549	+ 16	+ 47
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,979	106,769	116,748	569	+ 8	_ 17
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Dec., 1929	126,403	518,966	645,369	363		- 14
	-	-	Market State of the State of th		-	

The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asyluma, gistered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door edical 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. 15-16 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment continued to increase during November. The total number of persons reported by employment exchanges as available and seeking work at the end of the month was 2,240,257, as compared with 1,760,653 at the end of October and with 1,762,552 at the end of November, 1928. The rate of increase was, however, less than in the corresponding period of 1928.

On the last day of November there were 1,200,396 persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 186,683 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,387,079, as against 1,061,134 at the end of the preceding month and 1,137,772 at the end of November, 1928. The number of persons in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th December, 1929, was 1,627,859. Returns were received from trade unions relating to 4,643,691 organised workers. Of these, 634,790, or 13.7 per cent., were totally unemployed on 30th November, as compared with 10.9 per cent. on 26th October and 9.5 per cent. on 24th November, 1928. In addition, 351,947, or 7.6 per cent. of the total, were working short time, as against 7.0 per cent. at 26th October and 7.6 per cent. also at the end of November, 1928.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in various groups of trade unions represented in the foregoing totals:—

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership	ploye	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.				
	reported on at end of November, 1929.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.			
	Trotomoor, 2020.	Nov., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	Nov., 1929.	Oct., 1929.		
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. Engineering and metal Chemical Textile Paper Leather Wood Food, tobacco, etc. Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing Transport Horticulture, etc. Hairdressing Miscellaneous	149,700 262,300 1,039,400 126,700 377,900 127,400 74,800 311,400 167,800 722,100 152,300 383,800 11,000 4,300 413,100	1.9 21.5 10.8 9.5 10.3 8.4 17.7 17.2 8.5 19.6 29.1 10.5 5.2 24.4 6.0 6.1	1.8 16.3 9.3 7.8 10.4 7.9 17.2 15.5 8.2 16.1 17.6 10.8 4.9 19.8 4.5 5.1	1.9 5.8 11.6 8.2 22.8 5.7 13.6 7.0 5.4 22.0 1.1 1.6 0.7 0.3 2.5	2·9 5·1 10·0 6·5 24·5 7·3 13·5 6·0 5·6 16·8 0·3 1·7 0·5		
All Unions making Returns	4,643,700	13.7	10.9	7.6	7.0		

FRANCE.

Unemployment, already slight, decreased in December. The Unemployment, already sight, decreased in December. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 28th December, 1929, was 9,771 (6,446 men and 3,325 women). At the end of November the corresponding total was 11,917. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 9,077 (5,807 for men and 3,270 for women), as compared with 11,972 at the end of November. During the last week of December, the Exchanges succeeded in placing 25 157 persons in situations including 12 035 dock workers. placing 25,153 persons in situations, including 12,035 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,189 foreign immigrants.

Unemployment continued at a low level during October. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 165 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 623,878, show that 3,252 (0 5 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 0 5 also, and in October, 1928, 0.6. In addition, 13,791 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 154,009, or 1 03 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.04 and in October, 1928, 1.17.

AUSTRIA.§

The number of unemployed increased by about one-third during November. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 167,479 (including 67,002 in Vienna) as compared with 125,850 (56,198 in Vienna) at the end of

HOLLAND *

Unemployment increased slightly in October. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 347,428 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th October, 1929, 9,243 (2.6 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 3,732 (1.1 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 28th September) the percentages were respectively 2.5 and 1.0.

Unemployment increased in October. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 297,382 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 228,831 at the end of September, and 282,379 at the end of October, 1928. In addition, 17,793 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 16,835 at the end of September and 25,639 at the end of October, 1928.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in November in the three Scandinavian

Denmark.†—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 275,811 workpeople, 12·5 per cent. were unemployed at the end of November, 1929, as against 10·0 per cent at the end of the preceding month, and 17·7 per cent. at the end of November, 1928.

NORWAY.§—Out of 20,035 members of trade unions making returns, 12·9 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of November, compared with 11·5 per cent. at the end of October, and 15·7 per cent. at the end of November, 1928.

SWEDEN. —The perceptage of members of trade unions making

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th November was 10.4, as compared with 8.6 on 31st October, and 10.8 on 30th November, 1928.

UNITED STATES.

Employment decreased in November. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 34,996 establishments in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, public utilities, trade, the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industry, these establishments employed 5,045,493 workpeople in November, a decrease of 3·1 per cent., as compared with the total for October. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 6·8 per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for November is 94·8, as compared with 98·3 per cent. in October and 95·4 per cent. in November, 1928. There are no official statistics of unemployment in the United

There are no official statistics of unemployment in the United States, though some information of a general character is given in an Appendix (No. 9) to the "Report of the Delegation appointed to study Industrial Conditions in Canada and the United States of America" (Cmd. 2833), in which the question of unemployment and irregularity of employment in that country is discussed at some length. The only current statistics giving any indication of the extent of unemployment are those compiled by the American Federation of Labour, relating to the percentages unemployed among approximately 500,000 members of trade unions in 24 of the principal cities. At the beginning of October, 1929, about 11 per cent. of these members were recorded as unemployed, the proportions in the principal trades covered being 22 per cent. in building, 7 per cent. in the metal trades and 4 per cent. in printing. In view of the limited scope of the figures, and in the absence of statistics on a more representative basis, it is not possible to state whether the percentages quoted may be relied upon as a measure of unemployment over the whole range of industry in the United States. There are no official statistics of unemployment in the United

Employment declined during November. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st December is 119·1, as compared with 124·6 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 116·7 on 1st December, 1928.

On 30th November, 9·3 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6·0 per cent. at the end of October and 4·2 per cent. at the end of November, 1928.

NEW ZEALAND.++

Unemployment in mid-August was at about the same level as in Unemployment in mid-August was at about the same level as in the corresponding week of the preceding quarter. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 17th August, 1929, amounted to 9.4 per cent., as compared with 9.3 per cent. in the week ended 18th May, and 11.3 per cent. in the week ended 18th August, 1928. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th November

Mannischrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th Novembe. The Hague.

Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November, 1929, Geneva.

Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th December, 1929. Copenhagen.

Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics Oslo.

Information supolied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

Trend of Employment, November, 1929, Washington.

Information supplied by the Domnion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1929. Wellington.

^{*} See footnote † on previous page,

^{† 28}th December in England and Wales and 15th December in Scotland.

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

[§] Includes 278 not included in district figures.

Heichsarbeitsblatt, 27th December, 1929. Berlin.
Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th January, 1930. Paris.
Renne du Travail, 30th November, 1929. Brussels.
Statistisone Narhrichten, 25th December, 1929. Vienna.

January, 1930.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

32

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £1,200 in the weekly full-time wages of about £0.000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 19,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £1,635 in those of 8,500

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below:

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying Iron and Steel and		8,150	£	£ 1,600
Miscellaneous Metal Other	6,500 12,500	350	325 875	35
Total	19,000	8,500	1,200	1,635

The reduction in the mining and quarrying group of industries mainly concerned slate quarrymen in North Wales, where there was a decrease of 8d. per day in the letting standard and day-wage of the men concerned and of 3d. per day in their minimum wage.

In the metal group there was an increase in the percentage addition payable on the basis rates of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, equivalent to about 1\frac{3}{4} per cent. on current rates. Penmakers in the Birmingham district had their wages increased, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, by 1s. or 1s. 4d. per week in the case of men and by 5d. per week in that of wages. men and by 5d. per week in that of women. There was also an

cent. on current rates. Minimum rates fixed for the first time by the Keg and Drum Trade Board, under the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, resulted in increases of varying amounts for a number

of workpeople employed in that industry.

In the other industrial groups the principal body of workpeople affected by changes in December were brush and broom makers, for whom the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased under a cost-of-living sliding-scale, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on list prices for pieceworkers and by $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for most male timeworkers and for some classes of female time workers. A new national schedule of uniform rates for switchboard and sub-station attendants employed in the electricity supply industry resulted in increases for certain employees in most of the districts covered.

Of the total increase of £1,200 per week, about £700 took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales, including about £600 under scales arranged by a Trade Board or joint councils of employers and work-people; other increases arranged by Trade Boards or joint councils accounted for about £300; £100 took effect under a sliding-scale based on the selling prices of manufactured iron; and the remaining £100 was the result of direct negotiations between employers and work-people

Of the total decrease of £1,635 per week, about £100 took effect under an arbitration award; and the remaining sum was almost entirely the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Decreases preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £120 of the total.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in December.

Changes in Wages and Hours in 1929.

increase, under a cost-of-living-scale, in the wages of shuttlemakers in Lancashire and Yorkshire, which was equivalent to about 2 per and 4 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1929.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture {	North Riding of York- shire. Cornwall and Isles of Scilly.	15 Dec.	Male workers 21 and over (excluding casual workers). Male workers 21 and over	Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 48 hours in winter and 52½ hours in summer, 34s.† Increase in minimum rate of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for a week of 51 hours, 32s.†
Coal Mining	Warwickshire (two { collieries).	1 Oct. 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, and subsistence wage paid to adult able-bodied workers increased by \$\frac{1}{4}\$, per day.\$\frac{1}{4}\$ Further increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates, making wages 41 per cent. above basis rates at one colliery and 39 per cent. above basis rates at the other colliery; subsistence wage also increased by \$\frac{1}{4}\$0, per day at both collieries, making totals for underground and surface workers respectively of \$\frac{8}{8}\$. \$1\frac{1}{2}\$d. and 7s. \$0\frac{1}{2}\$d. at first colliery, and 7s. 11d. and 7s. per day at the other colliery.\$\frac{1}{2}\$
Slate Quarrying	North Wales	lst bargain letting day after 17 Dec.	Slate quarrymen	Decrease of 8d. per day on the letting standard and day wage and of 3d. per day in the minimum wage. Rates after change: quarrymen—letting standard, 9s. 5d.; day wage, 8s. 5d.; minimum wage, 7s. per day; rock labourers—letting standard, 8s. 11d.; day wage, 7s. 11d.; minimum, 6s. 8d.; labourers—letting standard, 8s. 8d.; day wage, 7s. 8d.; minimum, 6s. 6d. per day.§
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase of 1s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 44s. 9d.
Iron Manufacture	West of Scotland	2 Dec.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Increase¶ of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
Shuttle	Lancashire (except Garston and Black- burn).	1st pay	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Addition to base rate increased from 44 to 47 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 47 per cent. (1s. 5.64d. per hour).
Manufacture.	Yorkshire	day in { Jan. 1930.**	Apprentices to shuttlemakers Journeymen shuttlemakers	Addition to base rates increased from 26½ to 29½ per cent. Addition to base rate increased from 47 to 50 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 50 per cent. (1s. 4.5d. per hour).
Hollow-ware Manufacture.	Great Britain	16 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of hollow-ware.	Minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by the Hollow-ware Trade Board extended so as to cover workpeople employed in the manufacture of (a) articles of hollow-ware from sheet iron or sheet steel; (b) baths and dust bins from black plate or black plate coated with any metal of an average thickness not exceeding ·0392 of an inch; (c) forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings etc., made from iron and steel; (d) kegs, drums, tapers, tapernecked cans and painters' pots, etc., of an average thickness less than ·125 of an inch, or from black plate coated with any metal of an average thickness exceeding ·01745, but less than ·125 of an inch. (See also Notice of Order on page 471 of December GAZETTE.)

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

† The 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 above increases took effect from the dates mentioned under an arrangement made in December. Increases of similar amounts had previously operated from the same dates at the other collieries in Warwickshire (to make a percentage addition of 45) and were recorded on page 464 of December GAZETTE.

The above change took effect as the result of negotiations between the North Wales Slate Quarry Owners' Association and the North Wales Quarry-

men's Union.

| Union:
| Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
| Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

** In respect of the preceding pay period.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING DECEMBER, 1929 (continued)

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Keg and Drum Manufacture.	Great Britain	16 Dec. {	Males	Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 47s. per week of 47 hours for men 21 years and over, and a amounts varying according to age, from 12s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. for worked under 15 years to 40s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. for those 20 to 21 years; als piecework basis time rates fixed at 52s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per week of 47 hours for men 21 years and over, and at amounts varying according to age, from 14s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. for workers under 15 to 46s. 0\frac{1}{2}d. for those 20 to 21 years.* Minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 27s. 5d. per week of 47 hours for women 18 years and over and at amounts varying, according to age, from 11s. 9d. fe workers under 15 to 22s. 6\frac{1}{2}d. for those 17 to 18 years; als piecework basis time rates fixed at 30s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. per week of 47 hours for women 18 years and over, and at amount varying, according to age, from 13s. 8\frac{1}{2}d. for workers under 15 to 25s. 5\frac{1}{2}d. for those 17 to 18 years.*
Pen, etc., Manufacture.	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following { 1 Dec.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of steel and metal pens and stationers' metal sundries:— Male timeworkers over 21 years of age. Male timeworkers under 21 years of age. Apprentices	Increase of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hand and of 1s. per week for others. Weekly rates after change toolmakers over 25 years of age, 76s. 8d. and 67s. 2d.; too makers, 21 to 25 years, 57s. 2d.; charge hands in hardenin shops and rolling mills, 69s. 2d.; charge hands in shakin mills and tempering and colouring shops, 61s. 2d.; others, 47 Increases of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 90 per week. Increases of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 60 per week.
Cotton, etc., Weaving.	Oldham and District	After making-up day in week ending 14 Dec.	Cotton weavers when employed in weaving artificial silk.	Uniform extras adopted to the base prices fixed by the Oldha List of Prices for Weaving Cotton Velvets (a) of 14-22 p cent. when using 100 per cent. spun artificial silk weft an (b) of 4-74 per cent, when using mixture spun artificial sil weft (silk and cotton).
Fustian Cutting	Congleton	28 Oct.	Fustian cutters	Decrease of 7½ per cent, on list prices.
Baking and Confectionery.	Ayrshire‡	day in Dec.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 70s.
Brewing	Accrington, Black- burn, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness and District.	1st full pay in Dec.	Brewery workers	Increase† of 2s. per week for men 19 years and over, 1s. per week for women and 6d. to 1s. per week for youths. Rates aft change: men 19 and over, 54s.; women, 37s.; youths, 17s. 6 at 14 increasing each year to 28s. at 18.
Furniture Manufacture.	London	1 Dec.	Bedding and mattress makers	Increase† of 2 per cent, in the basis for calculating rates of wage making wages 67 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Mosaic, etc., Laying.	Leeds	19 Nov.	Marble, tile and mosaic workers	Rates adopted of 1s. 8d. per hour for marble masons, tilers an mosaic layers, 1s. 4d. per hour for polishers and rubbers an
lectricity Supply Industry.	Various districts in Great Britain.§	2 Dec.	Switchboard attendants and substation attendants. Fitters, turners, tinsmiths, boiler-	1s. 2\frac{2}{4}d. per hour for labourers. Rate of 80s. per week adopted for men in Zone A undertaking in charge of switchboards controlling generating plant of a aggregate capacity of up to 5,000 kw., 82s. for 5,001 10,000 kw., 86s. for 10,001 to 20,000 kw.; rates also adopt for sub-station attendants varying, according to generating capacity of station, from 66s. to 86s. per week; assistant attendants** to receive 75 per cent. of full rate. Increase of 1d, per hour. Rates after change include: fitte
Undertaking. Road Transport	Hawick (certain	9 Dec.	makers, brass workers, vicemen, etc. Workpeople employed in the road	and turners, 1s. 5d.; boilermakers, 1s. 5 d.
Industry.	firms).	0 200.	transport industry.	Minimum rates of wages adopted for a 48-hour week as follows single-horse drivers, 50s.; double-horse drivers, 55s.; mot drivers (light), 57s. 6d.; motor drivers (heavy), 62s.; steam motor drivers, 70s.; mates or second men, 55s.; coal fille and labourers, 48s. 6d.††
Local Government	Dorset County Council. Glasgow	1 Dec. 2 Dec.	Roadmen	Increase of 4d. per day. Rates after change: 6s. to 6s. 8d. Increase of 1d. per ton (4s. 8d. to 4s. 9d.).
Non-Trading Services).	Kirkcaldy	lst pay day after 15 Dec.	Manual workers	Increases up to 5s. per week and cost-of-living sliding sca previously in operation discontinued. Rates after change labourers, 56s. 9d.; road paviors, 70s.; masons, 68s.; refu- collectors and scavengers, 58s.; carters, 59s.
r manusidad -	SECTION OF THE SECTIO		Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain classes of male time- workers.;;	Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts of the following amounts for the classes name respectively:— Increase of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{4} \)d.).
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Dec.	Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour for those 16 and under 16\(\frac{1}{2}\), 17 an under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged, making minimum rates 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\), in creasing to 11\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at 21 and over. Increase of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour for certain classes. Increase of \(\frac{1}{4}\)d. per hour for those 16 and under 16\(\frac{1}{2}\), and 17 an under 18, the time rates for those of other ages and the piecework basis time rate for all workers remaining unchanged making minimum time rates 2\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. at under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\), increasing the content of t
to ands	7 50 49 1		Female learners (other than pan-setting learners).	6½d. at 21 and over. Increase of ½d. per hour during the fourth three months for those starting at 21 and over, the rates for other learner remaining unchanged.
	Name of the last o		Male and female pieceworkers	Increase in minimum piece rates of 1½ per cent., leaving wag 18½ per cent. below the list.

* See also Notice of Order on page 471 of December GAZETTE.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements

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

‡ Including Auchineck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Dunlop, Stewarton, Beith, Dalry, Glengarnock, Crosshouse, Hurlford, Darvel, Galston, Newmilns, Kilmaurs, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, etc.

§ The new schedule of rates is embodied in recommendations approved by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Where the adoption of the rates involves a reduction in wages, the scale is to apply only to new men entering the service. So far as has been reported to the Department the recommendations have been adopted by the majority of the District Councils, but they have not yet been adopted by the Yorkshire, West Midlands and Scottish Councils, while in London the schedule is inoperative as higher rates were already being paid.

[Excluding those that have a supervisory status and are engaged on supervisory duties; or, are responsible for the control of load distribution; or, control manually operated sub-stations other than the one in which they are actually engaged; or who, for a temporary period of their training as technical engineers, are engaged on a switchboard or in a sub-station.

¶ Rates for other Zones are to be pro rata in accordance with the Zone percentage adopted by the various District Councils.

** Defined as employees who are actively engaged on the work of the station, and who are capable of taking over (for a temporary period) the duties of Switchboard or Sub-station Attendants in cases of emergency

†† The new rates are embodied in an Agreement made between the Coal Merchants and Contractors of Hawick and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

‡‡ Viz., those 21 years and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship

‡‡ Viz., those 21 years and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

TRADE DISPUTES IN DECEMBER.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DISPUTES DURING DECEMBER, 1929.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 17, as in December in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 17, as compared with 33 in the previous month and 15 in December, 1928. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 4,900. In addition, about 1,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before December and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 32, involving about 5,900 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during December, of about 41,000 working days.

Causes.—Of the 17 disputes beginning in December, 6, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, on other wages questions; 3, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 4, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other specifies.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 9 new disputes, Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 9 new disputes, directly involving 1,800 workpeople and 12 old disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 800 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 5, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 900 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in

old the its theorem.		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration		
Industry Group.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	3	3	6	1,300	4,000	
Shipbuilding Textile Other	3 6 3	2 5 7	5 11 10	700 2,800 1,100	7,000 27,000 3,000	
Total, Dec., 1929	15	17	32	5,900	41,000	
Total, Nov., 1929	18	3.3	51	15,000	139,000	
Total, Dec., 1928	12	15.	27	6,000	32,000	

Principal Disputes involving Stoppages of Work during December, 1929.

The termination of the dispute involving cotton operatives at Catrine, Ayrshire, on 3rd December, was reported in last month's issue of this GAZETTE. The other principal disputes in progress in December affected tinplate millmen at Swansea and wool textile operatives in the Saddleworth district.

The dispute involving tinplate millmen at Swansea, which began on 13th December, affected 206 workpeople directly and 301 indirectly. It arose from objection to the use of alleged inferior steel bars which were stated to cause difficulties in working, and was ended on 28th December by a decision to resume work, pending reference to the Joint Industrial Council.

The dispute involving wool textile operatives in the Saddleworth district of Yorkshire, which began on 13th December, affected 1,250 workpeople. This dispute arose from proposed reductions in wages, and no settlement had been reported at the time of going to press.

DISPUTES DURING JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1929.

The number of trade disputes causing stoppages of work, so far as reported to the Department as beginning in 1929 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 420. In these disputes, about 491,500 workpeople were directly involved and 40,100 indirectly involved. In addition, about 500 workpeople were involved in 8 disputes which began in 1928 and continued into 1929. The total number of workpeople in addition, is all disputes in 1929, we then the state of the continued in th people involved in all disputes in progress in 1929 was thus about 532,100, and the aggregate number of working days lost during the year in these disputes was approximately 8,283,000.

In 1928 the number of disputes reported to have begun in the year in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 302; the number of workpeople involved in all disputes in progress was about 124,400 (including 44,100 workpeople indirectly involved) and the total loss of time in these disputes was approximately 1,388,000 working days.

Further particulars with regard to disputes in 1929, with comparative statistics for 1928 and, in less detail, for earlier years, are given in the article on pages 5 and 6 of this issue.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

January, 1930.

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

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoni	NG.	(b) Cases of Other Forms of
Among Operatives engaged in	n-	Poisoning
Smelting of Metals	1	(a) CASES OF ANDURAN
Plumbing and Soldering		(c) Cases of Anthrax.
		Handling of Horsehair
Shipbreaking	1	Handling and Sorting of
Printing		Hides and Skins 1
Tinning of Metals		Other Industries 1
Other Contact with		Other management
Molten Lead	1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 3
White and Red Lead	100	
Works	2	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
		ULCERATION.
Pottery†	1	Pitch 9
Vitreous Enamelling	1	Tar 5
Electric Accumulator		Paraffin 1
Works	2	Oil 9
Paint and Colour Works	2	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Indiarubber Works		ULCERATION 24
Coach and Car Painting	2	(e) Cases of Chrome
Shipbuilding		ULCERATION.
Paint used in Other		Manufacture of Bichro-
Industries	1	mates
Other Industries		Dyeing and Finishing
	-	Chrome Tanning
Painting of Buildings	7	Other Industries 25
TOTAL OF ABOVE	21	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 25
	+	with motorbank sain -

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during December, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 188, as compared with 221 in the previous month and with 175 in December, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in December, 1929, numbered 52, as compared with 57 in the previous month and with 47 in December, 1928.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).
Guards		Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages,
men		Motors, Aircraft
Firemen		Other Metal Trades
Guards (Passenger)		Shipbuilding 12
Permanent Way Men	5	Wood 3
Porters		
	6	Gas 4 Electric Generating Stations 1 Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
	-	Electric Generating Stations 1
Mechanics		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
Labourers		Chemicals, etc 5
Miscellaneous	3	Food and Drink 3
Contractors' Servants	1	Paper, Printing, etc
	-	Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	18	Bubber Trades
S O SECONO MARCON LANGE		Rubber Trades Other Non-Textile Industries 2
MINIEC		
MINES.	74	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Underground		FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface	5	Docks, Wharves, etc 5
	-	Buildings 12
TOTAL, MINES	79	Warehouses and Railway
	-	Sidings
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	11	Sidnigs
- To all of		F0
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 79
	37 1 20 13	
Cotton	1	Use or Working of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	1	Tramway 1
Other Textiles	2	_
Textile Bleaching and		Total (excluding Seamen) 188
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-		Total (exertaining common) 100
Metal Extractive and Re-		SEAMEN.
fining	1	The diag Wassle Calling
fining	-	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Metal Conversion, including		" " Steam 46
Rolling Mills and Tube		Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Making	7	" Steam 6
Metal Founding	2	MOREL COLDS AND RESIDENCES SEED OF SEE
Engineering and Machine		TOTAL, SEAMEN 52
Making	11	32
Boiler Making and Con-	The last	Total (including Seamen) 240
structional Engineering	4	Total (including ocamen) 240

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

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

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1930.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	66%
Food only	•••	 	57%

FOOD.

AT 1st January, 1930, the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was slightly lower than at 30th November. This was largely due to a fall of nearly ½d. each in the average price of eggs; butter also was somewhat cheaper. On the other hand, fish was dearer at the later date.

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 57 per cent. at 1st January, 1930, as compared with 59 per cent. at 30th November, and at 1st January, 1929.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Jan., 1930, as compared with			
	July, 1914.	July, 30th Nov., 1914. 1929.		July, 1914.	30th Nov., 1929.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 43 0 91	s. d. 1 4 ³ / ₂ 0 9 ¹ / ₂	8. d. + 0 6 2 4 + 0 2 3	s. d.	
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4½	0 103 0 53	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 31 + 0 1		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 0 10	1 6 0 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 6 1 0 4 0 11 1	0 11½ 0 5½ 1 5½	0 11½ 0 5¼ 1 5½	+ 0 42 + 0 11 + 0 6		
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 4 0 9 2 01 0 21 0 61	1 4 0 9 2 0 0 21 0 61	+ 0 5½ + 0 3½ + 0 5½ + 0 0¾ + 0 3	- 0 01 - 0 01	
Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 04 - 0 04	

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

		1st Janua	Average Percentage Increase at 1st January, 1930, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 30th Nov., 1929.		
Beef, British-		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Ribs			67	69	67		
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fro	ozen— ··	90 F 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38	38	38		
Ribs			48	49	48		
Thin Flank Mutton, British—	"	. 18	22	20	18		
Legs			75	74	72		
Breast Mutton, Frozen—		. 54	52	53	53		
Legs			65	69	68		
Breast		. 27	31	29	28		
Bacon (streaky)*			53	54	55		
Fish		. 153	122	138	122		
Flour			55	53	52		
Bread			57	58	57		
Sugar (granulated)			36	30	31		
Milk	***	0.0	37	41	42		
Butter—		. 86	91	88	88		
Fresh		. 59	70	64	66		
Salt			56	55	59		
Cheese†		0.0	63	63	62		
Margarine		. 8	3	5	5		
Eggs (fresh)			125	133	165		
Potatoes		23	4	13	17		
All above articles (Weighted Performance)	of Food ercentage	}	56	57	59		

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price f another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, ut where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price f another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st January, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st January the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

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

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in 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 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st January, 1930, is, approximately, 66 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. at 30th November, 1929, and at 1st January, 1929.

and at 1st January, 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 65	67 65 66 62 61 60	66
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 77	70 71 72 76 80 81	73 73 74 76 76 77	10 70 72 74 79 79	66 64 65 67 69	65 65 65 66 67 68	61 63 64 65 67 67	

A general review of the changes in cost of living during 1929 appears on pages 4 and 5.

NOTE.

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

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

^{*} Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
. Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest avai	figures lable.		
atood bas dabonet da	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1930. 1 Jan.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakla Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	776 59 58 967 474 510‡ 45 98 86 63 56 59 54	862 53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57 50	843 53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57 57	825 49 40 979 506 482‡ 56 458 57 77 73 51 55	780 46 41 991 514 493 52 447 57 73 47 58 57	1929. Nov. Oct. Sept. Nov. Dec. Nov. Dec. Oct. Dec. Oct. Nov,		
British Dominions, &c. Australia	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 50	64 61	Nov. Dec.		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	45 66 46 16	48 73 47 12	Dec. Oct. Nov. Nov.		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,		figures lable.	
	based.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,O,D,E	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1930. 1 Jan	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	res press			100	20134		1929.	
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	537	690	711	771	797	Nov.	
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	618	647	646	643	618	Nov.	
Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,018 439¶	1,081 407¶	1,113	1,101 455¶	1,108	Nov. 4th Qr	
Germany Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54"	53	Dec.	
sterdam) Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	71§ 549	67§ 448	70§ 426	69§ 442	67 445	Sept.	
Luxemburg	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D	462 586	403 684	387 713	407 773	399 809	Sept. Nov.	
Norway Poland (Warsaw) Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80 23	79 26	Dec.	
Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	72 62 75§	69 60 73§	73 61 70§	69 61 70§	70 63 70	Oct. Oct. June	
BRITISH							701	
Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E	47¶ 57§	45¶ 55	46¶ 55	49¶ 56	49 60	3rd Qr.	
Native families Irlsh Free State	A,B,C,D,E	57 82	56 71	47	48 74	50 79	Dec. Oct.	
New Zealand South Africa	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	61 30	61 32	62	60	61 30	Nov.	

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

‡ Figure for June.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

LAST QUARTER OF 1929.

Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were

Returns have been received from 142 Local Authorities in Great Bretain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the fourth quarter of 1929. The summarised figures are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1928.

	approved in the 142 Towns from which returns have been received.							
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	and Public Build-	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.		
eagrant apareus so	(a) Fo	URTH QU	VARTER OF	1929.		S AL		
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£		
Northern Counties (917,000) Yorkshire	249,900	12,800	44,200	268,800	68,700	644,400		
(2,334,000) Lancashire and	775,000	91,900	283,900	289,500	332,900	1,773,200		
Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-	820,300	109,700	192,300	343,000	237,200	1,702,500		
Midland Counties (2,648,000) South-Midland and	2,259,300	346,300	181,800	160,700	470,600	3,418,700		
Eastern Counties (616,000) Outer London*	358,100	61,600	113,900	123,400	74,500	-1.		
(1,942,000) South - Eastern Counties	3,851,300	512,000	265,600	246,100	292,800	5,167,800		
(1,041,000) South - Western	1,061,700	14,900	190,000	130,200	235,400	1,632,200		
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	167,100	22,000	22,900	7,300	59,200	278,500		
(834,000)	145,700	1,900	9,100	5,700	42,300	204,700		
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	1,525,200	22,300	95,500	350,300	372,300	2,365,600		
Total (15,947,000)	11,213,600	1,195,400	1,399,200	1,925,000	2,185,900	17,919,100		

ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties					Karatas in	
(917,000)	244,100	21,800	43,300	64,800	81,500	455,500
Yorkshire	940 700	100 000	700 500			
(2,334,000) Lancashire and	849,700	106,900	360,500	409,800	212,800	1,939,700
Cheshire			The state of	0120		
(3,035,000)	1,403,800	72,000	369,400	239,300	318.600	2,403,10
North and West-		35 0	1		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,100,10
Midland Counties	1 610 100	770 000			The same of the sa	
(2,648,000) South-Midland and	1,619,100	339,200	170,700	276,200	535,500	2,940,70
Eastern Counties						
(616,000)	399,500	86,600	102,500	179,600	84,900	853,10
Outer London*		-				
(1,942,000)	2,483,800	201,500	305,900	335,500	296,000	3,622,70
South - Eastern		-		-		
Counties (1,041,000)	1,016,700	20,600	189,200	109,700	296 000	1 000 00
South - Western	1,010,700	20,000	105,200	109,700	200,000	1,622,20
Counties (433,000)	219,200	2,800	97,700	800	62,500	383,000
Wales and Mon-						
mouthshire	050 000					
(834,000)	250,600	16,900	58,800	30,700	51,100	408,100
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	856,200	147,000	144,900	248,200	306,700	1,703,000
Total (15,947,000)	0 749 700	1 015 700	7 040 000	1 004 000	0075 000	70 777 700

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 concluded

Destination.	Applica- tions Appro-	ions Approved.			Total Departures.		
	ved in Dec., 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan Dec., 1929.	tures in Dec., 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan Dec., 1929.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	403 483 226	160,195 98,781 42,283 1,013	10,945 24,076 1,753	497 365 182	158,432 97,267 41,037 817	11,584 24,289 1,849	
Total	1,127	302,272	36,850	1,061	297,553	37,806	

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

INDUSTRIAL DISEASE—POTTERY WORKER'S CLAIM—INTERPRETATION OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES (SILICOSIS) SCHEME, 1928.*

OF THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES (SILICOSIS) SCHEME, 1928.*

This was an appeal by an employer in the pottery trade against an award made by the learned judge sitting at Burslem County Court. The workman was a potter's handler, who had been engaged in the employer's jet and rockingham works. He contracted silicosis. The County Court judge held that the disease was due to the workman's employment, and further that, although jet and rockingham was not called earthenware in the trade, it was earthenware within the meaning of the Silicosis Scheme of 1928.* He awarded compensation of £1 10s. per week, to be paid as for total incapacity.

The employer appealed, on the ground that the jet and rockingham process did not come within the scheme.

The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment, said that the Court had to interpret the scheme issued in 1928, which could easily be amended by a new and wider scheme. Evidence had been given in the County Court to show that jet and rockingham was a kind of pottery composed of clays, but there had been no evidence that it came within the meaning of the general term, earthenware.

The rule of law seemed to be that the Court had to give an interpretation understood by those engaged in the pottery trade. There were no words in the scheme which covered the particular process in which the workman was engaged. In these circumstances the process did not fall within the scheme.

Lord Justices Slesser and Romer concurred. The appeal was therefore allowed, with costs in that court and the court below.—

Doncaster (applicant) v. Sudlow & Sons, Ltd. (respondents). Court of Appeal. 2nd December, 1929.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925.

January, 1930.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925.

SEAMEN'S SERVICES ENDED BY WRECK-CLAIMS FOR WAGES.

Two actions were tried together, in which the plaintiffs were two able-bodied seamen whose services were terminated, before the dates contemplated in their respective agreements, owing to the ships upon which they were serving being wrecked.

Both cases were referred to the High Court under Section 165 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction sitting at Liverpool.

Section 1 (1) of the Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925, provides as follows:—"Where by reason of the wreck or loss of a ship on which a seaman is employed his service terminates before the date contemplated in the agreement, he shall, notwithstanding anything in section 158 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, but subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled, in respect of each day on which he is in fact unemployed during a period of two months from the date of the termination of his service, to receive wages at the rate to which he was entitled at that date." at that date.

Sub-section 2 is as follows:—"A seaman shall not be entitled to

Sub-section 2 is as follows:—"A seaman shall not be entitled to receive wages under this section if the owner shows that the unemployment was not due to the wreck or loss of the ship, and shall not be entitled to receive wages under this section in respect of any day if the owner shows that the seaman was able to obtain suitable employment on that day."

The President, in giving a considered judgment, said that he found that the defendants had not established that the plaintiffs could, during the periods in question, have obtained suitable employment. He held that the section quoted above referred to wages only, and not to subsistence money. The defendants had contended that there should be read into the section words which would give a seaman only an indemnity for unemployment for the period between the date of the actual termination of his services and the date contemplated in his agreement for such termination. It seemed to him impossible so to construe the section. The plaintiffs were in fact unemployed for two months, and, if the defendants' contention were correct, instead of being entitled prima facie to receive wages during that period, the plaintiffs would have a claim for wages for a few days only.

a few days only.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiffs for two months' wages from the dates on which it was admitted that their services terminated by reason of the wrecks. A stay of execution for fourteen days pending notice of appeal was granted. A certificate for costs on the High Court scale was given.—The Croxteth Hall and the Celtic. High Court of Justice, Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. 27th November and 4th December, 1929.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

PRODUCTION OF FALSE RECORDS OF WAGES—INTERPRETATION OF SECTION 15 (2) OF TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1909, AS AMENDED BY SECTION 11 OF TRADE BOARDS ACT, 1918.

This was an appeal from a decision of the stipendiary magistrate sitting at West London Police Court.

The respondent, who was the agent of employers in the boot and shoe repairing trade, was summoned on the charge of producing on 19th February, 1929, to the appellant, who was an inspector appointed under the Trade Boards Acts, a record of wages which was false in a material particular, knowing the same to be false.

At the police court the respondent pleaded guilty, and the following facts (inter alia) were admitted: That the respondent produced two books to the appellant, one book purporting to show only the sums

of money paid to the workers per week, and the other book purporting to show only the hours worked by those workers. Further, that the entries in the book purporting to show the sums of money paid in wages were true, but that certain of the entries in the book purporting to show the hours worked were false in a material particular to the knowledge of the respondent.

It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the two books together constituted a "record of wages" within the meaning of

It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the two books together constituted a "record of wages" within the meaning of section 15(2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, as amended by section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918; but the learned magistrate held that the book purporting to show only sums of money paid in wages constituted in itself a "record of wages" within the meaning of the above section, and that, in view of the admission that the entries in that book were true, it was impossible to convict the respondent of the charge. He accordingly dismissed the case.

A case was stated for the opinion of the High Court.

In giving judgment the Lord Chief Justice said that he thought the case was too plain for argument. The respondent had produced two books to the appellant with the object of showing not only how much money was paid, but how these sums stood in relation to the number of hours worked. The one table was meaningless without the other, and when both the tables were put together the result was altogether false. Nevertheless, because the sums of money entered were in fact the sums of money which had been paid, the learned magistrate had dismissed the case. If his decision were correct the section might as well be repealed.

He (the learned Judge) held that the two books together made up a record of wages. It would be quite impossible to ascertain whether the requirements of the law had been complied with without looking at both documents.

Mr. Justice Swift and Mr. Justice Branson concurred. The appeal

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Mr. Justice Swift and Mr. Justice Branson concurred. The appeal was allowed, and the case remitted to the magistrate with a direction to convict.—A. M. Gordon (appellant) v. E. Goldenbloom (respondent). High Court of Justice, Divisional Court. 13th November, 1929.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.

An employer was charged with hindering an officer in the exercise of his powers, and refusing to produce a wages book. A fine of £1 was inflicted on each summons, with £2 2s. costs.—Rex v. William Henry Lawson. North London Police Court. 20th December, 1929.

BUTTON MANUFACTURING TRADE.

A firm was prosecuted for the underpayment of six workers, and was fined 20s., with 5s. costs, on each of the six summonses. Arrears of wages amounting to £93 14s. 8d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Junction Button Works, Limited. Leeds City Police Court. 31st December, 1929.

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

An employer was charged with (a) the underpayment of three workers, (b) failure to keep adequate wages records, and (c) failure

workers, (b) failure to keep adequate wages records, and (c) failure to post Trade Board notices.

The defendant was fined 20s. on the three underpayment charges, and 10s. on each of the other two charges. Arrears of wages totalling £58 12s. 4d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. H. Haworth. Bury Police Court. 17th December, 1929.

A firm of wholesale manufacturing dressmakers was charged with failing to post the requisite Trade Board notices and fined 10s. Rex v. Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited. Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court. 20th December, 1929.

A retail dressmaker was charged with failing to post notices,

A retail dressmaker was charged with failing to post notices, and failing to keep adequate records of wages. She was fined 10s. on each charge.—Rex v. M. Henry. Newcastle-on-Tyne Police Court. 20th December, 1929.

GENERAL WASTE MATERIALS RECLAMATION TRADE.

An employer was prosecuted for failure to keep adequate records of wages. He was convicted, and fined 20s., with 21s. costs, or 11 days' imprisonment in default.—Rex v. Thomas Allen. Birmingham Police Court. 2nd January, 1930.

HAT. CAP AND MILLINERY TRADE.

A cap manufacturer was charged with the underpayment of three workers. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £15, or 60 days' imprisonment. Arrears of wages amounting to £27 8s. 5d. had been paid prior to the date of hearing.—Rex v. Morris Goldberg. Glasgow Sheriff Court. 27th November, 1929.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A dairyman was fined £5 for underpaying a worker, and £2 and £1 respectively for failing to post Trade Board notices and failing to keep adequate wages records. He was also ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to £11 7s. 11d.—Rex v. John Haynes.

Manchester City Police Court. 6th December, 1929.

A dairyman was charged with failing to keep adequate records of the wages paid to his workers, and fined 20s., with 7s. costs.

—Rex v. C. C. Setchfield. Cardiff Police Court. 12th December,

1929.

SACK AND BAG TRADE.

An employer was charged with the underpayment of three workers, and failure to post the Trade Board notice. The defendant pleaded guilty to all four charges, and was fined £1 on each summons. Costs amounting to £2 16s. were awarded, and arrears of wages totalling £10 8s. 10d. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Mabel Brown (trading as H. T. Dufton). Pudsey Police Court. 18th December, 1929.

^{*} Particulars are not available for the London County Council area

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, No. 975 of 1928. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. See the issues of this GAZETTE for September, 1928 (pages 320-1), and for January, 1929 (page 37).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-29.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

Case No. 9395/29. (10.12.29). Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act-Not Unemployed.

PUDDLER WORKED ON PLAY DAY BUT ONLY TO COMPLETE NORMAL WEEK INTERRUPTED OWING TO SHORTAGE OF MATERIAL—HELD TO BE NOT UNEMPLOYED ON DAY OF SHORTAGE.

The circumstances of this case are as stated in the following decision Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claim

for benefit should be disallowed in respect of 13th August.

"The applicant is a 'puddler' employed by Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Limited, at Dowlais. He works in a shift, and when on afternoon shifts that shift works normally on 5 days a week, i.e.,

on afternoon shifts that shift works normally on 5 days a week, i.e., from Monday to Friday inclusive.

"In the week ending Saturday, 17th August, which was a week of afternoon shifts for the applicant's shift, the shift did not work on the Tuesday through lack of material.

"On the Saturday morning the employers desired the shift on that afternoon to complete an order on hand, and the shift so worked.

"The question arises whether benefit is payable in respect of the Tuesday, following Decision 539/28,† or whether, following Decision 5990/20‡ benefit is not payable in respect of that day, on the ground that the applicant had worked the normal number of shifts in the week and so must be held to be employed during the whole week.

"Decision 539/28 is distinguishable from the present case in that abnormal hours were worked on two days in the week, and by those means, and only by those means, were the normal number of hours

"In the present case the applicant's shift worked on the Saturday the normal hours which would have been worked on the Tuesday had work been done on that day, and the employers state that had there been the material to enable the shift to work on the Tuesday there would have been no necessity for work to be done on the Saturday. In other words in this particular week the Saturday was substituted for the Tuesday. for the Tuesday.

"In these circumstances I agree with the Court of Referees that benefit cannot be allowed in respect of the Tuesday. As was stated in Decision 130/25\(\) (which is reported on page 60 of the 1925 volume of Umpire's Decisions) 'Benefit is payable in respect of each week of unemployment, and a person is not unemployed in any part of the week in which he has done a full week's work.'"

Case No. 9560/29. (13.12.29.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act —Not Unemployed.

TEN DAYS' HOLIDAY FOR SOME TIME GENERALLY OBSERVED IN CONNECTION WITH GLASGOW FAIR—AGREEMENT SPECIFIED THAT FOR FIRST FOUR DAYS ADDITIONAL RATES OF WAGES WERE PAYABLE BUT DURATION OF HOLIDAYS NOT THEREBY LIMITED TEN DAYS IN QUESTION HELD CUSTOMARY HOLIDAYS.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of the 12th to the 23rd July, 1929, inclusive.

"In the applicant's grounds of appeal to the Court of Referees it was pointed out that different firms have different holidays in connection with Glasgow Fair, and it was complained that it is the practice at the various Employment Exchanges to determine what is the 'customary holiday' of the particular works in which the claimant for benefit was working. This practice accords with a long line of decisions in which it has been laid down that the question of the duration of a recognised heliday is one which concerns the of the duration of a recognised holiday is one which concerns the particular firm (Decisions 397/20|| and 4224/26),¶ that the practice rather than formal agreements prevails (Decisions 1220/20,**

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1928 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928, and remaining of interest at that date, has also been issued (price 15s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest monthly pamphlet issued is that for November, 1929, addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

† See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 44 (Pamphlet No. 4/1928).

* See Vol. III, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 31).

* See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 4).

| See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 147.

| See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 254 (Pamphlet No. 11/1926).

* See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 254 (Pamphlet No. 11/1926).

5005/20),* that the practice of the firm may establish a different holiday than is common in the district (Decision 567/25)† so long as that practice is defined (Decision 581/25),‡ and that the holidays recognised in particular works may exceed the number of days agreed upon in the industry (Decision 826/29§ and others there cited).

"Indeed, in one of the decisions upon which the applicant relies, "Indeed, in one of the decisions upon which the applicant relies, the Umpire said: 'It may be that at the firm in question a longer holiday than the 4 days provided for is recognised, but the evidence to this effect is not strong enough to outweigh the agreement, and I am not prepared to differ from the recommendation of the Court of Referees; but I shall be prepared to reconsider the question on another occasion if more decisive evidence one way or the other is forthcoming' (Decision 4237/26, not printed). The Association and the agreement referred to were the same in that case as in the present.

"It appears that the duration of the Glasgow Fair holiday at the works where the applicant is employed has for a long time past been 10 days, and this was not contested in a previous case affecting the same employers (Decision 4208/26, not printed), but I lay no emphasis on this since the works in question, although in Glasgow, may not have been the same as those before me.

"Assuming then that the agreement of 1926, relied upon by the Assuming then that the agreement of 1926, relied upon by the Association, does fix the duration of the Glasgow Fair Holiday, as distinct from fixing the days of that holiday for which extra rate is to be paid for work then done (see, e.g., Decision 529/29),|| the evidence shows that the Glasgow Fair Holiday recognised at the works in which the applicant was employed are in excess of the four days alleged to be fixed by the agreement."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

IRON FOUNDRY WORKERS, DOWLAIS.—Workers' Union Section (Transport and General Workers' Union) v. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd. Difference.—Rates of pay—Claim for increase. Decision.—Claim not granted. Award issued 10th December,

Supervising Grades, Post Office.—Federation of Post Office Supervising Grades, Post Office.—Federation of Post Office Supervising Officers v. General Post Office. Difference.—Weekly hours of attendance—Claim for reduction to 42 per week. Decision.—The Court awarded that certain specified grades of officers shall be conditioned to a 42- or 44-hour week instead of a 48-hour week. Award to take effect as from 1st March, 1930. Award issued 20th December, 1929. (1445.)

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

TRANSPORT: BRISTOL.—Employers' Labour Association of the Port of Bristol v. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.
—With regard to the rates of wages of certain employees. Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Harold Morris, K.C. (Chairman); Alderman E. M. Dyer, J.P. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. Ernest Bevin (Workpeople's Representative), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. The members of the Board were unable to come to a unanimous conclusion and in accordance with an agreement between the parties reached at the hearing, the Award was made by Sir Harold Morris as Chairman. His award fixing certain reduced rates of wages for the classes of workers in question, to come into operation as from the beginning of the first full pay week after 1st January, 1930, was issued on 19th December, 1929, and provided for the rates to continue in operation for twelve months, and thereafter to be subject to six calendar months' notice in writing on either side.

COAL: DURHAM.—Owners v. Workmen of Dawdon Colliery, Durham. Difference.—As to certain rates to be paid to some of the workmen in the colliery. Sir Harold Morris, K.C., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Umpire in the matter, and his Award deciding the rates to be paid to the workmen in question was issued on 10th December, 1929.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.—Employers' side v. Workmen's side of the Northampton Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade. Difference.—As to the price to be paid by a certain firm for a combined operation in connection with the Auto Edge Setting Machine. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under Section 2 (1) (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire in the matter, and his Award deciding the price to be paid for the operation in question was issued on 30th December, 1929.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

There were no cases under this heading during December.

See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 26).
See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 87 (Pamphlet No. 5).
See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 90 (Pamphlet No. 5).
See Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 2/1929).
See Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 1/1929).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. January, 1930.

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

Tobacco Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order N. (14), dated 15th January, 1930, confirming certain variations of minimum rates of wages for male and female apprentices in the Cigar Section of the trade and specifying 20th January, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D. 3, dated 13th December, 1929, to fix overtime rates for time-workers for Sunday and "Trade Holidays."
Objection period expires 13th February, 1930.

Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal J (46), dated 3rd January, 1930, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 3rd March, 1930.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B (16), dated 3rd January, 1930, to vary minimum rates of wages for male and female workers, such rates to operate independently of changes in the cost-of-living figure.

Objection period expires 3rd March, 1930.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (E.L.) 5, dated 10th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Lancashire (Eastern part) and Westmorland and the Urban Districts of Barnoldswick, Earby and Skipton in the County of Yorkshire.

Objection period expires 10th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (W.L.) 6, dated 10th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Cheshire, Lancashire (Western part) and Shropshire.

Objection period expires 10th March, 1930.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. Manufacture of Lamp Shades.

The Home Secretary has made two Orders, dated 19th November, 1929, applying the provisions of Sections 107, 108, and 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to the manufacture of lamp shades.

The Orders, which came into force on 1st January, 1930, may be cited as the Home Work (Lampshades) Order, 1929, and the Lampshades Particulars Orders, 1929.* The first Order relates to lists of out-workers, and to employment in unwholesome premises; the second requires particulars of work or wages to be given to piece workers. The Orders are in the same terms as the draft Orders issued in July last,† except that (i) lampshades made wholly of metal or glass or stone are excluded from the operation of the Orders, and issued in July last,† except that (i) lampshades made wholly of metal or glass or stone are excluded from the operation of the Orders, and (ii) the Particulars Order allows particulars to be furnished by the occupier or contractor to the worker when the work is completed, if the particulars of the amount of work on which the worker is paid are not ascertainable until the work is completed, and also allows the occupier or contractor to furnish the required particulars to the worker in a price book as an alternative to a placard.

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Liming and Tanning of Raw Hides and Skins.

PROPOSED HOME OFFICE ORDER.

LAST August the Home Secretary issued in draft an Order for securing the welfare of persons employed in factories and workshops in liming and tanning of raw hides and skins (including the re-tanning of partly tanned hides and skins) and processes incidental thereto.

Certain objections received to the draft Order are being referred.

by him to a Referee for settlement in pursuance of Section 7 (4) of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, and the Rules made by the Secretary of State on 16th July, 1917; and Sir Harold Morris, K.C., has been appointed to be the

and Sir Harold Morris, R.C., has been appointed to be the Referee.

The Referee will open the proceedings at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 18th February, 1930, at 5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.I, when any objectors, and any other persons who, in the opinion of the Referee, are affected by the draft Order, may appear and be heard in person or, with the leave of the Referee, by counsel, solicitor, or agent. Any person desiring to be heard should give notice beforehand, addressed to Room 209, Home Office, Whitehall,

London, S.W. 1.

The text of the objections referred to the Referee may be obtained on application to the Home Office (Room 209), as above.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929; Nos. 1118 and 1119, respectively. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net, each.
† See the August, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 309.
‡ See the September, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, page 347.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Development Commission.—Nineteenth Report of the Development Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1929. (H.C. 13; price 4s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1928. Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies. Section II. Directory and summary tables. (S.O. publication; price 10s.)

MIGRATION.—(i) Migration laws and treaties. Volume III. International Treaties and Conventions. Studies and Reports, Series O. (Migration), No. 3. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 7s. 6d.) (ii) Migration movements, 1925-1927. Studies and Reports Series O. (Migration), No. 4. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 2s. 6d.)

International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 2s. 6d.)

Mining.—(i) Coal Mines Bill, 1929. Memorandum on expenditure likely to be incurred. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3456; price 1d.) (ii) Mining Industry Act, 1926. Second Report by the Board of Trade under Section 12 on the working of Part I. of the Act. (Provisions for facilitating the reorganisation of the coal mining industry.) Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3454; price 2d.) (iii) Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 30th September, 1929. (Cmd. 3460; price 1d.) (See page 10.) (iv) What every mining man should know. No. 1. Safety in coal mines; some problems of research. No. 2. Gas and flame. Safety in Mines Research Board. (S.O. publications; price 6d. and 3d., respectively.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons

Price 6d. and 3d., respectively.)

Poor Law Relief.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in September, 1929, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 11.)

Shipping Casualties.—Return of shipping casualties to and deaths on vessels registered in the United Kingdom so far as reported to the Board of Trade, in the year ending 31st December, 1928, with comparative figures for earlier periods. Board of Trade. (S.O. publication; price 2s.) (See page 10.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of November, 1929. U.I.440/11. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, DECEMBER, 1929.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Deptford: Excavator: Ruston, Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Apparatus, Sand Blast: Tilghmans Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boats, Motor, 25 ft.: Ferry Engine Co., Southampton; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Bootle.—Boots, Half, and Shoes, Black Leather: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Stephen Walker, Walgrave.—Bottles, Oxygen, High-Pressure: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—Boxes, Switch-terminal and Switches: L. Weekes (Luton), Ltd., Luton; McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham—Cable, Chain, and Gear: Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney: J. Wright & Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Cable, Chain, and Shackles, Anchor: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Cable, Electric: St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Blue Cloth: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Blue Cloth: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth, Coal Bag: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Compressors: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Pswich; G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Containers, Cordite: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Cotton Waste, Purified: The Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall.—Cranes, Seaplane Lifting: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Duck, Flax: Brookfield Linen Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Dynamometers: Heenan & Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—Enamels: Aspinalls Enamel, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; Mander Bros., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Sisson Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Fans, Table: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Veritys, Ltd., Aston.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), Liverpool;

Ltd., Exeter; Thos. Ware & Sons, Ltd., Bristol.—Installations, Electric Light: G. E. Taylor & Co., London; Watson & Dundas, Glasgow.—Iron, Fire Bar: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Hull Forge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lathes: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport; Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks.—Machine, Drilling and Tapping: Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Planing: Loudon Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Mackinteshes, Blue: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Microscopes: W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., High Barnet.—Plant. Distilling: P. & B. Evapo. & Sons, Ltd., High Barnet.—Plant, Distilling: P. & B. Evapo rators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Pumps, Drainage, Electrification of rators, Ltd., London, S.W.—Pumps, Drainage, Electrification of: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Pumps, Telemotor: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Pumps, Water: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Rations, Meat and Vegetable: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Rods, Connecting: Walter Somers, Ltd., Halesowen.—Rods, Phosphor Bronze: C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Shackles, Lugless Joining: Carron Co., Falkirk; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Socks, Thin: Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; A. Kemp. Ltd., Leicester: I. & R. Morley, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Co., Ltd., Consett; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe; A. Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; I. & R. Morley, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Sheets, Zinc: London Zine Mills, Ltd., London.—Tapes, Measuring: J. Chesterman & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; J. Rabone & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Howard Wall, Ltd., London, E.—Telephone Exchange, Automatic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Timber: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen; James Jones & Sons, Ltd., Larbert, Stirlingshire.—Tins: Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—Tractors: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Valves, Wireless: Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Varnishes, etc.: Lewis, Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Robert Ingham, Clark & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith; Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., Barking; W. S. Jenkins & Co., London, N.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; Paripan, Ltd., Egham: Ripon; Nobles & Hoare, Ltd., London, S.E.; Paripan, Ltd., Egham; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull; John Smith & Son (Haltwhistle), Ltd., Haltwhistle.—X-Ray Apparatus: A. E. Dean & Co., London,

WAR OFFICE

Belts, Waist, Buff: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Blankets, G.S.: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Boots, Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Northampton.—Roots Gum: Maipley Ltd. Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Adams Bros. (Raunds).
Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith,
Raunds; J. Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Northampton.
—Boots, Gum: Macinlop, Ltd., Liverpool.—Boots, Wellington and
Knee: Adams Bros. (Raunds). Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes, Stores:
Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Buttons: Smith & Wright,
Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Birmingham; Buttons, Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Cable, Electric, and Joint Boxes: Hackbridge Cable
Co., Ltd., Hackbridge.—Canvas, Khaki: J. Stott (1929), Ltd.,
Oldham.—Caps, S.D.: L. Silberston, London, E.—Chains, Overall:
Fisher & Ludlow (1920), Ltd., Birmingham.—Chassis, Six-Wheeled:
Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham, Morris Commercial Cars,
Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Conduits
and Fittings: Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Cotton, Drab, Brown,
etc.: G. Melville, Glasgow.—Cotton, Waste: Spencer & Curedale,
Ltd., Bury.—Gresoli: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.
—Drawers, Woollen: I. & R. Morley, Leicester; J. Haines & Co.,
Leicester.—Drilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.
—Duck, Cotton: J. Stott (1929), Ltd., Oldham.—Emery Cloth,
Powder, etc.: J. Oakey & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; T. Goldsworthy
& Sons, Manchester.—Gabardine, Drab, W.P.: J. Halliday & Sons,
Ltd., Bradford.—Jerseys, Pullover: I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—
Lathe: A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—Locomotive: English
Electric Co., Ltd., Preston.—Motor Launch: D. V. Hotchliss,
Wareham.—Motor Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Nickel
Chrome Steel Slabs: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—Puttees: Astrachans,
Ltd., Bradford: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; R. Brearley &
Son, Ltd., Batley.—Reservoirs, Compressed Air: Stewarts & Lloyds,
Ltd., Rands.—Higs, Bolster: C. Groom, Ltd., London,
E.C.; Maple & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Steel Gastings: English
Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Mild, Plate: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel, Various: Steel, Peech & Tozer,
Ltd., Sheffield.—Stocks, Rough: H. A. Mudd & Co., Ltd.,

J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Beverley, Victoria Barracks Installation of Electric Light: C. Ramsay & Sons, South Shields. Lichfield, Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Shoeburyness, Supply of Sleepers: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., London, W.C. Shoeburyness, Reconditioning of Electric Loco-motive Battery: D.P. Battery Co., Bakewell. Chatham, S.M.E. Workshops—Screw-Cutting Lathe, Motor, etc.: A. Herbert, Ltd.,

January, 1930.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

AIR MINISTRY

ACCUMULATORS: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Aircraft Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Bodies for Crossley Cars: Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—Bombs, Filling: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Boots, Half: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers Work (Aldergrove): J. Miskimmin & Sons, Ltd., Belfast; (Duxford): Arthur Carter (London), Ltd., Luton; (Larkhill and Netheravon): James & Crockerell, Salisbury.—Petrol Tanks (Amman): Metal Structures, Ltd., Edmonton, N.—Pumps (Cranwell and Ismailia): Rees Roturbo Mfg. Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Steel Framework for Shed (Calafrana and Heliopolis): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Possipark, Glasgow; (Ismailia): Tees-side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cotton Drawers, Cellular: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Covers and Tubes, M.T.: Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dinghies, Collapsible: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dinghies, Collapsible: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dinghies, Collapsible: Siebe, Gorman & Co., Ltd., Edgware; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhauling: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Engines, Aircraft, Development, Running, etc.: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Modification, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Re-designing-F. B. Halford, London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol:—Despines, Aircraft, Overhauling: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol:—Despines, Aircraft, Overhauling: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol:—Despines, Aircraft, Development, Running, etc.: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Modification, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Rodefication, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Elstree, Herts; Selo, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Coventry Spristol; De Hav

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth Bookbinders: Mills & Co., Manchester.—Envelopes: A. B. Swain & Co., Ltd., Ware, Herts.—Ink, Duplicating: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—Machines, Printing: Harrild & Sons, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.—Paper: Caldwells Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley, near Stockport; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Roughway Paper Mills, Ltd., Tonbridge, Kent; Ryburndale Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ripponden, near Halifax.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Division I (1930)—Scotland—Letterpress Bookbinding: Henderson & Bisset, Edinburgh. Group 3 (1929)—Northern Area—Jobwork Printing: T. Owen & Son, Oswestry. Group 4 (1929)—Northern Area—Jobwork Printing: M. Carr & Co., Manchester. Group 326 (1929)—Bookwork Printing: C. Tinling & Co., Ltd., Prescot, Lancs. Group 327 (1930)—Bookwork Printing: H.M. Stationery Office Press, London, S.E. Group 612 (1930)—Jobwork Printing: T. Beaty Hart, Ltd., Kettering. Group 613 (1930)—Jobwork Printing: Wyman & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 614 (1930)—Jobwork Printing: Howard, Jones, Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 615 (1930)—Jobwork Printing: Howard, Jones, Roberts & Leete, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 904 (1930)—Customs Bills of Entry, Clyde and Forth: C. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Group 905 (1930)—Customs Bills of Entry, Clyde and Forth: C. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Liverpool. Group 906 (1930)—Customs Bills of Entry, Clyde and Forth: C. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Group 907 (1930)—Tobacco Labels: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hull

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Mail-Bag-exchanging: John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge.—Apparatus, Telephonic: International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London S.E. and Croydon.—Apparatus, Wireless: Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex.—Battery Stores: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.; C. A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Bolts, Steel: T. W. Lench, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Packing: Thames Board Mills, Ltd.,

Purfleet, Essex.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex;; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend, Kent; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Southampton.—Castings, Joint Box: General Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough.—Chains, Bicycle: Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Chassis and Cabs: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow; Maudslay Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry and Weybridge.—Chloride of Ammonia: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Northwich, Cheshire, and Netham, Bristol.—Clocks: Gent & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Clothing, Waterproof: Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Yarmouth; Edw. MacBean, Ltd., Glasgow.—Combinations, Motor Cycle: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Fittings, Electric Light: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staff; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Kiosks, Cast-Iron: Carron Co., Falkirk.—Lamps, Bicycle: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Cradley Heath, Staffs; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staff; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Kiosks, Cast-Iron: Carron Co., Falkirk.—Lamps, Bicycle: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Paint: Walpamur Co., Ltd., Darwen, Lancs.—Poles, Home-Grown: Wm. Carmichael, Inverness; T. Hay Wilson, Grangemouth; Hendron Bros., Belfast.—Railway Equipment: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Glamorgan; Heywoods, Ltd., Darlington.—Sacking, Jute: Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Screws for Wood: Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Sets, Battery-charging: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Sleeves, Lead: Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland, Yorks; J. D. Stoward & Co., Ltd., Salford; Textile Paper Tube Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Solder: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—Spirit, Methylated: Solvent Products, Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—Staples, Brass: Tower Mfg. Co., Ltd., Warcester.—Tape, Insulating: L.P.S. Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Thread: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee.—Wire, Copper: Nevill, Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly.

Batteries—Enlargement: Fenny Stratford (Bucks) Telephonic Repeater Station: The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.—Cable Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: London-Gallows Corner: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Conduits—Laying: Deepcut and Normandy (Surrey); Baldslow-Westfield, Balcombe and Worthing—Horsham Road, Sussex: Bridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey. Waltham Cross-Eleanor Cross Road (Herts): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Gulliver Telephone Exchange—East (St. Pancras, N.W.); Streatham—Mitcham Lane and Pollards (Common Side East): O. C. Summers, London, N. Prospect Telephone Exchange—Barnes North (London, S.W.): J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Thorne (Yorks); Mellor; Wolverton (Bucks): W. P. and P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Southowram (Halifax); Brackley (Northants), Bletch-

Prospect Telephone Exchange-Barnes North (London, S.W.):
J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Thorne (Yorks); Mellor;
Wolverton (Bucks): W. P. and P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall,
Warrington. Southowram (Halifax); Brackley (Northants), Bletchington, etc. (Oxon.); Burgh Heath (Surrey)-Hollyme Oak Road,
Woodmanstern Lane, etc.: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd.,
Northfield, Birmingham. Camborne (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle,
Redruth, Cornwall. Enfield-Bycullah Road (Middlesex); Tandem-Leytonstone (Leyton, E. 10) and Brentwood (Essex); Seven Kings
and Becontree (Essex); Horeham Road and Hailsham (Sussex):
W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Acorn (London, W.)
Automatic Telephone Exchange Area; Hendon-Watford Bye Pass;
Thornton Heath-Frant Road, Croydon: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd.,
London, S.W. Blackburn; Longford (Lanes): W. Pollitt & Co.,
Ltd., Bolton. West Monkton (Somerset): Wort & Way, Salisbury. Birmingham-Wednesbury Junction; Birmingham-Bearwood
(Knightlow Road), etc.: Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Brimingham,
Elmswell (Suffolk): H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Birmingham,
(Northern Exchange, Stechford and Erdington Areas): J. F. Hodge,
Selly Oak, Birmingham. Grangewood-Rainham (Essex): J. A.
Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Halifax South (Skircoat Green): J. W.
Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Feltham and Ashford Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Halifax South (Skircoat Green): J. W. Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Feltham and Ashford (Middlesex); Preston-Bamber Bridge-Leyland; Hope (Derbyshire): The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Mayfair (W.) Automatic Telephone Exchange Subway: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Pembroke Dock and Saundersfoot (Pembrokeshire): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Crowborough (Sussex): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Edgware (Middlesex): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Heathfield Tower (Sussex): E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Tidworth (Hants): E. Ireland, Bath. Chiswick, Grove Park: A. Thomson & Co. (London). Ltd., London, W.C.—Conveyors, etc.: Manchester (Hants): E. Ireland, Bath. Chiswick, Grove Park: A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—Conveyors, etc.: Manchester Parcel Sorting Office: A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Glasgow (Waterloo Street) Parcel Sorting Office: G. Robson & Co., Sheffield.—Lifts: Leicester Station Sorting Office: Pickerings, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Altrincham; Wembley: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Guildford; Worthing: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. for Motor Generators Computer on Parkingers. Ltd. Chelepford W.C., for Motor Generators. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd. Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Richmond (Surrey): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Birmingham; Taunton: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Asbestos Cement Sheets: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd. London, E.C.—Bedsteads: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bends: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.—Boilers: Stothert

& Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Bolts and Nuts: Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Brake Material: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Cables: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, London, E.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cardboards: Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ceiling Fans: Metro-Vick Supplies, London W.C.—Cement: T. Bevron & Co., Ltd., London. Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cardbards: Tullis Russell & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ceiling Fans: Metro-Vick Supplies, London W.C.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal: Watts, Watts & Co., London, E.C.—Copper: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—Copper Ingots: Broughton Copper Co., Manchester.—Cotton Waste: Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cranes: Grafton & Co., Bedford; H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Drawing Materials: W. F. Stanley & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Drill: E, Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drilling Machine: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Drums (Lead Coated): B. Noakes & Co., London, S.E.—Dynamite: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines: Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Felt Mats: Mitchells Ashworth Stansfield & Co., Manchester.—Fishbotts: Bayliss Jones & Bayliss, London, E.C.—Gas Tubes: Wellington Tube Works, Tipton, Staffs.—Generating Plant: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Lathe: J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Letter Boxes: C. Price & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Linotype Machinery: Linotype & Machinery Co. London, W.C.—Locomotive: R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—Locomotive Spares: North British Locomotive Co., Glasgow.—Lymph: Lister Institute, Marazion, Cornwall.—Machinery: Ward, Haggas & Smith, London, S.W.—Milling Machine: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motors: Metro Vickers E.E. Co., Ltd., Manchester. Novarsenobiilon: May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—Oils: Anglo-Persian Oil Co. (Egypt), Ltd., London, E.C.; The Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield & Co., London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.; Stewarts J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The London Paper Mins Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pipes: British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.; Stewarts & Lloyds; Ltd., Glasgow.—Planing Machine: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Pole Parts: J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Quinine Bisulphate: Howard & Sons, Ilford.—Rain Capes and Coats: North British Bubbar Co. London W.—Scarificer: Agricultural Quinine Bisulphate: Howard & Sons, Ilford.—Rain Capes and Coats:
North British Rubber Co., London, W.—Scarifiers: Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Spraying Machines:
Phænix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard, Somerset.—Springs: J. Woodhead & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Stationery: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Fastenings: C. Richards & Sons, Darlaston.—Steel Plates: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Wirral, Cheshire.—Steel Sleepers: Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; United Steel Companies, Ltd., Moss Bay, Workington.—Steel Sleeper Keys: Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, Darlaston.—Steel Tanks: Brown, Lenox & Co. (London), E.M.; Brownlie & Murray, Ltd., Glasgow; Head, Wrightson & Co., Ltd., Thornabyon-Tees; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Works, Middlesbrough.—Switchgear: British Thomson Houston Co., London, W.C.; G. Ellison, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tools: V. & R. Blakemore, 96, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—Train Lighting Equipment: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes: The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Turntable: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Carlisle.—Tyres: English Steel Corporation, Sheffield; Steel Co., of Scotland, London, E.C.—Wagons: Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Saltley, Birmingham.— —Wagons: Metropolitan Cammell Carriage & Wagon Co., Saltley, Birmingham; G. R. Turner, Ltd., Langley Mills, Notts.—Water Meters: Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock, N.B.—Water Supply Purification Plant: Paterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Aberdare Employment Exchange—Erection:
F. J. Thomas & Sons, Ltd., Cardiff. Abinger Hammer, Dorking,
Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: Telling Bros, Ltd., London, S.E.;
Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Ascot
P.O.—Erection: Thorogood Bros., & Sons, Surbiton. Barking
Employment Exchange—Huts: William Harbrow (1928), Ltd.,
London, S.E. Bayswater, W., Telephone Exchange—Erection:
A. Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, W. Bethnal Green, E., P.O.—
Plasterer: Telling Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Blackpool P.O.—
Alterations: W. Eaves & Co., Ltd., Blackpool. Bristol, "South"
Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co.,
Ltd., London, W.; Joiner: Midland Joinery Works, Ltd., Burtonon-Trent; Steelwork: Stock & Collings, Bristol. Camberwell,
S.E., Employment Exchange—Concrete Stairs, etc.: A. C. W.
Hobman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Carlisle Employment Exchange
—Erection: J. & R. Bell, Ltd., Carlisle; Carpenter, etc.: Scott, Hobman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Carlisle Employment Exchange—Erection: J. & R. Bell, Ltd., Carlisle; Carpenter, etc.: Scott, Morton & Tynecastle Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Painter: M. Cowan, Carlisle; Plumber: Sharp Bros., Carlisle; Slater: J. Hewitson, Carlisle; Steelwork: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. Chesterfield Employment Exchange—Erection: C. H. Hill, Mansfield. Chingford, E., "Silverthorne" Telephone Exchange—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Plasterer: Telling Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Plumber: Spooner & Son, London, E.C. Crawley P.O.—Alterations: Negus, Ltd., London, E.C. Darlington Employment Exchange—Erection: Gustavus Bailey, Ltd., South Shields. Denton, Manchester, Employment Exchange—Steelwork: Parkes & Nephew, Ltd., Stockport. Edgware, Middx., P.O.—Stonework: F. J. Barnes, Ltd., London, S.W. Ewell, Epsom, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Stonework: Wandsworth Stonemasonry Works, London, S.W. Fallings Park Telephone Exchange—Erection: Heath Town Building Co., Wolverhampton, Falmouth P.O.—

THE MINISTRY OF

Tile Slabs: Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C. Fishguard, Pembrokeshire, Wireless Station—Alterations, etc.: W.H. Fortune, Haverfordwest, Frinton-onsea, Essex, P.O.—Alterations: Field & Son, Clacton. G.P.O. (North), E.C.—Glazier: R. Ralph & Co., London, W. Greenwich Park, S.E.—Shelter: Thomas & Edge, London, S.E.; Tennis Courts: Maxwell M. Hart, London, S.W. Ilkeston, Derbyshire, Employment Exchange—Plumber: F. G. Skerritt, Ltd., Nottingham; Slater: A. Pyatt & Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Kensington Gardens, W.—Shelter: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W. Liverpool, Leece Street Employment Exchange—Plasterer: J. B. Johnson & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Steelwork: Geo. Lowe & Sons, Liverpool. Llandund H.P.O.—Reinstatement Work: Watkins, Jones & Son, Bangor, Motherwell P.O.—Alterations: Murdoch Mackenzie, Ltd., Motherwell P.O.—Alterations: Murdoch Mackenzie, Ltd., Motherwell P.O.—Alteration: Stadford & Davies, Cardiff. Northallerton P.O.—Painter: S. Fletcher, Northallerton; Plasterer: Webster, Davidson & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Plumber, etc.: J. H. Shouksmith & Son, York; Slater, etc.: Thos. Colbert & Son, Middlesbrough. Pitlochry P.O.—Alterations: P. Graham & Sons, Bankfoot. Portpatrick, Wigtonshire, Wireless Station—Cottages: Lauder & Shaw, Dumbarton. Prescot, Lancs, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Concreter: W. Baxter Elliott, London, S.E. Reading, P.O. Manager's Office—Alterations, etc.: Francis Bros., Reading, Redditch Employment Exchange—Steelwork: Wilfred Robbins & Co., Great Bridge. Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay, Telephone Exchange—Erection: Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., Liverpool. Richmond, Surrey—Park Cottage: Limpus & Son, Kingston-on-Thames. Sanderstead, Croydon, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Pre-cast Staircases, etc.: W. Baxter Elliott, London, S.E. Dishley Employment Exchange—Erection: S. W. Redwood & Sons, Bristol. Winton, Bourne

W. McPherson & Son, Ltd., Stirling. Stockton-on-Tees: J. S. Earnshaw, Ltd., Stockton. Torquay: H. Cruse, Torquay. Walthamstow, E., etc.: A. G. Barton & Sons, London, E. West Bromwich: G. & H. Marshall, West Smethwick. Whitehaven—Painter: G. Skinner & Sons, Whitehaven. Wolverhampton: A. M. Griffiths & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Worcester: Phelps & Johnson, Worcester.—Engineering Services: Acton, W., "Acorn" Telephone Exchange—Heating: R. H. & J. Pearson, Ltd., London, W. Belfast, Houses of Parliament—Switchgear: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bethnal Green, E., Museum—Wiring: Garden, Robinson & Co., London, S.W. Chelsea Hospital, S.W.—Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. East Malling, Maidstone, Testing Station—Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Folkestone P.O.—Heating: Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Leicester Sorting Office—Heating, etc.: J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City.—Painting: W. E. Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; G. Jones & Son, London, W.; Page, Hinchman & Co., London, S.W.; P. Skevington & Sons, Derby.—Miscellaneous: Cabinets (Museum): W. Turner, Lord & Co., London, W. Cartage: B.C. Newman, Surbiton. Casements (Steel): Humphries, Jackson & Ambler, Ltd., Manchester. Clothing: G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; G. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Crewe. Fittings and Furniture: G. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Fielding & Bottomley, Halifax; George E. Gray, Ltd., London, N. Window Cleaning: Bright Window Cleaning Co., London, N.W.; City Window Cleaning: Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Great Metropolitan Cleaning Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Window Cleaning, Year 1930: Police Courts and New Scotland Yard: London and Westminster Window Cleaning Association, London, W.C.

PRISONS DEPARTMENT FOR SCOTLAND.

Margarine: Ballochmyle Creamery Co., Ltd., Mauchline, Ayrshire.
—Milk: East Kilbride Dairy Farmers' Ltd., Glasgow.—Tea: Noad Brothers, Perth.

BOARD OF CONTROL, ENGLAND.

Fish: A. W. Harrisson & Co., Grimsby.

NOTICE.

The "MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE" is published on or about the 18th of each month, price 6d. net. The annual subscription (post free) is 7s.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and branches (see Cover).

PRINTED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, LTD., HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS, EAST HARDING STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.