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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline in employment during November, due mainly to seasonal causes.

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 11·0 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 10·4 at 21st October, 1929, and 12·1 at 26th November, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th November, 1929, was 8·8, as compared with 8·2 at 21st October, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·2, the same as a month before. For males alone the percentage at 25th November, 1929, was 12·1 and for females 7·9. At 21st October, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 11·5 and 7·5. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th November, 1929, was approximately 1,323,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 28th October, 1929, it was 1,270,000, of whom 978,000 were men and 225,000 were women; and at 26th November, 1928, it was 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women.

The greater part of the increase in unemployment occurred in the building industry, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture, mining industries other than coal mining and slate quarrying, constructional engineering, the clothing trades, road transport, shipping, and dock and harbour services. There was also some decline in employment in the pottery, iron and steel, cotton, silk and artificial silk, jute, lace and rubber industries.

There was some improvement, however, in coal mining, coke oven and by product works, glass bottle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, textile bleaching, dyeing, and finishing, and in the motor vehicle industry.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during November resulted in an increase of about £2,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 50,600 workpeople, and in a reduction of £635 in those of 5,900 workpeople.

Among the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in Warwickshire and Siemens steel makers in South-west Wales. The wages of the former were increased by 1 per cent. on basis rates, while those of the latter were increased by

1½ per cent. on basis rates, except in the case of the lowest paid men, further additions being granted to men in certain wage-categories in the form of increased bonuses. Other workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included iron miners in Cumberland, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, Lincolnshire and Scotland, ship joiners at Belfast, lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinners at Leicester, and leather belt makers.

During the eleven completed months of 1929, the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £10,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 131,500 workpeople, and in net reductions of £90,550 in those of 922,500 workpeople. In the corresponding eleven months of 1928 there were net increases of £21,100 in the weekly wages of over 211,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £166,100 in those of 1,638,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 30th November the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 67 per cent. above that of July, 1914; for food alone the percentage was 59. These figures were the same as those for 1st November. For 1st December, 1928, the corresponding figures were 68 and 60 respectively.

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 November, was 33. In addition, 18 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 15,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during November was about 139,000 working days.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eleven months of 1929 was about 8,241,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 525,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 1,375,000 days and 121,000 workpeople, respectively.

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

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

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

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

Industry.	Numbers employed in Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Earnings at these firms between Oct., 1924, and Oct., 1928.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general enquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1928, obtained by applying to these figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.				
Fellmongering and leather tanning...	24,092	- 1.7	52 8	51 9
Saddlery and leather goods making ...	7,282	- 0.7	37 8	37 5
India rubber manufacture ...	30,884	+ 1.5	44 7	45 3
Brush and broom making ...	5,397	+ 6.0	38 2	40 5
Piano, organ and musical instrument making (other than metal) ...	16,348	+ 1.6	64 10	65 10
Quarrying ...	29,435	- 0.6	52 8	52 4
Metalliferous and shale mining ...	9,661	- 0.7	48 4	48 0
Carting and warehousing ...	41,017	+ 1.3	51 9	52 5
Waste reclamation (other than metal) ...	6,079	...	36 8	36 8
Other industries ...	37,622	+ 1.7	48 0	48 10
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Local authority (non-trading) services	175,211	+ 1.3	51 1	51 9
Gas Supply:	84,403	+ 4.1	60 9	63 3
Local authorities...	26,988	+ 2.3	61 1	62 6
Other ...	57,415	+ 4.7	60 7	63 5
Electricity Supply:	43,427	+ 4.2	64 11	67 8
Local authorities...	30,767	+ 4.2	64 3	66 11
Other ...	12,660	+ 3.9	66 5	69 0
Tramway and omnibus services:	105,236	- 0.4	69 8	69 5
Local authorities...	56,648	+ 1.4	64 3	65 2
Other ...	48,588	- 2.3	75 5	73 8
Water Supply:	18,076	+ 1.6	58 4	59 3
Local authorities...	10,323	+ 2.6	56 9	58 3
Other ...	7,753	+ 0.3	60 7	60 9
Canal, dock and harbour authority services ...	20,701	+ 1.3	76 7	77 7
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ...	91,296	+ 2.2	61 8	63 0

The relative levels of average earnings per head in different industries and services shown in the Table are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of males and females, adults and juveniles, employed in the different industries and services.

Between October, 1924, and October, 1928, average weekly earnings increased by about 6 per cent. in the brush and broom making industry and by about 4 per cent. in the gas and electricity supply services; in the other industries and services included in the Table the amount of change was comparatively slight. The increase in earnings in the brush and broom trade was associated with increases in rates of wages which were granted to certain classes of workers between the two dates; in the gas industry there was a general advance in wage rates, and in the electricity supply industry there were advances in most districts. The influence on earnings of changes in the amount of short time was inconsiderable in most of the industries and services included in the Table, as will be seen from the details given below.

EXTENT OF SHORT-TIME WORKING.

The following Table shows the proportions of workpeople, employed by those employers who supplied information both for 1924 and for 1928, on short time in the week ended 27th October, 1928,

the average number of hours lost through short time by these workpeople, and the average number of hours so lost, per head of all workpeople employed, in the weeks ended 18th October, 1924, and 27th October, 1928. Workpeople "stood off" for the whole of either of the weeks specified have been regarded as unemployed for the purpose of this Table and have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics.

Industry.	Numbers employed in Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Proportion of those workpeople on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost by those on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost through short time per head of all workers at firms who made Returns for both dates.	
				Week ended 18th Oct., 1924.	Week ended 27th Oct., 1928.
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.					
Fellmongering and leather tanning...	23,060	24.2	10.9	1.2	2.6
Saddlery and leather goods making ...	7,206	9.5	10.0	0.5	0.9
India rubber manufacture ...	30,353	15.6	9.8	0.9	1.5
Brush and broom making ...	4,682	28.7	8.3	2.1	2.4
Piano, organ and musical instrument making (other than metal) ...	16,272	3.9	7.2	0.1	0.3
Quarrying ...	28,329	15.3	7.6	0.3	1.2
Metalliferous and shale mining ...	9,229	21.6	8.6	1.8	1.9
Carting and warehousing ...	37,610	1.8	14.7	0.3	0.3
Waste reclamation (other than metal) ...	5,808	11.1	8.1	1.0	0.9
Other industries ...	36,539	7.8	8.4	0.6	0.7

In the Public Utility Services and in Government Industrial Establishments the amount of short-time was negligible at both dates, averaging less than 0.1 tons per week per head of all workers.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

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

Industry.	Numbers employed in Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Earnings at these firms between Oct., 1924, and Oct., 1928.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general enquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, obtained by applying to these figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4.
MALES.				
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.				
Fellmongering and leather tanning...	17,810	- 2.2	56 2	54 11
India rubber manufacture ...	16,180	+ 1.3	56 11	57 8
Quarrying ...	28,712	- 0.6	52 9	52 5
Metalliferous and shale mining ...	9,621	- 0.5	48 5	48 2
Carting and warehousing ...	37,324	+ 1.6	54 0	54 10
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES.				
Local authority (non-trading) services	160,797	+ 1.7	51 1	51 11
Gas supply ...	81,279	+ 4.2	61 2	63 9
Electricity supply ...	41,717	+ 4.3	65 3	68 1
Tramway and omnibus services ...	99,090	- 0.2	70 3	70 1
Water supply ...	17,838	+ 1.5	58 8	59 7
Canal, dock and harbour authority services ...	20,558	+ 1.4	76 10	77 11
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ...	88,530	+ 2.3	62 4	63 9
FEMALES.				
MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.				
Fellmongering and leather tanning ...	2,535	+ 4.4	27 11	29 2
India rubber manufacture ...	11,732	- 2.9	29 1	28 3
Warehousing ...	2,936	...	26 6	26 6
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS ...	2,766	+ 2.0	38 4	39 1

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

THE Lord Privy Seal has issued a White Paper* dealing with works approved for grant in connection with unemployment under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929,† and the Colonial Development Act, 1929,‡ and from the Road Fund.

Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929.—It is pointed out in the White Paper that Part I of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act enables assistance to be granted towards schemes of development, reconstruction, or re-equipment in connection with public utility undertakings in Great Britain. Assistance may take one of two forms:—

(i) A guarantee of principal and interest, or of either, may be given in respect of loans raised and applied for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure on the schemes eligible; (ii) The interest on such loans may be defrayed in whole or in part for a period not exceeding 15 years; in cases where the capital expenditure is met from revenue or accumulated funds, assistance may be granted as if a loan had been raised at such rate of interest as the Treasury may determine.

The great majority of the applications so far received have been for assistance by way of interest grant, and up to the present no applications for assistance by way of guarantee have been approved. The following Table shows the schemes approved for grant on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee up to 29th November, 1929. The interest grants are at varying rates not exceeding 5 per cent., and for various periods not exceeding 15 years.

Nature of Undertakings.	Total estimated cost of schemes.	Sum total estimated Exchequer grants.	Present value of grants.
Railway Companies ...	£ 7,034,953	£ 2,213,956	£ 1,694,225
Gas Companies ...	586,339	126,635	110,957
Water Supply Companies§	23,422	7,970	5,798
Total... ..	7,644,714	2,348,561	1,810,980

Under Part II of the Act, grants may be made by the Minister of Labour, with the approval of the Treasury, and on the recommendation of the Unemployment Grants Committee, to Local Authorities, and to statutory bodies carrying on undertakings otherwise than for profit, in respect of works of public utility calculated to promote employment and economic development. Particulars of the terms offered by the Unemployment Grants Committee for such works, including the improved terms now offered (i) for "works of magnitude," and (ii) for rural water supply, public baths, or municipal wash-house schemes, will be found in the opposite column on this page.

The following Table shows the schemes approved for grant between 1st June and 28th November, 1929:—

Nature of schemes.	Total estimated cost of works.	Sum total of estimated Exchequer grants.	Present value of grants.
(i) Loan schemes involving employment of transferred labour:—			
(a) Revenue-producing ...	4,628,908	2,039,000	1,485,000
(b) Non-revenue-producing ...	1,887,001	1,937,000	1,171,000
(ii) Loan schemes not involving employment of transferred labour:—			
(a) Revenue-producing ...	2,559,463	857,000	617,000
(b) Non-revenue-producing ...	3,147,890	2,020,000	1,480,000
(iii) Schemes financed otherwise than by loan ...	250,528	116,000	116,000
Total... ..	12,473,790||	6,969,000	4,869,000

It is stated in the White Paper that any estimate of the number of persons to whom schemes under Parts I and II of the Act will give employment presents difficulties. The schemes begin on varying dates; their duration varies from periods of two to three months to several years; some men will be employed only for a comparatively short time, others continuously for long periods. The volume of employment given may be expressed in man-years, the number of man-years being the number of men who would be employed if all the schemes lasted for one year. The estimate of the number of man-years of employment given is arrived at on the assumption that, having regard to the nature of the schemes, about 50 per cent. of the expenditure incurred represents wages which can be properly regarded as chargeable, either in whole or in greater part, to the schemes. On this basis the total volume of employment afforded by schemes included in the Tables above may be estimated at approximately 84,000 man-years.

Colonial Development Act.—Under this Act, a sum not exceeding £1,000,000 is to be provided annually for the Colonial Development Fund. (The Dominions are not within the scope of the Act.) This Act will enable the scheme for the Zambesi bridge to be

* Cmd. 3449. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

† 20 Geo. 5, c. 7. A notice of this Act appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 274.

‡ 20 Geo. 5, c. 5. A notice of this Act appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 274.

§ Most water supply schemes fall under Part II of the Act.

|| Of this total, £1,277,404 was approved before the date on which the Act received Royal Assent. The total includes £4,320,000 representing works in respect of which the Local Authority has not yet notified its acceptance of the grant offered.

proceeded with. It is hoped that work on this scheme may be begun next year; and it is expected that the scheme will afford employment in this country equivalent to some 4,000 man-years.

Assistance from the Fund has also made possible the immediate carrying out of three schemes in the Tanganyika Territory. It is expected that these three schemes will provide 1,300 man-years of employment in this country.

Road Fund.—The normal rates of grants for approved works are 60 per cent. in the case of Class I roads and bridges, and 50 per cent. in the case of Class II. With a view to assisting in the relief of unemployment, grants in excess of the normal rates are being made out of the Fund to certain works of major importance under the trunk road programme and also under the five years' programme for the improvement of classified roads and bridges, and the construction of new roads and bridges likely to be classified. Under the trunk road programme of £9,500,000 at 30th November, 1929, the schemes approved in detail or in principle amounted to £9,061,186. Under the five years' programme of £27,500,000, the schemes approved or in an advanced stage of negotiation amounted to £15,293,023.

It is estimated that the Road Fund liability in respect of the schemes approved under the trunk road and five years' programmes, or in an advanced stage of negotiation, will be approximately £16,000,000; and that the employment to be afforded by these schemes will be equivalent to the employment of 100,000 men for a year.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee have issued a circular to Local Authorities and to statutory bodies carrying on undertakings under statutory powers otherwise than for profit, announcing certain improvements in the rates of grant which may be made under Part II of the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929,* in respect of certain types of schemes. The circular also notifies modifications in the proportion of labour transferred from the depressed mining areas required to be employed upon works approved on conditions involving the employment of such labour, and ranking, in consequence, for a higher rate of grant than the normal.

A leaflet (U.G.C. 25) accompanying the circular, sets forth the revised conditions and terms of grant available. The following are some of the general conditions applicable to all schemes:—

The Local Authority (or its contractor) may employ, for controlling and supervisory purposes, a number of permanent employees not exceeding 10 per cent. of the total number of men engaged on the work. Under certain conditions, men may be nominated by poor law authorities for employment. Normally, not less than 75 per cent. of the men taken on for the work must be ex-service men; but in approved cases this proportion may be reduced.

The works which the Committee are empowered to consider fall into two categories, viz., those in areas where the average monthly percentage of unemployment amongst men over a period of twelve months is under 10 per cent., and those in districts where the average figure is 10 per cent. or over. In the case of the former class of area there must be employed on an approved scheme a proportion of men drawn from depressed mining areas selected by the Ministry of Labour. This proportion will vary according to the circumstances of the local area. There is a modified "acceleration" condition attached to works considered on a transfer basis, to the effect that the work must be such as would not have been proceeded with at the present time in the ordinary course.

In regard to areas where the average percentage of unemployment amongst men is 10 per cent. or over, grants on the transfer basis will not ordinarily be approved; and, in such areas, works will be considered on the basis of the employment of local unemployed men only. The general "acceleration" condition applicable to such works is that any schemes submitted must be such as would not in the ordinary course have been proceeded with for three years.

Rates of Grants.

I.—SCHEMES FINANCED BY WAY OF LOAN.

Non-Revenue-producing Schemes.—The rates of grant in respect of non-revenue-producing schemes are 75 per cent. of the interest and sinking fund charges on any loan raised to meet the expenditure for the first half (up to fifteen years) of the loan period. In addition, in schemes where transferred labour is employed, 3½ per cent. of the interest and sinking fund charges will be paid for the remainder (up to fifteen years) of the loan period.

Revenue-producing Schemes.—The normal rates of grant for these schemes are the same whether transferred labour is or is not employed, viz., 50 per cent. of the interest on any loan raised to meet expenditure for fifteen years or for the period of the loan, whichever is the shorter

II.—SCHEMES FINANCED OTHERWISE THAN BY WAY OF LOAN.

The rate of grant for such schemes is the same, whether transferred labour is employed or not, viz., 75 per cent. of the wages of unemployed men taken on for the work.

III.—SPECIAL SCHEMES.

In the circular letter, special attention is drawn to the new and improved terms of grant, which were first announced in the House of Commons on 4th November, and are now made available in respect of (i) "works of magnitude," and (ii) rural water supply schemes, public baths and municipal wash-houses. Full details of these grants are given in the leaflet (U.G.C. 25). "Works of magnitude" are defined as schemes of a substantial character and of

* 20 Geo. 5, c. 7. A notice of this Act appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE, page 274.

high economic value, e.g., in connection with docks or water works, where the period of construction is likely to be lengthy, and revenue earning would be deferred. The capital cost of such works must be not less than £100,000, and the anticipated period of construction not less than eighteen months. The special grant for such schemes is 100 per cent. of the interest on any loans raised up to a stated date, and 50 per cent. of the interest after that date for the remainder of a period not exceeding fifteen years in all.

In the case of rural water supply, public baths, or municipal wash-house schemes, the special grant is given only where the appropriate Government Department certifies (a) that the scheme is highly desirable in the interests of public health, (b) that the charges proposed to be made are reasonable, and (c) that, after crediting the Exchequer grant, a material proportion of the cost would fall upon the Local Authority during the period of the loan. The special grant for such schemes is 100 per cent. of the loan interest for seven years, and 50 per cent. of the loan interest for the remainder of the loan period or for eight years, whichever is the shorter.

TRAINING AND INSTRUCTIONAL CENTRES.

The Minister of Labour gave the following information in reply to a question in the House of Commons, on 11th December:—

The existing schemes administered or financially assisted by the Ministry of Labour provide for training of fit men at Government training centres for employment in this country and in the Dominions; reconditioning of fit men at transfer instructional centres for employment in this country; training of women and girls for domestic employment in this country, and overseas; and certain instruction for unemployed boys and girls. Particulars are given in the following Table:—

Centres.	Nature of Instruction.	Method of Selection.
MEN.		
(i) For employment in this country.		
8 Government Training Centres, non-residential, with a total capacity for 3,300 men.	Men are trained as handymen in various occupations for a minimum period of 6 months.	By selection panels set up by the Ministry, from voluntary applicants between the ages of 18 and 32. Recruitment is mainly from the depressed areas.
5 Transfer Instructional Centres, with total capacity for 1,200 men.	Men are reconditioned by courses of labouring out of doors, with some elementary indoor instruction, for a maximum period of 12 weeks.	By selection panels set up by the Ministry, from voluntary applicants between the ages of 18 and 32. Recruitment is almost entirely from the depressed areas.
(ii) For Employment Overseas.		
3 Permanent Farm Training Centres, with total capacity for 620 men; and quasi-permanent Centres on the Forestry Commission Estates, available as required.	Men are trained in farm work for a minimum period of 12 weeks.	By a representative of the appropriate Dominion Authority, from voluntary applicants between the ages of 19 and 35 for Canada, and 19 and 25 for Australia.
WOMEN.		
(i) Home Training Centres.		
41 Day Home Training Centres, providing 1,300 training places, for domestic employment in this country, conducted by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, the expenses being met by a grant from the Ministry. A residential Centre at Leamington Spa is about to be opened.*	Women and girls are trained in domestic subjects for a period of 13 weeks (with extension up to 17 weeks in the case of younger girls in the depressed areas), the normal attendance being 30 hours a week. The period of training in the proposed residential Centre will be from 8 to 10 weeks.	Women are selected by the Women's Sub-Committee of the local Employment Committee; girls are selected by the Juvenile Advisory Committee of the Local Employment Exchange. Women and girls between the ages of 16 and 35 are eligible. Girls of slightly over 15 from depressed areas are also admitted.
(ii) Residential Centres.		
Four residential Centres, with 150 training places, for domestic employment overseas, conducted by voluntary organisations with financial assistance from the Ministry of Labour.	At these Centres, courses are given in the rudiments of general housework for a period of from 8 to 12 weeks.	By a representative of the appropriate Dominion Authority. Women between the ages of 18 and 35 are eligible.
BOYS AND GIRLS (under 18 years of age).		
87 Junior Instructional Centres (61 for boys and 26 for girls) administered by Education Authorities with the aid of grants from the Ministry.	These Centres do not train for specific occupations, but provide instruction, largely of a practical nature, with a view to preventing demoralisation during periods of unemployment, and facilitating the absorption of the boys and girls into employment.	All arrangements are in the hands of the Local Education Authorities. All unemployed boys and girls in the area about each Centre are eligible to attend. All juvenile claimants to benefit are required to attend as a condition for its receipt.

The total annual cost to the Exchequer of the above schemes administered or financially assisted by the Ministry of Labour is about £752,000.

* See footnote † in next column.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) BILL, 1929: NEW CLAUSE 4.

A SUMMARY of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill, 1929, as introduced into the House of Commons on 12th November, appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 399).

During the passage of the Bill through Committee of the House of Commons, the original clauses 4 and 5 (dealing with disqualifications for the receipt of benefit, and the repeal of the fourth statutory condition) were withdrawn, on the understanding that new clauses would be brought up for consideration on the Report stage. There are two new clauses. One is identical with clause 5 of the original Bill, and repeals the fourth statutory condition (under which a claimant is required to prove that he is genuinely seeking work, but unable to obtain suitable employment). The other is as follows:—

(1) If on a claim for benefit it is proved by an officer of the Ministry of Labour that the claimant, after a situation in any employment which is suitable in his case, has been notified to him by an Employment Exchange or other recognized agency or by or on behalf of an employer as vacant or about to become vacant, has without good cause refused or failed to apply for such situation, or refused to accept such situation when offered to him, or if it is proved by an officer of the Ministry of Labour that a claimant has without good cause refused or failed to carry out any written directions given to him by an officer of an Employment Exchange with a view to assisting him to find suitable employment (being directions which were reasonable having regard both to the circumstances of the claimant and to the means of obtaining that employment usually adopted in the district in which the claimant resides) he shall be disqualified for receiving benefit for a period of six weeks or for such shorter period and from such date as may be determined by the Court of Referees or the Umpire, as the case may be.

(2) For the purposes of this Section, employment shall not be deemed to be suitable employment in relation to any claimant if it is either—

(a) employment in a situation vacant in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute; or

(b) employment in his usual occupation in the district where he was last ordinarily employed at a rate of wage lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain, having regard to those which he habitually obtained in his usual occupation in that district, or would have obtained had he continued to be so employed; or

(c) employment in his usual occupation in any other district at a rate of wage lower, or on conditions less favourable, than those generally observed in that district by agreement between associations of employers and of employees, or, failing any such agreement, than those generally recognized in that district by good employers.

The disqualification for refusing, or failing to apply for, suitable employment which is definitely known to be available, provided for in the Bill as originally introduced, is continued.

In a Memorandum* by the Ministry of Labour on the financial effect of the new clause it is pointed out that the essential feature in which the new provision differs from the Bill as introduced is that the obligation placed on the claimant, so far as his rights to benefit are concerned, is confined to taking steps to search for work in accordance with directions given to him by the Employment Exchange.

An attempt is made in the Memorandum to estimate the effect of this alteration on the number of insured persons whose unemployment books are lodged at Employment Exchanges who will become eligible for benefit by virtue of the new clause, and the conclusion is reached that the number might be from 80,000 to 90,000, representing an annual cost of from £4,000,000 to £4,500,000. It is pointed out, however, that any such estimate must be given with all reserve.

The Memorandum also states that there is a possibility that the new provision may bring certain other persons into benefit who are not now recorded as unemployed, e.g., married women who have done little or no work since marriage, and seasonal workers during the "off-season"; but that there are no data for estimating the additional cost arising under this head.

It is stated that, excluding any charges that may arise in these cases, the effect on the Exchequer may be summarised as follows:—

"The increased charge imposed on the Exchequer in 1930-31 will be about...	£	2,000,000
Add the total charge in that year as stated in the Memorandum prefixed to the Bill ...		24,500,000
This will make a total Exchequer charge in 1930-31 of ...	£	26,500,000

"The effect on the Unemployment Fund is to add to it a charge of £2,000,000. This will have the effect of reducing from 1,200,000 to 1,160,000 the yearly average number of persons whose benefit, with cost of administration, can be met out of revenue. This compares with 1,000,000 prior to June, 1929."

* Cmd. 3453. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d.

† One residential Centre at Market Harborough, for domestic employment in Australia, is also conducted by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment. It is administered by the Oversea Settlement Department of the Dominions Office, and the cost is shared jointly by the British and Australian Governments.

COAL MINES BILL.

THE Coal Mines Bill was introduced in the House of Commons on 11th December.*

In an explanatory and financial memorandum prefixed to the Bill it is stated that the Bill is in four Parts.

Part I proposes to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal by means of a central co-ordinating scheme for the whole of Great Britain, and district schemes for all colliery districts; and these schemes, when approved or made by the Board of Trade, will have statutory effect.

The Bill contemplates that these schemes will be operated by the colliery owners themselves, and it provides for the schemes being so framed as to ensure that within reasonable limits the quantity of coal offered for sale by any colliery and the price charged for it shall accord with the state of current demand.

The schemes may also provide for enabling financial assistance to be granted from within the industry itself to any branch or branches of the industry which are considered by the industry as a whole to require such assistance in order to extend or maintain the general volume of trade. The interests of the several districts as between each other, and the interests of the individual colliery owners in the several districts, are safeguarded by provisions for independent arbitration.

The public interest is protected by the fact that all details of every scheme require to be approved by the Board of Trade, and, further, by the provision made in the Bill for the formation of a national committee of investigation, containing representatives of consumers, whose duty it will be to inquire into any complaints made as to the operation of the central scheme and for similar committees with similar duties in every district. These investigation committees are given the necessary powers to enable them to obtain information relevant to their inquiries; and provision is made that, if complaints reported by them to the Board of Trade as to the operation of a scheme in any district are not rectified to the satisfaction of the Board, the Board may direct that the scheme shall cease to have statutory effect, and that, unless they are satisfied that voluntary arrangements have been made in the district for securing the necessary co-operation with other districts and compliance with the central scheme, the Board may make a new scheme for the district.

Part II.—Section 3 of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1908, provided that the normal maximum period, during which (under section 1 of that Act) miners might be below ground, could be increased by one extra hour on not more than sixty days in any calendar year. The Coal Mines Act, 1926, provided that during the continuance of that Act, i.e., until 8th July, 1931, the normal maximum period (which had in the meantime been reduced by one hour by the Coal Mines Act, 1919) could be increased by one extra hour on every working day instead of only on sixty days. Part II of the Bill proposes that, during the continuance of the Coal Mines Act, 1926, this extra hour shall be reduced to half an hour.

Part III authorises the Board of Trade to set up a Coal Mines National Industrial Board with powers to investigate and report upon any dispute as to the terms of a proposed agreement for the regulation of the wages or other conditions of colliery workers in any district where there has been a failure to settle the dispute in accordance with any arrangements in force in the district.

Part IV contains certain general provisions, including an interpretation clause.

Under the provisions of the Bill the expenses of the committees of investigation and of the Coal Mines National Industrial Board are to be provided out of moneys provided by Parliament. The aggregate cost of these services is not expected to exceed £35,000 per annum.

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS ACT, 1929.

THE Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act received the Royal Assent on 6th December.

A summary of the Bill, as introduced into the House of Commons, was published in last month's issue of this GAZETTE. Certain changes were made in the Bill during its passage through Parliament, but not such as to affect its general character. The following is a summary of the most important of these changes:—

Widows.—Provision is now made for (a) the pre-Act widows of ex-service men, or of men who served at sea during the late war; (b) the widows (aged 55 or over) of certain classes of men who were brought within the scheme of health insurance by the National Health Insurance Act, 1928,† and who die before 1st January, 1931.

Another new subsection provides that, as from 1st July, 1930, a widow shall be entitled to an old age pension under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 to 1924, but without test as to means, etc., if she would have become entitled to a widow's pension under section 1 of the present Act (i.e., as a "pre-Act widow") had she not attained the age of 70 before that date.

Ex-Service Men, etc., settling in the Dominions.—A new section authorises the Minister of Health to extend to ex-service men, and to men who have served as masters or seamen in the mercantile marine, the new provision regarding the admission to voluntary insurance for pension purposes of persons residing in the Dominions.

Children.—Another new section provides that children's allowances or orphans' pensions shall cease to be payable at the age of 14, or "in the case of a child under full-time instruction in a day

* House of Commons Bill No. 98. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.
† 18 & 19 Geo. 5, c. 14. A summary of this Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for March and for July, 1928 (pages 80 and 244). The classes of persons brought within the scheme of insurance by section 20 of that Act were such as tree fellers, hay cutters, share fishermen, and the crews of barges and small sailing vessels.

In a statement appended to the Memorandum the Government Actuary points out that with an average live register of 1,200,000 "the estimated effect of the new amendments (after allowing for the increase in the charge on the Exchequer) is to make such an addition to expenditure as would involve an increase in the debt of the fund during the year by upwards of £2,000,000."

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF OUT-DOOR POOR-LAW RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES: JUNE, 1929.

THE Ministry of Health has issued a Return* relating to unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor law relief in England and Wales during the week ending 15th June, 1929, in continuation of similar Returns issued in the two previous years. Certain classes of persons (specified in the Return), particularly those relieved on account of sickness, have been excluded from the statistics which relate, broadly speaking, to persons who may be described as able-bodied.

The total number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door relief in England and Wales in the week stated, as recorded in the returns, was 65,683, as compared with 84,159 in the week ending 16th June, 1928, showing a reduction of 18,476, or nearly 22 per cent. Nil returns were received from 243 poor-law unions, and a further 180 unions returned less than 10 persons; 49,598 persons—more than three-quarters of the total—were accounted for by 34 unions. Of these 34 unions, 4 were in East London and 3 in South London; one was in Essex and one in Middlesex (both immediately adjoining the London border); 6 were in Durham; and 4 were in Glamorgan. In the West Derby (Liverpool) union the number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door relief was 11,615, considerably more than in the whole of the London unions taken together. The remaining 14 unions, in descending order of the total numbers returned were: Sheffield, Newcastle, Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Tynemouth, Birmingham, Prescott, Norwich, Middlesbrough, Salford, Sculcoates, Birkenhead, Walsall.

The improvement as compared with 1928 was almost general, though there was a deterioration (i.e., an increase in the proportion of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door relief) in a few unions. Of the total number of 65,683, more than three-quarters—50,425—were men with a wife or child dependent; 12,528 were men with no wife or child dependent; and 2,750 were women.

More than half of the total number had been continuously in receipt of relief for a year or more: "continuous relief," in this connection, meaning relief the continuity of which had not been broken by more than ten weeks in all in any one year. Approximately a quarter of the total number (as compared with one-fifth last year) had been continuously in receipt of relief for three years or more, and about one-seventh for four years or more.

As regards age, nearly half of the men and a third of the women were in the twenty-year age group 31 to 50; seven out of eight of the men in this age-group were men with dependants. On the other hand, a large proportion of all the men relieved without dependants were over 50 years of age. The reduction was fairly evenly spread over the various age and sex groups (except some of the women's groups), but was most marked in the group of men with dependants. It is suggested in the Return that the reduction in the age-group for men over 65, which was comparatively large, may be partly due to the elimination, as the result of closer investigation by the Guardians, of a number of persons, who are unemployable by reason of old age or infirmity, but who were previously classified as employable.

According to the Return the number of unemployed insured persons in certain typical districts† in 1929 decreased from 344 to 323 per 10,000 of the population as compared with 1928, while the number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door poor-law relief in those districts decreased from 33 to 26 per 10,000 of the population; representing decreases of 6 and 21 per cent. respectively.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE twenty-fourth meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 27th November, 1929, at the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of Major-General Sir John Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P., in the unavoidable absence of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., when the following facts were reported:—

Approximately 26,800 employers are on the King's Roll, and they employ about 377,000 disabled ex-Service men.

The numbers of local authorities, public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal Warrant holders of any size not yet on the King's Roll are now 29, 27, and 23 respectively.

Approximately 24,000 disabled ex-Service men are registered as unemployed, of whom about 10,000 require employment of a light nature.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 26th November, 1929, the number of men in training was 38, and the number awaiting training, 65. Since August, 1919, 100,659 men have terminated training.

* Cmd. 3433. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

† VIZ., the selected poor-law districts mentioned in the monthly Table in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE: see page 461 of this issue.

school, the date on which he ceases to be under such instruction, or the 31st July next following the date on which the child attains the age of 16, whichever is the earlier." (Previously the allowance or pension ceased at the age of 14, or at the age, not exceeding sixteen, up to which the child remained under full-time instruction in a day school.)

A corresponding modification is made in the clause regarding the continuation of a pre-Act widow's pension while any of her children are at school. The new subsection, as modified, provides that "a widow's pension shall cease to be payable on the date on which the youngest child, or the only child, as the case may be, attains the age of 16, or, in the case of a child who on the date when he attains the age of 16 is under full-time instruction in a day school, the date on which he ceases to be under such instruction, or the 31st July next following the date on which he attains the age of 16, whichever is the earlier."

Pauper Lunatics.—Another new section provides that a pension to which a pauper lunatic is entitled may be applied in providing additional comforts for the lunatic, or for the benefit of the lunatic's dependants.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES IN 1928.

The following particulars of agricultural and fishery co-operative societies in 1928 and previous years have been prepared by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory Returns furnished annually to his Department. The particulars are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

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

I. REQUIREMENT SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1914-1928:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Sales.*	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.†	Wages.‡
1914	274	29,603	1,816,155	26,839	33,839
1915	301	33,421	2,653,100	53,257	44,627
1916	329	38,253	3,616,197	71,148	55,051
1917	410	54,367	4,323,532	75,821	59,755
1918	495	76,819	4,572,618	51,001	78,072
1919	562	93,724	8,959,838	64,751	148,772
1920	667	115,553	13,260,251	104,823	323,827
1921	664	115,891	10,556,552	146,761	377,847
1922	588	112,176	8,695,369	2,950	355,230
1923	548	105,537	8,248,190	27,935	337,837
1924	506	96,892	8,751,210	65,126	324,494
1925	478	95,115	8,995,056	23,355	325,117
1926	438	93,261	7,968,427	56,903	314,744
1927	421	90,205	8,091,200	117,123	305,691
1928	395	87,217	8,717,550	133,734	313,268

The number of Requirement Societies and their membership were still further reduced in 1928, and since the peak year, 1920, have declined by 41 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively. Sales were, however, 8 per cent. higher than in 1927. Two county farmers' associations in the north and one in the south of England accounted for nearly half of this increase. A similar association in the north of England showed a decrease, but this was due to the closing of its auxiliary dairy and auction departments, which had been run at a loss for several years. The surplus shown by societies on their trading for 1928 represented an improvement on previous years. The improvement was confined to societies in England and Wales; in all parts of the country a number of societies returned losses on their trading (59 in England and Wales and 28 in Scotland).

In 1928 the 298 societies in England and Wales had 1,984 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £1,937,434, or about £25 12s. per member. The 97 societies in Scotland had 163 employees, and capital of £79,670, or about £6 18s. per member.

Societies in this group are further subdivided, for the purpose of the Chief Registrar's Annual Report, into (a) *Farmers' and Allotment Workers' Societies*. The following Table gives particulars of both groups in 1928:—

	Number of Societies.		Sales.	
	England & Wales.	Scotland.	England & Wales.	Scotland.
Farmers' Societies	193	97	£ 8,121,041	£ 474,280
Allotment Workers' Societies	105	...	122,229	...

* See Table in Section II as to sales of produce included here.

† Heavy losses sustained by the Agricultural Wholesale Society, Ltd., materially affect the results shown for 1919-23 inclusive.

‡ In addition, some societies allot bonuses to employees; in 1928 such bonuses amounted to £1,927.

It will be seen that the farmers' societies are the more numerous, and are responsible for the bulk of the business done.

II. PRODUCE SOCIETIES.

The following Table gives particulars of the operations of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1914-1928:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Sales.*	Surplus or Loss (-) on Year.	Wages.†
1914	129	10,401	£ 935,552	£ 16,890	£ 37,482
1915	140	11,943	1,186,001	25,987	36,941
1916	159	13,701	1,641,359	21,517	43,998
1917	228	25,384	2,917,867	56,646	71,306
1918	300	41,067	4,575,991	68,330	108,532
1919	334	46,523	7,193,150	48,077	187,544
1920	338	45,688	8,202,694	114,009	267,354
1921	309	42,023	6,075,542	8,063	255,209
1922	296	40,042	4,317,519	1,343	222,785
1923	278	39,733	3,462,295	3,392	175,260
1924	286	36,601	3,775,980	11,704	182,986
1925	284	37,094	3,989,136	64,769	192,508
1926	285	39,623	5,677,985	56,306	189,658
1927	293	36,273	5,700,110	13,775	187,245
1928	287	38,078	7,142,884	55,745	195,642

In 1928 this group comprised 94 dairy societies, 52 egg and poultry societies, 16 fruit and market garden produce societies, 45 farmers' and growers' societies, and 20 miscellaneous agricultural societies; also 60 fishermen's trading societies.

The rise in membership and the substantial increases in the aggregate sales and surplus for 1928 shown in the above Table for Produce Societies were attributable, in the main, to the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, a society formed towards the end of 1927 to regulate supplies and prices of liquid milk on behalf of producers in the Glasgow and Clyde Valley areas. By the end of October, 1928, it had 1,614 shareholders (including 15 other societies), with paid up capital of £2,048; sales of milk exceeded £1,000,000 for the year, about a fifth of this total representing sales to other co-operative societies. After meeting all expenses and charges the first year's operations resulted in a net surplus of some £20,000. The committee reports that during the year the Agency dealt with some 19,000,000 gallons of milk. The Agency is extending its operations to the Aberdeen, Inverness and other areas in Scotland.

Nearly one-third of the total sales of Produce Societies in 1928 shown in the above Table represents the value of hops disposed of by English Hop Growers, Limited.

The profitable development of sheep stock club co-operative credit societies in Scotland continues. During 1928 sales of stock and wool by 32 of these societies amounted to £23,000, and their surplus on trading to £7,000. Their reserves were increased to a figure equivalent to almost twice their share capital.

Another profitable co-operative development in the last few years has been the formation of societies for the centralisation of grading and sale of fleeces. Four of these societies in the south of England, and one in Scotland, together disposed of wool valued at £368,000 in 1928, and returned a surplus of £3,100. At the end of the year, the five societies had nearly 3,000 members, with paid up share capital of £17,000. The oldest of the societies, the Kent Wool Growers Limited, disposed of some 209,000 fleeces in 1928, or 43 per cent. more by weight than in the preceding year. Similar societies are contemplated in Yorkshire, Shropshire, Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire.

Although the results shown by co-operative bacon factories were somewhat better for 1928 than for the preceding year, this feature of co-operative enterprise on the whole has met with poor results in the last few years. During the three years 1926-8, seven of these co-operative bacon factories have terminated, one which commenced winding up in 1928 showing in its last balance sheet accumulated losses (including establishment expenses) of £16,000.

Like the Requirement Societies, a number of Produce Societies returned losses on their trading for 1928 (38 in England and Wales, and 15 in Scotland).

In England and Wales 198 societies had 1,193 employees, and share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £654,925,† or about £21 4s.‡ per member; in Scotland 89 societies had 435 employees and capital amounting to £401,650, or £56 per member. The high average figure for Scotland is mainly due to several large associations of dairy farmers, and to the sheep stock club co-operative credit societies mentioned above.

The sales§ of various kinds of produce by societies in the group are shown in the following table:—

Description of Produce.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
Milk and Dairy ...	£ 1,116,000	£ 1,087,294	£ 1,959,941	£ 740,790
Eggs and Poultry ...	218,763	202,922	69,895	48,145
Fruit and Market Garden ...	2,341,918	2,370,893	126	55
Dead Meat ...	607,338	559,919	50,929	31,716
Live Stock ...	33,925	30,611	31,004	44,604
Sundry¶ ...	338,689	281,368	194,171	141,747

* See reference below as to sales of requirements included here.

† In addition, some societies allot bonuses to employees; in 1928 such bonuses amounted to £1,021.

‡ Heavy accumulated losses sustained by the Co-operative Fishing Society, Ltd., adversely affect these figures.

§ In addition, Produce Societies supplied their members with requirements to the amount of £144,949 in England and Wales and £45,236 in Scotland.

¶ The sundry produce represents mainly fish and wool.

The sales of the Requirement Societies (Group I.), included produce of the following descriptions and values:—

Description of Produce.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.
Milk and Dairy ...	£ 145,905	£ 146,408	£ 1,562	£ 1,979
Eggs and Poultry ...	120,161	117,365	562	1,016
Fruit and Market Garden ...	49,696	49,770	1,185	...
Dead Meat ...	43,731	52,306	3,551	...
Live Stock ...	224,673	250,627	8	...
Sundry* ...	301,579	157,537	6,767	3,558

In addition to the societies classified as "agricultural" and "fishing," 147 industrial co-operative societies† had farming and dairy departments. In 1928 they employed in these departments 2,718 persons, to whom £286,985 was paid in salaries and wages, and the value of produce in these departments amounted to £1,549,825. Societies in England and Wales were responsible for about 75 per cent. of this produce.

III. SERVICE SOCIETIES.

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

The following Table gives particulars of these societies in Great Britain for the years 1914-1928:—

Year.	Number of Societies.	Membership.	Surplus, or Loss (-), on Year.‡	Wages.§
1914	347	29,954	£ 4,294	£ 5,991
1915	353	31,604	4,031	7,991
1916	353	33,901	5,736	8,399
1917	432	64,680	13,742	10,554
1918	596	99,215	16,712	16,576
1919	750	123,307	26,019	24,982
1920	937	153,046	9,872	30,964
1921	976	168,525	3,042	34,768
1922	981	176,905	10,205	34,003
1923	974	178,036	9,438	34,307
1924	949	177,112	6,587	35,029
1925	915	171,200	9,505	42,048
1926	888	167,077	3,815	49,919
1927	888	165,556	958	50,283
1928	862	164,004	5,222	48,756

The improvement in the aggregate surplus in 1928 disclosed by the above Table for Service Societies was attributable largely to better results shown by an auction mart society in Leicestershire, and by a horse breeding association in Aberdeenshire, and to the dissolution of a threshing society in Cornwall which incurred a loss on the sale of its machinery in 1927.

The membership of allotment societies (which constitutes nearly 85 per cent. of the total) continued to decrease.

The Service Societies in England and Wales in 1928 had share, loan and reserve capital amounting to £420,103, or about £2 12s. per member. This low figure is due to the allotments societies, whose capital per member averaged only £1 17s. The societies in Scotland had capital amounting to £39 per member.

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

Year.	Number of Societies.	Acreage of Land let as—		Rent, Rates, etc. payable by—		Value of Land and Buildings owned by Societies.
		Small Holdings.	Allotments.	Societies.	Tenants.	
1914	180	12,597	1,651	£ 26,074	£ 30,156	£ 34,025
1915	178	13,029	1,682	28,633	33,304	34,774
1916	181	13,129	1,780	29,989	34,910	34,299
1917	254	13,161	2,778	31,784	38,989	39,337
1918	406	13,514	4,510	39,108	50,246	51,449
1919	551	13,576	5,916	45,174	57,202	67,125
1920	724	15,723	8,063	59,321	74,579	137,160
1921	763	17,473	9,712	76,201	96,949	187,240
1922	774	17,635	10,013	80,292	104,062	178,524
1923	771	17,336	10,572	77,813	104,369	161,162
1924	734	16,995	10,197	75,732	99,283	144,742
1925	704	16,055	9,860	72,583	95,900	156,056
1926	683	15,461	9,585	70,051	90,174	155,293
1927	691	15,362	9,259	70,579	91,213	172,001
1928	666	15,283	9,034	69,160	87,220	186,153

In 1928 these societies had 138,255 members, of whom 92,000 or about 67 per cent., were tenants. The operations for the year resulted in an aggregate surplus of £5,663 on the small holdings and allotments and trading departments, or approximately the same figure as that for the preceding year. Included in the 92,000

* The sundry produce represents mainly fish and wool.

† For further details of the farming operations of industrial co-operative societies, see page 404 of the November, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE.

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

§ Exclusive of wages in respect of Small Holdings and Allotments Societies, Credit Societies, and Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, for which particulars are not available. In addition to wages, some societies allot bonuses to employees; in 1928 such bonuses amounted to £215.

tenant members referred to above are about 2,800 tenant purchasers, who occupied 279 acres as small holdings and 400 acres as allotments.

IV. GENERAL.

As will be seen from the preceding tables, agricultural co-operation, which showed signs of expansion during the war and immediate post-war years, has since declined. Since the peak year 1920 there has been a decrease of 32 per cent. in the number of trading societies (groups I and II) and a reduction of 22 per cent. in membership. Many societies, including some of the large county farmers' associations, bacon factories, and other societies engaged in the disposal of produce, have found themselves unable to obtain further working capital or credit, and have been compelled to wind up. Many of the ordinary co-operative trading societies also have ceased to carry on farming. In the Service Societies (group III) there was, up to 1923, a rapid growth of small holdings and allotments, but there has since been a reduction of nearly 14 per cent. in the number of societies and in the acreage under cultivation.

The following Table shows the sales in 1928 for all Requirement and Produce Societies* :—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
Agricultural Requirements ...	£ 7,502,474	£ 506,643	£ 8,009,117
Agricultural Produce:—			
Milk and Dairy ...	1,261,905	1,959,941	3,221,846
Eggs and Poultry ...	338,924	61,457	400,381
Fruit and Market Garden ...	2,391,614	1,311	2,392,925
Dead Meat ...	651,069	54,280	705,349
Live Stock ...	258,598	31,012	289,610
Sundry* ...	1,808,538	582,493	2,391,031
Total Sales ...	£ 14,213,122	£ 3,197,137	£ 17,410,259

Of the increase in sales of requirements, totalling £539,000 in 1928, all but £8,000 was attributable to societies in England and Wales. On the other hand, of the increase in sales of produce, totalling £1,632,000, the Scottish Milk Agency, Limited, was responsible for the bulk of the £1,319,000 increase recorded by societies in Scotland.

The total membership of all societies was about 289,000, or 3,000 less than at the end of 1927.

Share, loan, and reserve capital for all societies increased by £76,000 during the year to £3,608,000,† but this increase was due very largely to the improvement in the aggregate of profit and loss balances, particularly in the Farmers' Requirement Societies.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES IN 1928.

The statistics in the following Table, relating to the activities, in 1928 and previous years, of housing societies‡ in Great Britain, registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the Annual Returns furnished to his office.

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Number of Societies ...	232	238	255	264	287	283
Number of Members ...	12,795	14,704	16,876	19,161	22,437	25,030
Capital:—						
Shares ...	£ 719,689	£ 713,027	£ 769,406	£ 856,772	£ 964,157	£ 1,051,785
Loans ...	7,096,735	7,066,474	7,695,241	8,788,506	9,851,397	10,473,682
Reserves§ ...	129,164	194,706	265,066	330,144	386,207	477,492
Totals ...	£ 7,945,588	£ 7,974,207	£ 8,729,713	£ 9,97		

showed dividends on rents in 1928: Bournville Works Housing Society, Ltd., and Ealing Tenants, Ltd., whose dividends on rents were 2s. and 1s. respectively in the £, accounted for most of the £2,185 under this head. Further, while the business of co-operative trading societies is almost wholly with their own members, less than one-half of the housing societies' returns showed tenants as shareholding members, and in the remaining societies the tenants could have no responsibility for the management of their societies, although they may have some voice in their affairs as members of tenant councils.

One hundred and nine societies showed loans owing to the Public Works Loan Board amounting in all to £3,188,000. This figure represented rather more than one-third of the total loan capital. Loans from railway, colliery and other companies which have formed societies under schemes for the housing of their employees accounted for a substantial part of the remaining loan capital. The total value of the societies' land and buildings at cost was returned at £11,086,000.

Expenditure by societies on building operations, including additional land purchased, amounted to £1,184,000 in 1928, some £500,000 less than in 1927. The amount advanced by societies in 1928 was £202,000, or £76,000 less than in 1927; this reduction was wholly accounted for by the societies connected with the London and North Eastern Railway Company, mentioned in the February, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE.

In the five years between 1923 and 1928 the membership of societies has been doubled, and the amount of reserves in the aggregate more than trebled. These reserves, however, include the aggregate of profit and loss balances, as well as repairs reserves, and sinking funds for the redemption of loans. The increase in the reserves figure during 1928 was a record, but this increase was due very largely to the additional capital surplus recorded on a sale by the London Housing Society, Ltd., mentioned below, and to substantial donations received by some of the semi-philanthropic societies, particularly in the London area, where one slum clearance society alone received during the year more than £7,000 from public-spirited donors. On the other hand, the Carshalton Ex-Service Men's Housing Society, Ltd., which showed a surplus of £20,000 for the year 1927, returned a surplus of only one-fifth of this amount for 1928, largely in consequence of a reduction in subsidies received by the society, from £11,000 in 1927 to £1,275 in 1928.

The largest society in the group, from the point of view both of rents and of mortgage interest, was the London Housing Society, Limited, whose income in 1928 from these two sources amounted to £42,000 and £6,000 respectively. This society in 1928 showed an additional surplus of £21,000 resulting from the sale of a large site and buildings. The whole of the surplus was carried to a general reserve, which was increased to £50,000. More than half the total group figure for mortgage advances during 1928 was attributable to large sums advanced by this society to various estates.

The largest of the societies formed in connection with housing schemes of the Great Western Railway Company reports that when the present sections of its estates at Acton and Hayes are completed, 500 non-parlour and 262 parlour houses will have been built, an average of 127 houses for each of the six years that the society has been in existence.

Several societies have been formed by public-spirited persons during the last few years, in connection with slum clearance schemes for the better housing of poor people. One of these societies, situated in Chelsea, sustained a loss when, in 1928, property which it had purchased was condemned by the Borough Council; but the Council granted the society a lease of land for 99 years at a nominal rent of 1s. per annum, and the society is proceeding with the erection of its first block of flats.

During the year, Bournville Works Housing Society, Limited, completed the final 36 houses under its scheme. Out of a total of 353 houses erected, 340 are let and the remaining 13 have been sold.

In addition to the societies included in the Table above, some of the ordinary co-operative trading societies have embarked upon housing schemes for their members. The operations of the Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Limited, were referred to in the February, 1929, issue of the GAZETTE. This society reported that in all some 1,300 houses had been completed on its Bostall Estate, and that the annual ground rent created amounted to about £4,900. A further 300 houses are now under construction. Up to the end of 1928 sales of houses erected by this society totalled about £400,000. Also many co-operative trading societies have mortgage schemes for assisting their members in house purchase, and have developed this form of business to a greater extent than the actual provision of houses. Some of these societies can offer advances on more advantageous terms than building societies. The activities of the Great and Little Bolton Co-operative Society, Limited, were referred to in the February, 1929, issue of the GAZETTE. This society made further advances amounting to £103,000 during 1928; while the Oldham Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, made further advances of £122,000. The London Co-operative Society, Limited, reports that 195 new mortgage accounts were opened by its members during 1928, and that the amount due to the society at the end of the year under its house purchase scheme represented 584 mortgages.

In addition, 21 mortgage societies were registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, and were responsible for advances amounting to £361,000 during 1928. These societies, like building societies, make advances to assist house purchase, but do not buy or build houses.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY: AMENDING ACT.*

THE German Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act of 16th July, 1927, which came into force on 1st October, 1927 (see this GAZETTE for August, 1927, page 289), has been amended by an Act of 12th October, 1929, the main provisions of which came into effect on 1st November, 1929.

The winter of 1928-29, with its very severe unemployment, had made it clear that the German system of unemployment insurance was unable to meet the financial demands upon it. By January, 1929, the Federal Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Board, the authority for the administration and financial control of unemployment insurance, had exhausted the Reserve Fund of 109 million marks accumulated during the summer of 1928, and afterwards had to be supported by loans from Federal funds. By June, 1929, these loans had reached a total of 265 million marks. In addition, the finances of the Federal Board had been relieved to the extent of about 105 million marks (which, under the original provisions of the Act, would have been provided out of its own resources) by the Special Benefit Scheme for Seasonal Unemployment, introduced by an Act of 24th December, 1928.†

In August, 1929, after a Committee of Experts had made a report on the reform of the system, the Federal Government drafted an amending Bill. This Bill was split up into two parts by the Reichsrat, and, as a consequence, the proposals submitted by the Government to the Reichstag on 18th September, 1929, took the form of two Bills, one of which contained permanent proposals, and the other, temporary measures to be operative only until 31st March, 1931. The latter Bill (the chief provision of which was to raise the rate of contribution from 3 to 3½ per cent. of the worker's wage) was finally withdrawn by the Government, as there was no hope of its being accepted, and it seemed likely to jeopardise the fate of the less controversial measure.

The main provisions of the Amending Act are summarised below.

Definition of Unemployment.—One of the chief defects of the original system was that unemployment benefit could be drawn by persons for whom it was never intended, e.g., small independent tradesmen, farmers, inn and restaurant keepers, and married women who were not normally employed persons. It was an easy matter for such persons to complete the prescribed qualifying period by taking up temporary employment for twenty-six weeks, and then, after quitting this employment, to draw benefit, while pursuing their former occupation. In order to remove this possibility, the amending Act introduces a new feature into German unemployment insurance legislation in the form of a definition of unemployment, which reads as follows:—"An unemployed person is one who by his calling is accustomed to be engaged predominantly as an employed person (*Arbeitnehmer*), but is for the time being not in an employment relationship (*Beschäftigungsverhältnis*), and is not earning the necessary livelihood by independent work, especially as a farmer or tradesman, or able to earn it by carrying on an existing business, or is not helping to earn, or able to help to earn, a joint livelihood in the business of a wife or husband, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, brother or sister, when, according to the circumstances, this may reasonably be expected of the persons concerned; a reasonable expectation may be deemed to exist more particularly in cases where the persons concerned live together in a common household." The words "for the time being not in an employment relationship" are held to exclude from benefit persons who are temporarily stopped.

A further provision is intended to prevent persons of doubtful working capacity and doubtful willingness to work from completing the qualifying period and establishing a claim to benefit by taking up "petty employment." Petty employment is defined as employment for less than 24 hours in a calendar week, or employment for 35 marks a month. Employment of this nature is in future to be exempt from liability to insurance against unemployment. This provision does not, however, apply to regular workers on short time.

Finally, no person in possession of a licence for the itinerant vending of goods or services can be unemployed within the meaning of the Act.

Scope.—The scope of unemployment insurance has been extended in two respects. Firstly, all non-manual workers are in future to be liable to compulsory insurance, if their annual salary does not exceed 8,400 marks. Formerly, non-manual workers "in higher or directive positions" were exempt from insurance. Secondly, the exemption from liability to insurance of persons employed in agriculture and forestry was determined, if the other conditions governing exemption were satisfied, by employment in an agricultural or forestry undertaking. In future, exemption is to be determined (the other conditions being satisfied) by agricultural or forestry employment, so that, for example, craftsmen employed on an estate or the clerks in an estate office will not, in general, be able to claim exemption from insurance, although fulfilling the conditions entitling agricultural or forestry workers to exemption.

A number of provisions empower the Federal Board to issue, with the approval of the Federal Minister of Labour, special regulations to govern the insurance of casual workers and home workers.

Qualifying Period, Contributions and Benefits.—Under the original Act, all days on which work in an insurable occupation was performed,

* Based on the text of the Act and on an article in *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, No. 30, 1929, the official organ of the German Ministry of Labour.
† See this GAZETTE for February, 1929, page 48.

whether for the full working day or only part of it, were counted as days of employment for the purposes of the qualifying period for benefit. Moreover, it had been ruled by the Federal Insurance Office that the employment relationship was maintained and was liable to insurance, even if it was interrupted by the illness of the worker for a period of several weeks. The new Act, however, provides that: (1) where work in an insurable employment is performed for less than twenty-four working hours in a calendar week or for less than four hours a day, two working days are to count as one for the purposes of the qualifying period, an exception being made in favour of workers on short time; and (2) working days on which an employed person performs no work on account of temporary incapacity may not be taken into account for the qualifying period.

Further, a distinction is in future to be made between initial and subsequent claims to benefit. Unemployed persons who, after 1st November, 1929, make their first claim to benefit since the original Act came into force on 1st October, 1927, will not be granted unemployment benefit unless they have been in insurable employment for at least fifty-two weeks in the two years preceding the lodging of their claim. Under certain conditions, the period may be extended to three years. For the purposes of any subsequent claims to benefit, the qualifying period will be, as before, twenty-six weeks' insurable employment in the twelve months preceding the lodging of the claim.

Three amendments have been made in the provisions relating to wage classes: (1) In future, the allocation of an insured person to his appropriate wage class is to be determined, not, as hitherto, by the amount of his average earnings in the preceding three months' employment, but by his average earnings during the preceding twenty-six weeks, or, if he is paid monthly, the preceding six months' employment. (2) It was formerly possible for the benefit rate for unemployed persons in the lowest wage class to be higher than the wage. This is now made impossible, except in the case of apprentices. (3) A new provision, which is to some extent a departure from the general principle of the classification of benefits according to earnings, lays down, in effect, that, where an unemployed person draws his benefit in a locality other than that in which he was employed, the rate of benefit paid must, under certain conditions, be brought into relation with the general wage level in the locality in which the benefit is payable. This provision will chiefly affect workers belonging to rural districts who have been temporarily employed in industry, and return to their home locality on becoming unemployed. It has not infrequently happened in such cases that the benefit rate has been higher than the prevailing wage rate for the local worker, particularly the agricultural worker.

The provisions relating to the waiting period have been considerably amended. In the original Act, the waiting period was, with a few exceptions, seven days. In future, it is to vary as follows: (a) 14 days for unemployed persons under twenty-one who have no dependants in respect of whom benefit may be claimed, and who form part of the common household of another person; (b) 7 days for unemployed persons without dependants in respect of whom benefit may be claimed, if they are over twenty-one or do not form part of the common household of another person, and for unemployed persons with one, two or three dependants in respect of whom benefit may be claimed; (c) 3 days for unemployed persons with four or more dependants in respect of whom benefit may be claimed. The waiting period is to be reduced to 7 and 3 days, respectively, for persons specified under (a) and (b), and waived altogether for those specified under (c), if unemployment follows immediately upon: (1) short time lasting for not less than a fortnight, in consequence of which the remuneration is reduced by at least one-third; (2) incapacity for work of at least two weeks; or (3) retention for at least two weeks in an institution by order of an authority.

Seasonal Unemployment.—Under the system of Special Benefit for Seasonal Unemployment, instituted by the Act of 24th December, 1928, which expired on 30th September, 1929, unemployed seasonal workers received standard benefit under the provisions of the main Act for six weeks, after which they came under the Special Benefit system, the costs of which were borne as to four-fifths by Federal funds, the remaining one-fifth being a charge upon the resources of the Federal Board. Special Benefit was paid on the same scale and under the same conditions as Emergency Benefit. The new Act also makes temporary provision for seasonal unemployment, the relevant sections of the Act remaining in force only until 31st March, 1931. The benefit for seasonal workers during the recognised periods of seasonal unemployment is to be paid entirely out of the resources of the Federal Board, and the rates of benefit are to be reduced in wage classes VII to XI; the effect of this reduction is to bring the rates down to the level of those payable under the Emergency Benefit system.

Other Provisions.—The clauses of the original Act dealing with the disqualification of workers from benefit have undergone certain minor amendments. The period of disqualification, which was originally a uniform one of four weeks, may in future fall within minimum and maximum periods of two and eight weeks, according to the circumstances of the case. In addition, only those days in respect of which the unemployed person would have been entitled to receive benefit and on which he duly reports himself as unemployed are to count towards the serving of the period of disqualification. (It had been ruled by the Federal Insurance Office that the period of disqualification should coincide with a continuous period of four calendar weeks from the day on which it was imposed, so that previously it was comparatively easy for the unemployed person to defeat the purpose of disqualification by reporting sick or some other expedient.) The disqualification period must, however, end six months after the date on which it started.

Provision is also made in the new Act for the deduction of certain pensions and allowances, in whole or in part, from unemployment benefit, and further economies are to be effected by a reduction of the contributions payable by the Federal Board to the Sickness Insurance Funds in respect of the sickness insurance of unemployed persons.

Estimated Economies.—The savings to be effected by the amendments introduced by the new Act are estimated at from 90 to 100 million marks annually. There still remains, however, an estimated annual deficit of 181 million marks in the funds of the unemployment insurance scheme, for the elimination of which no provision has yet been made.

WAGES AND HOURS IN GERMANY.

(1) METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRY IN RHINELAND-WESTPHALIA.

THE second part of the results of the inquiry conducted by the German Federal Statistical Office in October, 1928, into the actual earnings and hours of labour in the metal-working and engineering industry has been published, relating to Rhineland-Westphalia.* The number of undertakings covered was 136, employing 55,606 workers in 21 collective agreement districts, grouped in 6 wages tariff areas, or approximately one-fifth of all the workers engaged in the metal-working industry in this area, excluding juveniles. Workers engaged in the smelting, converting, refining and rolling of iron and steel, and other metals and alloys, were not covered by the inquiry. The inquiry was limited to male workers 21 years or over and female workers 18 years of age or over. Over one half (51·8 per cent.) of all workers covered were skilled workmen, a quarter (24·9 per cent.) were semi-skilled workmen, 15·7 per cent. were unskilled workmen, and 7·6 per cent. were women. (For definitions of "skilled workmen," etc., see this GAZETTE for July, 1929, page 240.) The piece-work system was by far the most general, only 39·6 per cent. of the workers covered being paid at time-rates.

At the time of the inquiry, the wages tariffs in the various districts were very numerous; but, although the agreed rates varied considerably, one principle was common to all agreements, viz., the recognition of the regular extension of the normal working hours (*Mehrarbeit*), as distinguished from overtime proper (*Ueberstunden*). In general, agreed extensions beyond 48 hours a week were recognised up to a maximum of 4 hours a week.† The special rates payable in respect of such extended time varied, according to the agreement areas, from time and a quarter in the North-West and Solingen areas to 20 or 15 per cent. over normal rates in other areas.

The following Table shows, for the classes of workpeople in all branches of the industry covered by the inquiry, the percentage each bears to the total, the average actual hourly earnings (exclusive of payment for overtime proper—*Ueberstunden*—but including payments for extended hours—*Mehrarbeit*), and the average agreed hourly minimum rate (excluding overtime proper and extended hours):—

Class of Worker.	Time-workers.			Piece-workers.		
	Percentage of all workers covered.	Average actual hourly earnings.	Average agreed hourly rate.	Percentage of all workers covered.	Average actual hourly earnings.	Average agreed hourly rate.
Skilled workmen ...	18·1	Rpf.† 100·3	Rpf.† 79·7	33·7	Rpf.† 113·5	Rpf.† 89·6
Semi-skilled workmen ...	7·6	85·4	71·7	17·3	104·9	83·5
Unskilled workmen ...	11·2	77·6	65·7	4·5	96·1	78·6
Women ...	2·7	52·9	46·6	4·9	64·5	52·2

In considering the large excess of actual hourly earnings over agreed rates, account should be taken, it is stated, of the fact that the general minimum time rates and the piece-work basis time rates in this industry in Rhineland-Westphalia were comparatively low at the time of the inquiry. Since October, 1928, agreed rates have been increased in almost all agreement areas. Further, it was not possible to include, in the calculation of the average agreed rates, the extra payments for extended working time (*Mehrarbeit*) which were included in the actual earnings. It is estimated, however, that inclusion would have raised the average agreed hourly time rate for skilled workmen by 1·4 Rpf. and for unskilled workmen by 1·1 Rpf.

The average weekly earnings, including payments for extended hours, overtime proper, and family allowances (where paid), in October, 1928, were as follows:—

Class of Worker.	Average Weekly Earnings.	
	Time-workers.	Piece-workers.
Skilled workmen ...	R. Marks. 52·19	R. Marks. 56·85
Semi-skilled workmen ...	44·30	53·01
Unskilled workmen ...	40·62	48·48
Women ...	23·46	29·44

* *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 17, 1929. The first published results of the inquiry relate to Berlin, and were summarised in this GAZETTE, July, 1929, page 240.

† Such extensions by agreement are permitted under the German Orders governing working hours.

‡ 100 Reichspfennigs = 1 Reichsmark = 11·8d. approximately.

A comparison of present with pre-war earnings in the Rhenish-Westphalian area has presented such difficulties that the Federal Statistical Office has reserved its statement on this subject until it has had an opportunity to complete inquiries into pre-war conditions. Among the 6 wages tariff areas in the Rhenish-Westphalian metal-working and engineering industry, the most important, both from the point of view of extent and the number of workers covered, is that of the North-West Group. In this area, comprising 47.5 per cent. of all the workers covered by the inquiry, both the agreed rates and actual earnings, in general, fell below the averages for Rhineland-Westphalia as a whole. On the other hand, in the Cologne area, covering 17.5 per cent. of the workers concerned, both agreed rates and actual earnings were considerably higher than the general averages. In the general engineering branch of the industry, the differences in hourly rates or earnings in these two areas were very wide, and, although a longer working week in the North-West tended to minimise the differences in weekly earnings, they were still considerable. The following Table makes a comparison of the actual gross weekly earnings for these two areas with the average for Rhineland-Westphalia as a whole in the general engineering branch of the industry:—

Class of Worker.	Average Weekly Earnings.			
	Rhineland-Westphalia as a whole.	North-West Area.	Cologne Area.	
	R. Marks.	R. Marks.	R. Marks.	
Skilled workmen ...	time	53.49	52.32	61.96
	piece	56.12	55.04	63.23
Semi-skilled workmen ...	time	43.43	42.95	56.09
	piece	52.00	51.30	59.16
Unskilled workmen ...	time	38.59	37.16	46.59
	piece	45.98	45.85	...
Women ...	time	24.89	24.72	...
	piece	33.04	33.04	...

It is a notable feature that the high gross weekly earnings in the Cologne area were attained with relatively short working hours. For instance, the average weekly earnings of 63.23 RM. in the case of skilled workmen on piece-work were secured with an average working week of 47½ hours, whereas the earnings of the corresponding workers in the North-West, which were less by 8.19 RM., were the result of an average working week of 49½ hours.

The production of small iron goods (including cutlery, small tools, etc.) is mainly carried out in Hagen-Schwelm, Remscheid, Solingen and Velbert. The following Table shows for these areas and for Rhineland-Westphalia as a whole the average gross weekly earnings in October, 1928, in this branch of the industry:—

Class of Worker.	Average Weekly Earnings.					
	Rhineland-Westphalia.	Hagen-Schwelm.	Remscheid.	Solingen.	Velbert.	
	Reichsmarks.					
Skilled workmen ...	time	49.84	50.90	51.64	47.33	44.61
	piece	57.85	55.90	61.17	54.31	56.30
Semi-skilled workmen ...	time	43.39	43.74	43.42	38.62	36.91
	piece	52.63	52.14	52.79	47.40	52.77
Unskilled workmen ...	time	42.33	42.84	44.12	37.98	40.63
	piece	51.50	47.35	53.33	...	53.13
Women ...	time	23.92	23.46	24.89	23.25	21.36
	piece	28.80	26.41	31.97	28.95	28.61

The lower weekly earnings in Solingen and Velbert were in part due to the working of short time; the average working week in Solingen in October, 1928, was only 45 hours, while in Remscheid it was 50½ hours.

These, in fact, were the shortest and longest working weeks in the whole of the metal-working and engineering industry in Rhineland-Westphalia at the time of the inquiry.

The following Table gives a percentage analysis of all the workers covered by the inquiry (55,606), according to the length of their actual working week:—

Class of Worker.	Percentage number of workers with an actual working week in October, 1928, of					
	Less than 48 hours.		48 hours.		More than 48 hours.	
	Time-work.	Piece-work.	Time-work.	Piece-work.	Time-work.	Piece-work.
Skilled workmen ...	17.8	20.2	6.7	3.1	75.5	76.7
Semi-skilled workmen ...	17.0	23.2	3.8	5.2	79.2	71.6
Unskilled workmen ...	16.8	19.7	4.5	11.8	78.7	68.5
Women ...	44.1	48.4	3.8	4.6	52.1	47.0
Weighted Average ...	21.7		4.8		73.5	

While the average working week (including extended hours and overtime) for male workers was 50 hours, that of female workers was only 45 hours. The average for male time-workers was 50½ hours (including 2 hours overtime proper) and for male piece-workers 49½ hours (including ½ hour overtime proper).

The following Table sets out for eight branches of the industry in Rhineland-Westphalia the average gross weekly earnings, including payment for extended hours and overtime, in October, 1928:—

Class of Worker.	Time	Piece	Reichsmarks.													
			Manufacture of Iron, Steel and other Metal Goods.	General Engineering.	Boiler-making, Stoves and other Apparatus.	Constructional Ironwork.	Vehicle and Aircraft Manufacture.	Railway Rolling Stock.	Electrical Engineering.	Scientific and Instrument Making.						
Skilled men	49.84	53.49	52.96	50.51	57.33	55.79	61.59	52.71	57.85	56.12	53.01	54.90	58.73	56.89	60.71	54.29
Semi-skilled men	43.39	43.43	41.86	44.05	48.14	43.42	52.39	52.63	52.00	52.03	45.77	53.13	50.85	58.40	50.44	...
Unskilled men	42.33	38.59	39.29	37.48	47.20	38.27	45.44	37.38	51.50	45.98	45.76	39.41	...	43.86	48.64	...
Women	23.92	24.89	...	...	...	...	20.07	...	28.80	33.04	...	...	...	34.65	30.97	...

The above Table is extracted from a more extensive tabulation, showing by area and industry, and for each class of worker, the number of workers covered, the average hours actually worked, the average actual hourly earnings (including and excluding payments for overtime proper), the average agreed hourly rates, and the average gross weekly earnings.

(2) BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

The German Federal Statistical Office has also conducted an inquiry into wages and hours in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry.* The inquiry covered 65,206 workers in 438 factories, and related to the two pay-weeks following 11th March. Only those workers who were 16 years of age or over, and had been employed for a period longer than 14 weeks in the manufacture of footwear were considered; workers who were undergoing instruction, outworkers, workers not actually engaged on manufacturing processes, and workers of inferior skill, together with apprentices, were excluded. The total number of operatives covered represented approximately two thirds of all workers employed in the industry.

An analysis of the results according to occupation or according to the various branches of the industry was impracticable; the workers were, therefore, divided into time and piece-workers and grouped according to sex and age; a further classification was made according to the collective agreement district. The proportions of male to female workers was 49.3 to 50.7; of the male workers 60.8 per cent. and of the female workers 65.0 per cent. were on piece-work; 22.3 per cent. of the male and 39.6 per cent. of the female workers were under 21 years of age.

The inquiry took place at a time when the whole German boot and shoe industry was suffering from severe and protracted depression. Moreover, during the period of extraordinarily cold weather at which the inquiry was made, the factories, owing partly to the shortage of coal, could not work full time. This situation was reflected in the shortness of the working week and the relatively low level of weekly earnings.

The following Table gives for both time-workers and piece-workers the average actual hourly earnings (exclusive of payment for overtime) and the average agreed hourly minimum rate:—

Class of Worker.	Percentage of all workers covered.	Time-workers.		Piece-workers.		
		Average actual hourly earnings.	Average agreed hourly rate.	Percentage of all workers covered.	Average actual hourly earnings.	Average agreed hourly rate.
16 and under 18 years: male ...	2.5	Rpf. 50.78	Rpf. 50.15	2.1	Rpf. 61.75	Rpf. 56.49
female ...	3.4	36.99	35.36	4.6	48.28	40.00
18 and under 21 years: male ...	2.9	70.67	66.76	3.6	84.91	75.44
female ...	4.4	50.20	47.45	7.6	62.40	53.29
21 years or over: male ...	13.9	97.31	83.54	24.3	114.60	94.50
female ...	9.9	68.73	63.28	20.8	78.64	71.30

On the average over the five collective agreement areas covered, the hourly earnings exceeded the agreed rates by from 1.3 per cent. to 16.5 per cent. in the case of time-workers, and by from 9.3 per cent. to 21.3 per cent. in the case of piece-workers; the weighted average excess over agreed rates was 11.8 per cent. for time-workers, and 16.6 per cent. for piece-workers.

The average actual working hours (including overtime when worked) and the average actual earnings per week (including payments for overtime) were as follows:—

Class of Worker.	Time-workers.		Piece-workers.	
	Average weekly hours.	Average weekly earnings.	Average weekly hours.	Average weekly earnings.
16 and under 18 years: male ...	41.72	R. marks. 21.24	42.18	26.09
female ...	42.31	15.71	42.46	20.52
18 and under 21 years: male ...	42.35	30.01	42.87	36.43
female ...	43.57	21.97	43.64	27.27
21 years or over: male ...	43.09	42.09	42.43	48.68
female ...	42.94	29.64	42.35	33.35

* Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 20, 1929.

Of all the workers covered by the inquiry, 62.9 per cent. were working less than 48 hours, 23.1 per cent. a full 48-hour week, and 14 per cent. more than 48 hours a week. The weighted over-all average working week was one of 42.69 hours, including 0.46 hour of paid overtime.

The inquiry also included an investigation into the pre-war wages and hours in this industry. Subject to a number of reservations, the following Table gives the purchasing power of weekly earnings ("real" wages) in March, 1929, as a percentage of the pre-war weekly earnings, both before and after allowance is made for wage tax and social insurance contributions. The percentages must be regarded as approximate only.

Class of Worker.	Average real earnings in March, 1929 (as compared with the average real earnings in 1913-14 = 100).			
	Before		After	
	Time-work.	Piece-work.	Time-work.	Piece-work.
16 and under 18 years: male ...	128	116	122	110
female ...	116	116	111	111
18 and under 21 years: male ...	122	104	114	98
female ...	129	108	123	100
21 years or over: male ...	109	91	104	88
female ...	150	103	140	91

The high percentage increases in certain cases, notably women operatives on time-work 21 years of age or over, may be attributed in part to the relatively low level of boot and shoe operatives' wages prior to the war, and, further, to changed fashions in footwear and the technical changes in the methods of production consequent upon changes in fashion.

To what extent the low level of earnings in March, 1929, disclosed by this inquiry, still obtains, the Federal Statistical Office cannot state. The collective agreements in force last March are still effective; but, according to trade union statistics, the percentage of operatives on short time has declined from 39.4 at the end of March, 1929, to 19.3 at the end of September, 1929. The assumption may be made that earnings have risen; but it seems unlikely that the average working week has reached 48 hours.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

BELGIUM.

Coal Mining.—According to a press report, the National Joint Commission for the Mining Industry has granted increases of 3 per cent. in wages to all workers in the Belgian coal mines and an additional 3 per cent. to all underground workers engaged in transport work. The increases were payable from the 20th October, 1929.

POLAND.

Coal Mining.—A recent arbitration award affecting the coal miners in Polish Upper Silesia concedes a general increase of 4 per cent. in wages as from the 15th September last; additional supplements amounting approximately to one per cent. may also be granted. The Arbitration Committee (composed of representatives of miners and mine owners with a Chairman nominated by the Government) has also increased the wages of certain individual categories of workers by 20 per cent. or over. This is stated to be the ninth increase granted since 1926, making an aggregate increase of 79 per cent. during the last three years, whilst the average daily wage has risen from 5.33 zloty to 9.54 zloty in the same period. The award is to run for a year.*

In the Dombrowa and Cracow areas an agreement has recently been concluded whereby day rates of wages are increased by from 6 to 8½ per cent. and piece-rates by 2 per cent. as from 1st October, 1929. Before these increases were granted the average daily earnings of all coal miners in these areas were 8.10 zloty, those of hewers (the highest category) being 12.38 zloty. This agreement is valid for one year, but should the cost of living index number increase by more than 10 per cent. before the termination of that period, the miners may demand a revision of these rates.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN BITUMINOUS COAL MINING IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1929.†

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published the preliminary results of an inquiry into earnings and hours in the bituminous coal mining industry of the United States in the first quarter of 1929, together with corresponding particulars obtained during the 1926 inquiry, a summary of the results of which was given in this GAZETTE for April, 1928.

The information as to earnings and hours in 1929 was taken from the pay-rolls and other documents of 535 mines distributed through

* The exchange value of the zloty is approximately 5s. 4d. † Monthly Labour Review, September, 1929. Washington.

out eleven States; for 513 mines the data used were for a half-month pay period in the first quarter of 1929, and for 351 of these the data referred to a period in March, 1929. The number of workers covered by the inquiry was 152,211, or about 26 per cent. of the total numbers engaged in the industry; of these, 137,313 were underground and 14,898 surface workers.

The following Table shows for loaders and miners (hewers) in 1926 and 1929: (i) the average duration of shifts (including time for descent and ascent and interval for lunch), (ii) the average hourly earnings based on (i), (iii) the average shift earnings, and (iv) the average number of shifts worked in a half-month pay period of 15 calendar days:—

Occupation.	Average duration of shifts based on total time spent in mine.		Average hourly earnings based on total time spent in mine.		Average shift earnings.		Average No. of shifts worked in a half-month pay period of 15 calendar days.	
	1926.	1929.	1926.	1929.	1926.	1929.	1926.	1929.
	Hours.	Hours.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.		
Loaders: Contract ...	9.1	9.4	0.784	0.793	7.16	7.45	10.1	9.7
Hand ...	8.6	8.7	0.715	0.592	6.12	5.15	9.4	8.9
Machine ...	9.5	9.4	0.735	0.747	6.96	7.00	9.9	9.8
Miners: Gang ...	9.0	9.1	1.260	0.932	11.36	8.45	9.5	9.5
Hand or pick ...	8.6	8.8	0.715	0.609	6.18	5.33	9.8	9.4
Machine cutters ...	9.0	9.3	1.101	0.936	9.93	8.68	10.3	10.0
Machine cutters' helpers ...	9.6	9.8	0.637	0.650	6.14	6.34	8.8	9.0
Total ...	8.6	8.8	0.749	0.626	6.46	5.50	9.5	9.1

The above statistics are not strictly comparable as between 1926 and 1929, as they are based on slightly different numbers of workers; but the margin of error is said to be small. The time allowed for lunch, as reported, was usually about 30 minutes. The travelling time underground varied from 10 minutes to 2 hours; but the weighted average time of travel from adit or top of shaft to working place and return was 48 minutes a day, or 24 minutes each way. The average shift earnings of the four most important occupations (in point of numbers involved), had suffered considerable reductions since 1926, those of hand loaders having declined by nearly 16 per cent., hand or pick miners' earnings by nearly 14 per cent., machine miners' earnings by about 12.5 per cent., and gang miners' earnings by over 25 per cent. In all these cases the reduction in shift earnings was accompanied by a slight increase in the average duration of the shift, indicating that the percentage reductions in average hourly earnings were somewhat greater than those quoted above. For the group as a whole, the average shift had increased in duration between 1926 and 1929 by over 2 per cent., hourly earnings had declined by over 16 per cent., shift earnings by nearly 15 per cent., and the average number of shifts worked in a given period had declined by over 4 per cent.

Average earnings of miners and loaders in March, 1929, varied considerably by coalfields: in Illinois (the highest), the average shift earnings were 7.04 dollars; in Tennessee (the lowest), they were 3.86 dollars; in Kentucky, they were 5.15 dollars, and in Pennsylvania 5.27 dollars.

The next Table gives the average hours and earnings for the chief occupations of underground and surface workers, other than loaders and miners, in 1926 and 1929:—

Occupation.	Average duration of shifts.		Average hourly earnings.		Average shift earnings.		Average No. of shifts worked in a half-month pay period of 15 calendar days.	
	1926.	1929.	1926.	1929.	1926.	1929.	1926.	1929.
	Hours.	Hours.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.		
Underground: Brakemen ...	8.5	8.5	0.687	0.596	5.82	5.08	9.9	9.5
Bratticoemen and timbermen ...	8.3	8.3	0.742	0.648	6.16	5.39	10.8	10.6
Cagers ...	9.0	8.8	0.811	0.685	7.29	6.03	11.1	10.9
Drivers ...	8.3	8.2	0.708	0.637	5.88	5.24	10.2	9.5
Labourers ...	8.4	8.3	0.620	0.544	5.18	4.53	9.4	9.0
Motormen ...	8.7	8.7	0.718	0.649	6.27	5.64	10.8	10.3
Pumpmen ...	9.3	9.2	0.626	0.550	5.84	5.06	12.7	12.3
Trackmen ...	8.4	8.3	0.705	0.635	5.92	5.26	10.8	10.4
Trappers (boys) ...	8.0	8.1	0.379	0.354	3.04	2.86	9.9	9.4
Other workers ...	8.7	8.6	0.775	0.721	6.71	6.18	11.3	10.7
Surface: Blacksmiths ...	8.8	8.8	0.743	0.678	6.56	5.96	11.9	11.3
Carpenters and tub (or tram) repairers ...	8.6	8.6	0.654	0.612	5.64	5.24	11.4	10.8
Engineers ...	9.0	8.7	0.762	0.711	6.83	6.21	13.3	12.8
Labourers ...	8.7	8.7	0.546	0.493	4.74	4.30	10.7	10.0
Other workers ...	8.9	8.9	0.604	0.583	5.41	5.18	12.1	11.1

The data for 1929, compared with the data for 1926, show that, in these occupations, there was little change in the average duration of shifts, whilst both hourly and shift earnings showed marked reductions in 1929, and the average number of shifts worked in a half-month pay period also showed a decline, indicating that employment in these occupations was not so good in 1929 as in 1926.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further increase in unemployment during November, due largely to seasonal causes. The greater part of the increase occurred in the building industry, public works contracting, brick, tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture, mining industries other than coal mining and slate quarrying, constructional engineering, the clothing trades, road transport, shipping, and dock and harbour services. There was also some decline in employment in the pottery, iron and steel, cotton, silk and artificial silk, jute, lace, and rubber industries. There was, however, some improvement in coal mining, coke oven and by-product works, glass bottle manufacture, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the motor vehicle industry.

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 25th November, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11.0, as compared with 10.4 at 21st October, 1929, and with 12.1 at 26th November, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 25th November, 1929, was 12.1, and for females, 7.9; at 21st October, 1929, the percentages were 11.5 and 7.5. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th November, 1929, was 8.8, as compared with 8.2 at 21st October. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th November, 1929, was approximately 1,323,000, of whom 1,018,000 were men and 241,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 28th October, 1929, it was 1,270,000, of whom 978,000 were men and 225,000 were women; and at 26th November, 1928, it was 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment showed an improvement. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 23rd November, 1929, was 942,901, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with October; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, was 5.07, as compared with 4.93 in October.

In the iron-mining industry employment was fairly good generally. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with October, 1929, but a decrease of 0.2 per cent. as compared with November, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment continued fairly good, and in the Weardale district, fair; in the Buxton area it was reported to be steady. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment was moderate, with some short-time working. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was bad. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At tin mines employment showed a slight decline, but was fairly good; at china clay quarries, also, there was a decline, and employment was only moderate.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment was moderate, and showed a further decline. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November, 1929, was 163, as compared with 166 at the end of October, 1929, and with 135 at the end of November, 1928.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, on the whole. In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 30th November, 399 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information was available, as compared with 364 in the week ended 26th October, 1929, and with 348 at the end of November, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture 107 mills were in operation in the week ended 30th November, as compared with 118 in the week ended 26th October, 1929, and with 131 at the end of November, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Other Metal Industries.—In engineering employment was still slack, and, on the whole, showed no change as compared with the previous month. The seasonal improvement in the motor vehicle section continued; employment at railway engineering works was again rather better; and there was a little improvement in marine engineering. Conditions in constructional engineering were bad, and showed a decline, and much short-time working continued in the textile machinery section. In electrical engineering employment continued fairly good. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment was still very bad, but showed an improvement in most districts as compared with the previous month.

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, file, cutlery, stove and grate, and nut and bolt trades; moderate in the wire manufacturing and needle and fishing tackle trades; and slack in the metallic bedstead, jewellery and plated ware, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry the depression continued in all sections. There was a slight decline during November among women workers, and in the Egyptian spinning section. Irregular short-time working was reported among spinners in most districts, and there was much under-employment among weavers, many of whom were working less than the normal number of looms.

In the wool textile industry employment showed little general change and continued slack both in the worsted and in the woollen sections of the industry; in the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the hosiery trade employment continued good; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a marked decline; in the lace trade it also showed a decline; in the linen trade an improvement was reported, but employment remained slack, on the whole; in jute manufacture it also continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a further improvement, but was still bad, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further seasonal decline and was slack, on the whole, with short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades seasonal slackness was experienced in most districts, but employment was good or fairly good at a few provincial centres. It was fairly good, on the whole, in the shirt and collar and corset trades; in felt hat manufacture employment showed a further decline and was slack. In the boot and shoe trades employment varied in different districts, but showed little change on the whole, slight declines in some centres being counterbalanced by slight improvements in others. Taking the country as a whole, employment was moderate to fair.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades employment showed a further seasonal decline, particularly in the painting and decorating sections; it was slack to moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and generally slack with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment declined with carpenters and masons, and was moderate at most centres; it declined also with bricklayers and slaters, and was generally slack. With plasterers and painters employment was very slack or bad in most districts; with plumbers it was moderate to fair; with tradesmen's labourers it was slack on the whole. In brick manufacture employment was adversely affected by bad weather, but was fairly good, generally. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment continued good; in sawmilling and with coachbuilders it was still moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good, though in a few districts there was a decline as compared with the previous month. With letterpress printers employment on the whole was fairly good and better than in October; in Liverpool and Leicester, however, it was reported as slack. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair in London, and generally good elsewhere. With lithographic printers employment generally continued good, and an improvement was reported at Liverpool and Manchester, though employment was still only moderate at the latter centre; in the bookbinding industry employment showed an improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry in North Staffordshire employment showed little change, although, with the completion of Christmas orders, there was a slight decline towards the end of the month. In the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware sections employment was good; in the decorated earthenware section it was very fair. In glass bottle manufacture employment showed an improvement, but was still bad; in other sections a slight decline was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—Agricultural operations in England and Wales during the latter part of the month were retarded or prevented by heavy rainfall, but owing to the forward condition of field work at the end of October, no serious arrears have resulted from the hindrance. The supply of labour was sufficient to meet the demand. In Scotland the supply of both regular and casual workers was generally ample for requirements. With fishermen employment was hindered by bad weather.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment was still slack generally; with seamen it was quiet to moderate on the whole; the number of engagements was considerably 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 November are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

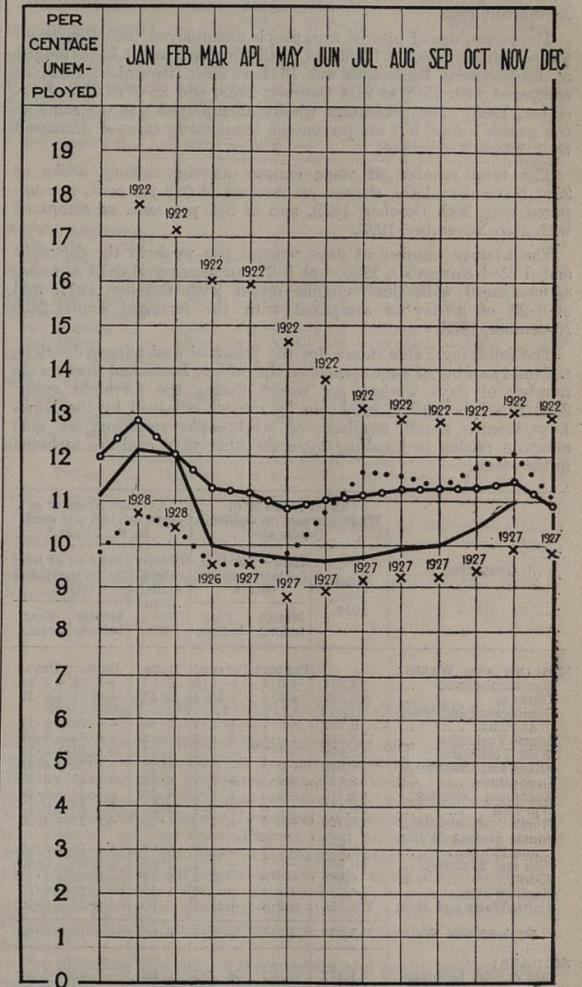
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

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

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



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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for November, 1929.	November, 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines		Days.	Days.
Coal Mining	942,901	5.07	5.07	+ 0.14	+ 0.22
Iron "	9,296	5.70	5.70	- 0.17	+ 0.32
Shale "	2,555	6.00	6.00	+ 0.04	+ 0.08
		Furnaces in Blast.		Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ... ..	...	...	...	- 5	+ 28
		Mills working.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	...	...	+ 24	+ 27
		Shifts Worked (one week).		Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel	66,344	361,691	361,691	- 4.6	- 1.6

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles:—						
Cotton	79,476	- 0.0	- 0.9	138,060	- 1.9	- 6.8*
Woollen	58,645	+ 0.4	- 1.4	119,737	+ 0.5	- 0.6*
Worsted	82,288	+ 0.3	- 2.8	157,211	+ 0.3	- 1.6*
Carpet	10,657	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	19,780	- 0.2	+ 2.4
Boot and Shoe	63,626	- 0.1	+ 2.6	142,149	- 1.5	+ 9.7
Pottery	11,314	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	21,876	- 0.8	+ 2.2
Brick	10,523	- 1.8	+ 7.2	27,240	- 4.7	+ 8.0

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th November, 1929, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 25th November, 1929.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,214,430	7.3	3.1	5.9	+ 0.5	- 0.2
South-Eastern	894,200	7.0	5.2	6.6	+ 1.1	+ 0.3
South-Western	839,530	10.1	5.9	9.2	+ 1.0	- 0.1
Midlands	1,793,090	9.4	7.4	8.8	...	- 1.7
North-Eastern	1,985,670	15.0	10.6	14.0	+ 0.6	- 3.5
North-Western	2,119,500	15.0	12.4	14.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
Scotland	1,270,390	14.2	8.4	12.5	+ 0.9	- 0.6
Wales	583,190	21.8	11.2	20.8	+ 1.1	- 0.6
Northern Ireland	258,400	17.9	11.0	15.2	+ 0.4	- 2.9
Special Schemes	135,600	2.3	0.5	1.8	...	+ 0.2
TOTAL	12,094,000	12.1	7.9	11.0	+ 0.6	- 1.1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from November, 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:—

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.			
1928						1928	
26 November	13.7	8.0	9.2	2.9	12.1	26 Nov.	1,439,000
17 December	12.5	7.4	9.0	2.1	11.1	17 Dec.	1,312,000
1929						1929	
21 January	13.6	8.3	9.7	2.5	12.2	28 Jan.	1,434,000
25 February	13.7	7.7	9.6	2.5	12.1	25 Feb.	1,430,000
25 March	11.2	6.7	8.3	1.7	10.0	25 Mar.	1,168,000
22 April	11.0	6.7	7.8	2.0	9.8	29 Apr.	1,198,000
27 May	10.9	6.6	7.5	2.2	9.7	27 May	1,165,000
24 June	10.8	6.6	7.3	2.3	9.6	1 July	1,176,000
22 July	10.8	6.9	7.3	2.4	9.7	29 July	1,188,000
26 August	10.9	7.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	26 Aug.	1,190,000
23 September	11.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	10.0	30 Sept.	1,217,000
21 October	11.5	7.5	8.2	2.2	10.4	28 Oct.	1,270,000
25 November	12.1	7.9	8.8	2.2	11.0	25 Nov.	1,323,000

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

NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Division.	Total.				Per-centage of Numbers Insured* at July, 1929.	
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.		
London	1,360	5,147	3,129	4,877	14,513	0.66
South-Eastern	1,178	2,348	1,075	1,861	6,462	0.72
South-Western	785	2,143	631	1,583	5,142	0.61
Midlands	844	4,116	1,142	3,481	9,583	0.53
North-Eastern	998	4,500	1,022	2,929	9,449	0.48
North-Western	989	4,136	951	3,759	9,835	0.46
Scotland	740	2,905	796	2,199	6,640	0.52
Wales	498	1,651	329	549	3,027	0.52
GREAT BRITAIN	7,392	26,946	9,075	21,238	64,651	0.55

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

* Aged 16-64 (inclusive).

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and was considerably better than in November, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 14.3 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 15.5 at 21st October, 1929, and 25.3 at 26th November, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed was the same as the month before, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 1.2 from 4.6 to 3.4.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd November, 1929, showed an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 26th October, 1929, and of 5.2 per cent. as compared with 24th November, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, was 5.07, an increase of 0.14 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, and of 0.22 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th November, 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 23rd November, 1929, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:					
Northumberland ...	48,977	+0.4	5.53	+0.05	+0.24
Durham ...	140,992	+0.6	5.37	+0.01	+0.39
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,791	+0.7	5.28	-0.24	+0.24
South Yorkshire ...	118,266	+0.6	4.92	+0.02	-0.09
West Yorkshire ...	52,598	+1.1	4.29	+0.22	+0.16
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	76,052	-0.3	4.35	+0.22	+0.35
Derbyshire ...	55,487	+0.3	4.42	+0.37	+0.23
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	60,771	+1.2	4.30	+0.30	+0.15
Warwick ...	16,919	+0.8	5.29	+0.15	+0.12
North Staffordshire ...	28,766	+0.8	4.75	+0.17	+0.66
South Staffordshire, Worcester and Salop ...	30,976	-0.1	4.77	+0.38	+0.22
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,362	-0.1	5.09	+0.06	+0.62
Kent ...	4,596	+0.8	5.41	-0.03	+1.73
North Wales ...	14,730	+0.6	5.35	-0.22	+0.37
South Wales and Monmouth ...	174,254	+0.4	5.50	+0.17	+0.15
England and Wales	843,537	+0.5	5.00	+0.14	+0.23
SCOTLAND:					
Mid & East Lothians ...	13,272	+0.7	5.63	-0.03	+0.07
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,461	-0.1	5.57	+0.22	+0.06
Rest of Scotland ...	62,631	+1.0	5.77	+0.13	+0.19
Scotland ...	99,364	+0.7	5.70	+0.12	+0.14
GREAT BRITAIN ...	942,901	+0.5	5.07	+0.14	+0.22

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, was 0.72 of a day per week, of which 0.67 of a day was due to want of trade and to transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 26th October, 1929, were 0.85 of a day per week, of which 0.80 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, were 0.95 of a day per week and 0.90 of a day per week. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 23rd November, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 20,981,100 tons, as compared with 20,612,700 tons in the four weeks ended 26th October, 1929, and 19,213,300 tons in the four weeks ended 24th November, 1928.

* 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.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 25th November, 1929, and the increases or decreases as compared with 21st October, 1929, and 26th November, 1928, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 25th November, 1929.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
	Numbers.		Percentages.		Month before.	Year before.	
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.			
Great Britain ...	116,873	36,688	10.9	3.4	14.3	-1.2	-11.0
England and Wales ...	101,813	35,748	10.7	3.7	14.4	-1.3	-11.7
Scotland ...	15,060	940	12.4	0.7	13.1	-0.1	-6.3
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	5,224	123	9.9	0.3	10.2	-0.3	-7.6
Durham ...	16,016	453	10.4	0.3	10.7	-0.7	-11.3
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,759	440	14.8	3.7	18.5	-1.0	-7.4
Yorkshire ...	13,501	10,022	7.4	5.4	12.8	-0.7	-14.4
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	10,800	6,319	12.0	7.0	19.0	-6.0	-12.8
Derbyshire ...	2,764	3,003	4.5	4.9	9.4	-4.2	-8.4
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	3,261	2,511	4.8	3.8	8.6	-3.9	-3.1
Warwickshire ...	766	53	5.6	0.4	6.0	-0.1	-3.9
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	5,444	3,950	7.7	5.5	13.2	+0.1	-10.3
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,567	786	12.3	6.2	18.5	+4.2	-9.9
Kent ...	149	1	3.4	0.0	3.4	+0.9	-4.8
Wales and Monmouth ...	39,528	8,042	17.1	3.5	20.6	...	-14.6
ENGLAND AND WALES, Durham and Cleveland, Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	95	43	45	31	-2	+12	
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	43	12	12	11	...	+1	
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ...	31	11	11	9	...	+2	
Lincolnshire ...	56	30	30	27	...	+3	
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	25	17	18	14	-1	+3	
South Wales and Monmouth ...	48	13	13	14	...	-1	
...	23	8	8	6	...	+2	
Total, England and Wales	321	134	137	112	-3	+22	
SCOTLAND ...	89	29	29	23	...	+6	
Total ...	410	163	166	135	-3	+28	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 7,176,500 tons in November, 1929, as compared with 7,714,500 tons in October, 1929, and with 6,266,100 tons in November, 1928.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a decline, but was fairly good on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.9 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 4.8 at 21st October, 1929, and 14.8 at 26th November, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
				Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	4,415	-2.6	5.52	-0.29	+0.76
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,243	-0.7	5.94	-0.06	-0.06
Other Districts ...	1,638	+2.8	5.74	-0.07	+0.23
ALL DISTRICTS	9,296	-1.1	5.70	-0.17	+0.32

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd November, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,555, showing an increase of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with November, 1928. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 6.00 in November, 1929, as compared with 5.96 in October, 1929, and 5.92 in November 1928.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

Employment during November was moderate, and showed a further decline. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.2 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 10.3 at 21st October, 1929, and with 17.7 at 26th November, 1928.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 163 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, compared with 166 at the end of October, and 135 at the end of November, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,347 workpeople at the end of November, showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. compared with October, but an increase of 13.8 per cent. compared with November, 1928.

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

District.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Nov., 1929, on a	
		Nov., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES, Durham and Cleveland, Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	95	43	45	31	-2	+12
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	43	12	12	11	...	+1
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ...	31	11	11	9	...	+2
Lincolnshire ...	56	30	30	27	...	+3
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	25	17	18	14	-1	+3
South Wales and Monmouth ...	48	13	13	14	...	-1
...	23	8	8	6	...	+2
Total, England and Wales	321	134	137	112	-3	+22
SCOTLAND ...	89	29	29	23	...	+6
Total ...	410	163	166	135	-3	+28

The production of pig iron in November amounted to 631,400 tons, as compared with 688,700 tons in October, and 544,400 tons in November, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 30th November, 1929, 399 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 364 in the week ended 26th October, and with 348 at the end of November, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th November, 1929, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.4, as compared with 27.3 at 21st October, 1929, and with 29.7 at 26th November, 1928.

In steel sheet manufacture 107 mills were in operation in the week ended 30th November, as compared with 118 in the week ended 26th October, and with 131 at the end of November, 1928.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open		Number of Mills in Operation		
	Week ended 30th Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 30th Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
				Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	71	+4	399	+35	+51
Steel Sheet	11	-2	107	-11	-24
TOTAL ...	82	+2	506	+24	+27

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1929, amounted to 102,143 tons, or 12,601 tons less than in October, 1929, and 12,923 tons less than in November, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during November remained bad on the whole; it showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.9 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 20.0 at 21st October, 1929, and 22.6 at 26th November, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 66,344 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November, 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) decreased by 4.6 per cent. as compared with October, 1929, and 1.6 per cent. as compared with November, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.5 in November, 1929, as compared with 5.5 in October, 1929, and 5.4 in November, 1928.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month before.	Year before.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,735	-2.4	45,306	-2.3	+9.0	
Puddling Forges ...	1,627	-21.1	7,198	-25.6	+3.6	
Bolling Mills ...	23,933	-7.0	122,038	-8.9	-2.5	
Forging & Pressing ...	2,547	-3.9	13,557	-1.5	-23.1	
Founding ...	8,206	+1.0	45,957	+2.4	-1.0	
Other Departments	8,275	+0.1	47,139	-0.2	-4.8	
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	14,021	-2.8	80,496	-3.5	+0.3	
TOTAL ...	66,344	-4.1	361,691	-4.6	-1.6	
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	14,582	-5.8	81,402	-6.6	-0.7	
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,789	+1.6	101,050	+1.7	+2.2	
Leeds and District	385	+19.2	1,820	+15.5	-75.7	
Cumberland, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	5,225	-11.1	26,808	-12.7	-13.1	
Staffordshire ...	4,836	-2.6	27,054	-0.5	+2.6	
Other Counties	3,600	-3.4	20,420	-4.0	+9.6	
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,985	-8.2	38,180	-9.1	-7.5	
Total, England and Wales ...	54,402	-3.7	296,734	-4.1	-2.9	
Scotland ...	11,942	-5.9	64,957	-7.1	+4.8	
TOTAL ...	66,344	-4.1	361,691	-4.6	-1.6	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 815,000 tons in November, 1929, as compared with 889,800 tons in October, 1929, and 762,500 tons in November, 1928.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad during November, but showed an improvement in most districts compared with the previous month. The most noticeable improvement was in Wales (where the percentage unemployed fell from 41.9 to 32.1) and in the South-Western and North-Eastern Divisions. In Scotland a slight decline was shown. In the South-Eastern and South-Western divisions employment remained fair. The dispute which had affected employment at Belfast for several months came to an end in November.

Compared with a year ago there was some improvement in most districts. By far the greatest improvement was on the North-East Coast; substantial improvement was also shown in Wales and in Scotland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th November, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with 21st October, 1929, and with 26th November, 1928:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th Nov., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 25th Nov., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,207	-39	-246	20.5	-0.3	-4.1
South-Eastern ...	653	-10	155	9.0	-0.1	-2.1
South-Western ...	2,439	-744	7	11.4	-3.5	...
Midlands ...	92	+13	8	30.7	+4.4	+5.1
North-Eastern ...	16,879	-842	-12,475	28.0		

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during November was still slack and, taken as a whole, showed no change as compared with the previous month. The seasonal improvement in the motor vehicle section continued; employment at railway engineering works was again rather better; and there was a little improvement in marine engineering. Conditions in constructional engineering were bad and showed a decline, and much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery section. In electrical engineering employment continued fairly good.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th November, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 25th November, 1929.							Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.		
									Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,283	305	55	152	1,843	5,638	+ 361	- 276		
South-Eastern ...	2,056	122	115	77	1,357	3,727	+ 274	- 223		
South-Western ...	1,562	113	456	75	1,273	3,479	- 203	- 334		
Midlands ...	5,841	832	45	62	8,431	15,901	- 1,745	- 228		
North-Eastern ...	17,604	554	2,526	868	1,179	22,731	+ 1,266	- 1,887		
North-Western ...	19,791	1,231	108	340	2,095	23,565	- 602	- 330		
Scotland ...	7,867	339	1,814	1,007	1,222	12,249	+ 517	- 520		
Wales ...	1,049	19	6	164	261	1,499	+ 282	+ 16		
Northern Ireland ...	933	8	610	8	246	1,805	- 92	- 45		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	59,986	3,583	5,735	3,383	17,907	90,594	+ 58	- 3,627		

Percentage Unemployed at 25th November, 1929.

Division.	Percentage Unemployed at 25th November, 1929.							Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.		
									Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3.9	2.3	7.9	4.3	4.6	4.0	+ 0.3	- 0.4		
South-Eastern ...	4.4	1.6	4.8	12.2	4.9	4.4	+ 0.4	- 0.3		
South-Western ...	4.4	3.5	7.2	11.9	4.6	4.8	- 0.2	- 0.6		
Midlands ...	6.7	3.2	3.0	10.5	8.5	7.1	+ 0.8	- 0.3		
North-Eastern ...	15.1	7.0	12.1	11.1	8.4	13.6	+ 0.8	- 1.2		
North-Western ...	15.4	5.9	10.9	11.6	9.8	13.5	- 0.3	- 0.4		
Scotland ...	10.4	12.7	9.1	18.8	11.2	10.7	+ 0.5	- 0.7		
Wales ...	18.7	4.8	4.0	23.8	11.7	16.5	+ 3.1	+ 2.0		
Northern Ireland ...	13.4	1.7	11.2	13.3	11.3	12.0	- 0.6	- 0.9		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	10.2	4.2	9.8	12.0	7.3	9.0	-	- 0.6		
<i> Ditto, Oct., 1929</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>		
<i> Ditto, Nov., 1928</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>16.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>		

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad and showed a decline. In Yorkshire it was very moderate and showed a falling off, while conditions in the textile machinery section remained bad. In Lincolnshire employment declined to slack.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment remained bad on the whole, though some improvement was experienced. Conditions on textile machinery work were still bad; but there was some improvement in the locomotive and motor vehicle sections, while on electrical work employment remained fair.

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

In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued good, though again showing a slight decline; in electrical engineering conditions remained very good. In the South-Western Counties employment was fairly good and showed an improvement in the motor vehicle section, while conditions on electrical work were good.

In Scotland there was a decline in all sections, and employment was bad. In Wales employment declined and was very bad. In Northern Ireland it was bad but showed a slight improvement.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DEPRESSION continued in all sections of the industry. There was a slight decline during November among women workers and in the Egyptian spinning section. Irregular short-time working was reported among spinners in most districts, and there was much under-employment among weavers, many of whom were working less than the normal number of looms.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.3 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 12.2 at 21st October, 1929, and with 12.6 at 26th November, 1928.

At Ashton-under-Lyne the improvement reported last month in the weaving section continued; the spinning section was depressed, and showed a slight decline. At Stockport much short-time was reported. At Stalybridge there was a decline, and employment was bad. At Hyde employment generally showed little change, and was fairly good in the weaving department. At Oldham the improvement reported last month was maintained,

but employment continued bad both with spinners and with weavers. During the year the number of workpeople employed in the spinning section has declined by about 4 per cent. owing to mills closing down indefinitely. At Shaw there was little change in the American spinning section; in the Egyptian spinning section very few spindles were stopped. Depression continued at Chadderton, Failsworth, and Farnworth. At Bolton there was an increase in the number of wholly unemployed workers, and employment was described as bad or poor in all the principal departments; employment in the quilt manufacturing section continued very quiet. At Leigh irregular short time was worked to an increased extent. At Bury a slight improvement was reported in the employment of women, but the general position was poor. At Rochdale the improvement was maintained.

At Preston unemployment increased. There was a good deal of short time working, and many irregular stoppages; the depression has now extended to the production of "fancy" cloths, in which employment had been relatively good. At Chorley employment was poor generally, though fair with spinners.

At Blackburn the position continued to be very unsatisfactory; periods of unemployment were more prolonged, and short time working was more extensive. At Accrington there was no material improvement on the manufacturing side, although employment was fairly good with weavers of lighter fabrics. At Darwen six mills were closed and about 10,000 looms were idle; workers in the preparatory processes were working very irregular time. At Burnley a slight decrease in the amount of under-employment was reported, full employment being provided for some weavers who for long periods had had less than their full complement of looms. At Nelson there was a large amount of under-employment and it was reported that about 14,000 looms were idle. At Colne the position was also unsatisfactory. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued bad, with much under-employment.

In Yorkshire employment showed little change, and was generally bad, especially in the American section. At Hebden Bridge employment was good. At Todmorden there was a considerable amount of under-employment. Short time was still prevalent at Halifax, Huddersfield, and Sowerby Bridge.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*		
Preparing ...	11,040	- 0.3	- 0.6	17,603	- 1.2	- 6.6		
Spinning ...	21,074	- 0.1	- 2.2	34,187	- 2.5	- 9.2		
Weaving ...	33,449	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	56,526	- 2.3	- 3.7		
Other ...	7,765	- 1.0	- 2.4	18,102	- 1.4	- 7.5		
Not Specified ...	6,148	+ 0.8	- 3.3	11,542	- 0.5	- 11.8		
TOTAL ...	79,476	- 0.0	- 0.9	138,060	- 1.9	- 6.8		
DISTRICTS.	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Per cent.	Per cent.
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*		
Ashton ...	2,653	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	4,664	- 0.6	- 6.3		
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	9,019	- 1.3	- 2.4	15,051	- 1.1	- 9.7		
Oldham ...	9,921	+ 1.3	- 0.0	18,519	+ 0.9	- 4.4		
Bolton and Leigh ...	13,644	- 0.6	+ 2.6	22,140	- 2.7	- 5.1		
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	6,178	- 0.5	- 4.7	10,793	- 3.2	- 9.2		
Manchester ...	4,698	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	7,509	- 1.1	- 2.6		
Preston and Chorley ...	5,870	+ 0.5	- 2.8	9,833	- 4.2	- 9.5		
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	7,307	+ 0.3	- 2.5	13,206	+ 0.3	- 7.3		
Burnley and Padiham ...	5,567	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	11,257	+ 0.6	- 1.0		
Colne and Nelson ...	4,859	- 1.9	- 0.8	10,462	- 7.4	- 7.9		
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,060	- 0.4	- 0.9	4,087	- 8.9	- 14.2		
Yorkshire Towns ...	4,308	+ 1.6	- 3.1	7,097	- 0.2	- 9.0		
Other Districts ...	2,392	- 0.7	- 3.7	3,442	- 2.1	- 10.7		
TOTAL ...	79,476	- 0.0	- 0.9	138,060	- 1.9	- 6.8		

Returns from firms employing over 74,500 operatives in the week ended 23rd November showed that 11½ 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 25th November, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th November, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	834	4,558	5,392	502	3,707	4,209	9,601
Spinning ...	4,730	3,805	8,535	4,440	3,864	8,304	16,839
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	790	3,657	4,447	1,268	7,795	9,063	13,510
Weaving ...	2,537	7,866	10,403	1,611	4,998	6,609	17,012
Other Processes ...	571	194	765	205	249	454	1,219
Total ...	9,462	20,080	29,542	8,026	20,613	28,639	58,181

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

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st October, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 21	- 25	- 46	- 58	+ 464	+ 406	+ 360
Spinning ...	+ 201	+ 51	+ 252	+ 502	+ 290	+ 792	+ 1,044
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 84	+ 60	+ 144	+ 350	+ 1,219	+ 1,569	+ 1,713
Weaving ...	- 23	+ 355	+ 332	+ 458	- 65	+ 393	+ 725
Other Processes ...	+ 62	...	+ 62	- 36	- 230	- 266	- 204
Total ...	+ 303	+ 441	+ 744	+ 1,216	+ 1,678	+ 2,894	+ 3,638

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 187,327,400 lbs. in November, 1929, compared with 126,704,000 lbs. in October, 1929, and with 210,476,300 lbs. in November, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,469,200 lbs. in November, 1929, compared with 13,541,000 lbs. in October, 1929, and with 15,430,500 lbs. in November, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 283,983,500 square yards as compared with 265,793,400 square yards in the previous month and with 331,395,400 square yards in November, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING November employment showed little general change, and continued slack both in the worsted and in the woollen sections of the industry. Compared with a year ago there was no decided change. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good, and was slightly better than a year ago.

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 15.0 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 15.6 at 21st October, 1929, and with 14.0 at 26th November, 1928.

Worsted Section.—Employment in this section continued slack, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. At Bradford employment showed no improvement, and was slack. At Huddersfield most of the firms were working full time, and some a little overtime, particularly those engaged in the fine cloth trade; but there was a slight decline, on the whole, as compared with October. At Keighley there was some improvement with women workers, but short time was worked by some firms. At Halifax worsted spinners were well employed. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd November showed that about 26½ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing about 11 hours each, on the average; the amount of overtime recorded in all the departments was small.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments the position showed little change, and there was still much idle machinery in all sections. Merino combers were the best employed; but in the carding crossbreds section particularly, the position remained very bad. In the week ended 23rd November about 38 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, 15½ hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning section there was a slight improvement, on the whole. According to the employers' returns, about 24 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing on an average about 10½ hours each during the week ended 23rd November.

In worsted weaving employment continued bad. According to the employers' returns, about 25½ per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 9½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 23rd November.

Woollen Section.—In this section the general position showed little change. Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd November indicated that about 26 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 31 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on an average, between 9 and 10 hours each in both departments.* About 16 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 9 hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole, 26 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 9½ hours each in short time;* about 8 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 7½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was described as fair; short-time working was still fairly widespread, but the time lost was not, as a rule, very great. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment continued poor; the number of short-time workers increased. Under-employment per-

* 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.

sisted in the Leeds and Wakefield areas, but some slight improvement was reported at Stanningley.

With flannel manufacturers in the Rochdale and Milnrow districts, employment was reported as fair, and rather better than a month earlier. In the Stockport district employment with woollen workers continued good.

In Wales employment on the whole was good, and somewhat better than in the previous month.

In Scotland employment on the whole showed little change; some firms were not keeping the whole of their machinery running. In the tweed mills at Galashiels there was still a considerable amount of short-time working; employment continued fairly good at Dumfries; in Ayrshire tweed and blanket weavers were busy. At Alloa employment was good; there was a shortage of girls and women workers in this district.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fairly good. At Kidderminster the position was fair, and slightly better than in October; while in Yorkshire it was fairly good on the whole, though there was an increase in short-time working at Halifax. In Scotland it was good in all the principal centres. About 12 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 23rd November; little overtime was worked.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)*
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,493	- 1.2	91.0	26,513	- 1.1	83.6
Spinning ...	38,340	+ 0.4	94.0	60,388	+ 1.6	94.5
Weaving ...	19,475	+ 0.5	95.5	39,988	- 0.1	99.7
Other Depts. ...	11,147	+ 0.9	101.9	26,781	+ 0.1	96.0
Not specified ...	1,833	- 0.1	95.6	3,541	- 3.4	95.7
Total—Worsted	82,288	+ 0.3	94.9	157,211	+ 0.3	94.3
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,114	- 0.2	87.9	2,615	+ 0.0	98.4
Spinning ...	13,169	+ 0.5	94.2	28,107	+ 0.4	100.7
Weaving ...	24,363	+ 0.7	101.9	44,365	+ 0.5	107.1
Other Depts. ...	17,116	+ 0.0	96.0	38,427	+ 0.8	99.8
Not specified ...	2,883	+ 0.5	97.0	6,223	- 0.5	111.9
Total—Woollen						

returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 26th October, 1929:—

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION:					
Bradford ...	- 1.5	+ 0.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
Huddersfield ...	- 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Halifax ...	+ 5.5	- 1.8	- 0.9	+ 3.8	- 0.9
Leeds ...	—	+ 0.8	- 0.1	- 1.2	+ 0.9
Keighley ...	- 0.9	+ 1.5	- 0.1	+ 8.7	+ 1.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	- 0.2	—	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Total, West Riding ...	- 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	+ 0.2
Woolen Section:					
West of England and Midlands ...	- 4.8	- 0.3	+ 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Lancashire ...	—	- 0.7	—	—	- 0.3
Scotland ...	- 7.3	+ 7.8	—	+ 1.6	+ 4.3
TOTAL ...	- 1.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 0.3

Department.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WOOLEN SECTION:					
Huddersfield ...	+ 0.4	- 0.4	+ 1.	+ 0.2	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.2	
Leeds ...	- 0.3	+ 1.3	- 1.1	+ 0.3	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 4.7	+ 0.3	- 0.7	+ 1.5	
Bradford ...	+ 4.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	
Lancashire ...	+ 1.3	+ 0.9	- 2.1	- 0.1	
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 0.9	+ 0.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4	
Scotland ...	- 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	
Wales ...	—	- 3.0	- 3.1	- 2.2	
TOTAL ...	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.0	+ 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 25th November, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th November, 1929.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	327	5	332	661	3	664	996
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	397	300	697	675	501	1,176	1,873
Wool Combing ...	261	365	626	948	909	1,857	2,483
Wool Carding ...	486	132	618	856	138	994	1,612
Woolen Spinning ...	367	132	499	361	142	503	1,002
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	448	2,108	2,556	294	2,089	2,383	4,939
Wool Winding and Warping ...	93	24	117	170	73	243	360
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	62	231	293	171	673	844	1,137
Woolen Weaving ...	117	452	569	92	2,209	2,301	2,870
Worsted Weaving ...	124	480	604	109	1,448	1,557	2,161
Other Processes ...	815	103	918	801	173	974	1,892
Total ...	3,497	4,332	7,829	5,138	8,358	13,496	21,325

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st October, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 45	- 2	+ 43	+ 149	+ 2	+ 151	+ 194
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 18	+ 57	+ 75	+ 85	+ 118	+ 203	+ 278
Wool Combing ...	+ 86	+ 60	+ 146	+ 95	+ 117	+ 212	+ 358
Wool Carding ...	+ 22	+ 30	+ 52	+ 129	+ 2	+ 131	+ 185
Woolen Spinning ...	+ 17	+ 18	+ 35	+ 49	- 11	+ 38	+ 75
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 40	- 45	- 5	- 94	- 230	- 324	- 329
Wool Winding and Warping ...	+ 11	+ 7	+ 18	- 15	- 13	- 28	- 10
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 16	- 53	- 37	+ 7	+ 3	+ 10	- 27
Woolen Weaving ...	+ 18	+ 12	+ 30	- 51	+ 38	- 13	+ 17
Worsted Weaving ...	- 24	- 213	- 237	+ 5	- 60	- 55	- 292
Other Processes ...	+ 25	- 4	+ 21	+ 91	- 37	+ 54	+ 75
Total ...	+ 274	- 133	+ 141	+ 450	- 71	+ 379	+ 520

The imports of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 48,724,500 lbs., while re-exports amounted to 13,363,700 lbs. in November, 1929, compared with 21,997,400 lbs. and 25,199,600 lbs. respectively in October, 1929, and 34,463,500 lbs. and 19,550,400 lbs. in November, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,123,500 lbs., compared with 4,548,800 lbs. in October, 1929, and with 4,074,100 lbs. in November, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 10,815,000 square yards, compared with 11,104,800 square yards in October, 1929, and 12,491,800 square yards in November, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 62,955 pairs, 86,285 pairs and 71,196 pairs in November, 1929, October, 1929, and November, 1928.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT during November varied in different districts, but showed little change on the whole, slight declines in some districts being counterbalanced by slight improvements at other centres. Taking the country as a whole, employment was moderate to fair, and better than in November, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.0 at 25th November, as compared with 11.2 at 21st October, and with 16.1 at 26th November, 1928.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:—						
London ...	2,526	- 1.1	+ 3.8	5,669	- 2.7	+ 2.9
Leicester ...	10,451	+ 0.5	+ 3.0	24,886	- 2.8	+ 5.6
Leicester Country District ...	3,544	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	8,608	+ 0.2	+ 6.6
Northampton ...	8,273	- 2.0	- 0.9	19,576	- 3.4	+ 15.5
Higham, Rushden and District ...	5,742	- 0.3	+ 4.7	13,340	- 1.1	+ 10.6
Kettering and District ...	5,472	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	12,959	+ 0.2	+ 9.1
Rest of Northants ...	2,173	+ 0.6	+ 2.5	4,296	- 8.9	+ 7.7
Stafford and District ...	2,473	- 0.9	- 2.1	4,421	+ 3.4	+ 8.1
Norwich and District ...	6,086	+ 3.1	+ 15.3	12,220	+ 6.3	+ 23.0
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	2,025	- 1.9	- 0.7	3,976	- 4.0	+ 11.3
Leeds and District ...	1,937	+ 0.9	+ 1.5	4,544	+ 0.9	+ 10.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	5,382	- 2.5	+ 1.8	10,845	- 4.9	+ 8.4
Birmingham and District ...	1,245	- 1.1	- 0.1	2,335	- 0.3	- 2.5
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,953	+ 0.8	+ 2.0	9,162	- 0.5	+ 13.1
England and Wales ...	61,282	- 0.2	+ 2.9	136,837	- 1.6	+ 10.1
Scotland ...	2,344	+ 0.3	- 6.1	5,312	+ 1.0	- 1.0
Great Britain ...	63,626	- 0.1	+ 2.6	142,149	- 1.5	+ 9.7

Returns from firms employing about 61,900 workpeople in the week ended 23rd November indicated that nearly 37 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 10½ hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

Employment in London showed a slight decline, but continued fair on the whole. At Leicester there was little change, and employment was moderate; about 46 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd November, losing, on the average, about 12½ hours each. There was a further slight improvement in the Leicestershire country district, and employment was fair. At Northampton there was a decline, and employment was only moderate; about 45 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd November, losing nearly 9½ hours each on the average. There was little change in the Higham and Rushden district, and employment was generally only moderate, though some firms were well employed. At Kettering employment continued fair, but a number of male workers remained wholly unemployed. In the Wellingborough district the improvement previously reported was maintained, but employment was only quiet at most establishments. There was a slight decline at Raunds. At Stafford employment declined and was very slack at most establishments; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd November, losing over 15 hours each on the average. At Norwich there was a distinct improvement, some factories working full time; a considerable number of workers continued to be totally unemployed, and there was still some short time working; but the position was much better than in November, 1928.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a slight decline, and employment was moderate; some firms, however, particularly those making light footwear, were well employed; and employment was better than in November of last year. There was a further slight improvement in the heavy boot trade at Leeds; in other branches, employment was poor. In the slipper trade at Rawtenstall there was a decline, and employment was unusually quiet for the time of year; but employment was fairly good at Bury and at Preston.

In Scotland there was a slight improvement at Glasgow and at Kilmarnock, and employment was reported as fair in the former district and as very good in the latter; it was reported as fair at Edinburgh and as good at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 25th November, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th November, 1929.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	126	37	163	64	7	71	234
Rough Stuff Department ...	354	21	375	210	8	218	593
Clicking Department ...	640	11	651	864	6	870	1,521
Closing Department ...	22	787	809	8	1,112	1,120	1,929
Making Department ...	1,608	21	1,629	1,090	31	1,121	2,750
Finishing Department ...	1,127	441	1,568	687	181	868	2,436
Slipper Making ...	303	114	417	539	361	900	1,317
Clog Making ...	11	1	12	1	—	1	13
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	484	4	488	43	—	43	531
TOTAL ...	4,675	1,437	6,112	3,506	1,706	5,212	11,324

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 21st October, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	+ 34	+ 1	+ 35	- 11	+ 1	- 10	+ 25
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 14	+ 5	+ 19	- 1	- 8	- 9	+ 10
Clicking Department ...	- 53	- 3	- 56	+ 94	+ 1	+ 95	+ 39
Closing Department ...	+ 8	- 18	- 10	+ 1	+ 105	+ 106	+ 96
Making Department ...	- 112	- 1	- 113	- 138	+ 7	- 131	- 244
Finishing Department ...	- 9	- 37	- 46	+ 40	- 23	+ 17	- 29
Slipper Making ...	+ 11	- 5	+ 6	+ 167	+ 96	+ 263	+ 269
Clog Making ...	- 5	+ 1	+ 4	+ 1	- 1	—	- 4
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 41	+ 3	+ 44	+ 30	—	+ 30	+ 74
TOTAL ...	- 71	- 54	- 125	+ 183	+ 178	+ 361	+ 236

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1929, amounted to 139,445 dozen pairs, or 17,077 dozen pairs less than in October, 1929, but 27,608 dozen pairs more than in November, 1928.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November was adversely affected by bad weather, but was fairly good, generally. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 11.7 at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 10.2 at 21st October, 1929, and 13.6 at 26th November, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 23rd Nov., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire...	1,829	- 6.2	+ 0.4	4,276	- 7.4	+ 2.1
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,777	- 0.8	+ 9.3	18,570	- 3.3	+ 10.7
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,737	- 1.0	+ 8.3	3,945	- 8.3	+ 4.9
Scotland ...	180	+ 1.1	- 4.3	449	—	- 6.7
TOTAL ...	10,523	- 1.8	+ 7.2	27,240	- 4.7	+ 8.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,844 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 6½ per cent. were working on an average about 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd November, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further seasonal decline, particularly in the painting and decorating section; it was slack to moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. Employment was reported as fairly good or good at a few centres, however, including Coventry, Southend and the West Middlesex and North-West Surrey district. Unfavourable weather conditions hampered outside work and caused considerable short-time working. As compared with November, 1928, employment was a little worse.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with carpenters and masons and was moderate at most centres; it also declined with bricklayers and, to a smaller extent, with slaters,

and was generally slack with these classes. Employment declined sharply with plasterers and painters and was very slack or bad in most districts; it was moderate to fair with plumbers, and slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with November, 1928, employment was worse with all skilled classes, except plumbers, with whom it was somewhat better; it showed little change with unskilled workers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 25th November, 1929, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the previous month and with November, 1928:—

Occupations.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 25th Nov., 1929.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	126,710	13,361	531	10.5	+ 2.7	+ 2.3
Bricklayers ...	75,620	9,201	483	12.2	+ 2.6	+ 3.5
Masons ...	22,510	2,372	198	10.5	+ 3.0	+ 0.7
Slaters ...	6,410	803	53	12.5	+ 1.0	+ 3.7
Plasterers ...	24,400	4,176	255	17.1	+ 6.4	+ 5.6
Painters ...	108,140	26,515	841	24.5	+ 8.9	+ 0.9
Plumbers ...	33,400	2,800	139	8.4	+ 0.7	- 1.2
Labourers to above ...	249,360	41,252	1,494	16.5		

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good in the paper-making industry during November, though in a few districts there was a decline compared with the previous month.

With letterpress printers employment on the whole was fairly good, and better than in October; the principal exceptions were at Liverpool, where employment was reported as slack though better than in the previous month, and Leicester, where there was a decline and employment was slack. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was fair in London and generally good elsewhere, overtime being worked at some centres; a decline on the previous month was reported in London.

Employment generally continued good with lithographic printers; there was an improvement, compared with the previous month, at Liverpool and Manchester, though employment was only moderate at the latter centre. With lithographic artists employment was fair, but not so good as previously, in London, and generally continued good in the provinces, except at Manchester, where it was again reported as slack.

Employment was fairly good, on the whole, in the bookbinding industry, and improved as compared with October. It continued good with cardboard box makers.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.8 at 25th November, compared with 4.8 at 21st October and 4.4 at 26th November, 1928. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 4.6 at 25th November, compared with 4.5 at 21st October and 4.2 at 26th November, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 3.7 at 25th November, compared with 3.7 at 21st October and 3.8 at 26th November, 1928.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Nov. 1929.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Nov. 1929.	Oct. 1929.	Nov. 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	38,306	3.7	4.3	3.0	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.	16,851	2.9	3.1	3.1	- 0.2	- 0.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties	10,636	2.0	2.1	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.6
Scotland	6,637	2.4	3.0	3.8	- 0.6	- 1.4
Other Districts ...	10,664	2.3	2.3	2.8	...	- 0.5
Total	83,094	3.0	3.4	3.0	- 0.4	...
Lithographic Printing						
London	11,091	2.5	2.3	3.0	+ 0.2	- 0.5
Bookbinding	19,389	2.6	3.2	2.8	- 0.6	- 0.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November was still slack generally. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 30.4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 27.6 per cent. at 21st October, 1929, and with 32.5 per cent. at 26th November, 1928.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
2nd Nov., 1929 ...	4,286	2,431	6,717	7,848	14,565
9th " "	4,560	2,125	6,685	7,915	14,600
16th " "	4,640	1,851	6,491	8,066	14,557
23rd " "	5,215	1,995	7,210	8,494	15,704
30th " "	5,104	2,523	7,627	8,602	16,229
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th Nov., 1929	4,761	2,185	6,946	8,185	15,131
Average for Oct., 1929	4,600	1,808	6,408	7,943	14,351
Average for Nov., 1928	4,479	1,836	6,314	8,124	14,438

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,032, compared with 988 in October, 1929, and with 1,042 in November, 1928.

East Coast.—At Middlesbrough, Sunderland and South Shields employment was good, but at other ports on the North East coast as well as at Hull there was a falling-off in the amount of work available. Conditions remained good at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn, and slack at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was stimulated by the arrival of fruit cargoes, and was rather better than in October. The average number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 29th November, 1929, was 15,271, compared with 15,037 in October, 1929, and with 15,138 in November, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £40,948 in the five weeks ended 29th November, 1929, compared with £40,650 in October, 1929, and with £41,704 in November, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment continued generally fair. The activity reported last month at Bristol continued, and at Swansea coal trimmers were well employed. At Southampton employment further declined and was slack. It was also slack at Plymouth and other south-western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was fair at Glasgow and moderate at Leith, in each case showing some decline. At Dundee jute imports continued to provide increased employment. Conditions at Belfast continued fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING November employment was quiet to moderate on the whole. The number of engagements was considerably less than in the previous month and, 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 25th November, 1929, was 20.6, compared with 18.8 at 21st October, 1929, and 18.5 at 26th November, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated from quiet to good. On the Tyne it was quiet to fair; on the Tees it was fairly good until the last week of November, when it became negligible; at the Hartlepoons it was slack generally. The demand on the Wear and at Hull was mainly weak, but showed some improvement during the last week. At Southampton it was quiet, with a declining tendency towards the end of the month. At Falmouth some shortage of ratings was reported. The demand at Bristol was slack on the whole; at Avonmouth it was fair except for some slackness in the third week. At Newport it was generally moderate. At Cardiff the demand was moderate until the last week, when a decline was noted; a temporary scarcity of carpenters was experienced, and at Barry ordinary seamen were temporarily in short supply. The demand at Swansea declined from good to quiet; a shortage of able seamen was reported. On the Mersey the demand was very good during the first week and fair thereafter; at Manchester a fair demand was maintained throughout the month. On the Clyde it was generally quiet to moderate; at Leith it was slack; at Belfast it was generally quiet, with slackness more marked in the last week.

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 November:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in November, 1929.				
	Nov. 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Eleven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Nov. 1929.	Nov. 1928.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool	11,066	- 2,518	+ 86	139,312	137,063
Manchester	914	+ 74	- 51	8,488	8,255
London	8,502	- 1,306	+ 205	108,905	113,531
Southampton ...	8,978	- 1,464	- 1,142	110,790	114,517
Tyne Ports	2,261	+ 226	- 10	29,775	30,615
Sunderland	313	+ 121	- 2	2,909	3,919
Middlesbrough ...	404	+ 15	+ 50	5,112	4,893
Hull	952	- 637	- 58	13,564	14,303
Bristol	695	- 298	- 359	11,039	11,101
Newport, Mon. ...	643	+ 140	+ 55	8,671	7,888
Cardiff	2,741	+ 123	+ 216	30,359	28,732
Swansea	677	- 441	+ 68	8,624	8,083
SCOTLAND:					
Leith	267	+ 45	+ 11	3,153	3,987
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	225	- 207	- 113	3,916	4,613
Glasgow	2,710	- 2,147	+ 538	39,315	35,216
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast	227	+ 47	+ 39	2,077	1,961
TOTAL for above Ports	41,575	- 8,537	- 467	526,009	528,655

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 456 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives us an analysis relating to the 25th November, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes	2,173	10	218	3	2,404
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	884,162	10,997	199,597	7,466	1,102,222
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	83,947	5,314	11,814	3,829	104,904
4. Uninsured persons on Register	23,197	16,924	19,177	19,034	78,332
5. Two months' file	43,063	3,122	27,488	3,074	76,747
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	991,306	33,235	230,588	30,329	1,285,458
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5)	1,013,345	19,443	259,117	14,372	1,286,277

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 October, 1929, and on each Monday in November, are given in the following Table:—

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
28th October, 1929	953,431	34,270	215,814	30,873	1,234,388	1,269,655
4th November, 1929	966,126	35,710	218,584	31,538	1,251,958	1,288,598
11th " "	970,919	34,186	222,804	31,225	1,259,134	1,295,409
18th " "	983,304	33,966	225,720	30,541	1,273,531	1,312,175
25th " "	991,306	33,235	230,588	30,329	1,285,458	1,322,900
Average (4 weeks) ...	977,914	34,274	224,424	30,908	1,267,520	1,304,771

The figures for 25th November, 1929, are analysed below:—

	25th November, 1929.				28th Oct., 1929.
	Persons normally in Regular Employment.		Persons normally in Casual Employment.		
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	Total.	Total.	
Great Britain.					
Men ...	745,357	170,354	75,595	991,306	953,431
Boys ...	29,259	3,880	96	33,235	34,270
Women ...	147,110	82,421	1,057	230,588	215,814
Girls ...	26,091	4,220	18	30,329	30,873
Total ...	947,817	260,875	76,766	1,285,458	1,234,388
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	767,719	171,473	78,516	1,017,708	978,033
Boys ...	29,829	3,949	97	33,875	34,914
Women ...	154,942	84,507	1,060	240,509	225,413
Girls ...	26,416	4,374	18	30,808	31,295
Total ...	978,906	264,303	79,691	1,322,900	1,269,655

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 25th November, 1929. Of the 124,369 vacancies filled, 71,356 were for men, 27,779 for women and 25,234 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†
	During Week.	At end of Week.	
28th October, 1929	33,818	25,980	29,370
4th November, 1929	36,166	25,991	31,837
11th " "	36,807	25,292	32,971
18th " "	33,134	24,098	29,817
25th " "	33,651	not available	29,744
Average (4 weeks) ...	34,940	...	31,092

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 25th November, 1929, the average number of such placings was 4,197 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 25th November, 1929, was 625 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 25th November, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 25th November, 1929.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 28th Oct., 1929.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	102,727	19,007	4,151	125,885	+ 7,922
South-Eastern Division	45,343	9,199	3,664	58,206	+ 7,751
Brighton	1,894	589	216	2,699	+ 198
Chatham	2,677	339	499	3,515	+ 119
Ipswich	1,820	135	116	2,071	+ 232
Norwich	3,211	794	80	4,085	+ 53
Rest of Division ...	35,741	7,342	2,753	45,836	+ 7,387
South-Western Division	63,904	9,873	4,350	78,127	+ 6,024
Bristol	11,371	2,531	805	14,707	+ 1,338
Plymouth	5,753	864	289	6,906	+ 357
Portsmouth	4,736	605	624	5,965	+ 229
Reading	1,609	109	116	1,834	+ 61
Southampton	5,280	449	545	6,274	+ 242
Swindon	760	123	61	944	- 19
Rest of Division ...	34,395	5,192	1,910	41,497	+ 4,300
Midlands Division	115,559	34,433	5,080	155,072	+ 4,046
Birmingham	16,449	7,029	523	23,001	+ 104
Coventry	2,256	446	17	2,719	+ 654
Cradley Heath	2,357	636	50	3,043	+ 396
Leicester	2,257	410	181	2,848	+ 336
Derby	4,310	1,875	63	6,248	+ 157
Northampton	2,132	1,019	94	3,245	+ 143
Nottingham	7,539	1,769	255	9,563	+ 112
Smethwick	1,645	697	22	2,364	+ 148
Stoke-on-Trent	11,173	4,647	676	16,496	+ 1,320
Walsall	3,261	798	129	4,188	+ 138
West Bromwich	1,479	369	53	1,901	+ 268
Wolverhampton	5,586	1,009	252	6,847	+ 445
Rest of Division ...	55,115	13,729	2,765	71,609	+ 5,631
North-Eastern Division	225,088	42,893	15,247	283,228	+ 7,877
Barnsley	3,844	433	207	4,484	+ 208
Bradford	12,562	6,452	807	20,121	+ 828
Darlington	2,245	244	231	2,720	+ 27
Dewsbury	1,859	1			

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 25th November, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 455 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th NOVEMBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.						GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.					
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,957	10	2,967	32	2	34	2,989	12	3,001	2,973	12	2,985
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	116,347	570	116,917	36,520	168	36,688	152,867	738	153,605	152,823	738	153,561
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	832	...	832	54	...	54	886	...	886	843	...	843
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,228	8	1,236	28	...	28	1,256	8	1,264	1,256	8	1,264
Stone Quarrying and Mining	3,944	9	3,953	918	1	919	4,862	10	4,872	4,613	10	4,623
Slate Quarrying and Mining	730	...	730	279	...	279	1,009	...	1,009	1,009	...	1,009
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,301	75	1,376	428	16	444	1,729	91	1,820	1,659	90	1,749
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	948	13	961	129	2	131	1,077	15	1,092	1,040	15	1,055
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,042	14	1,056	94	1	95	1,136	15	1,151	1,136	15	1,151
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,031	90	2,121	442	15	457	2,473	105	2,578	2,456	103	2,559
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,413	29	1,442	460	5	465	1,873	34	1,907	1,799	34	1,833
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	6,741	794	7,535	1,757	305	2,062	8,498	1,099	9,597	8,363	1,099	9,462
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,487	2,210	4,697	2,106	2,910	5,016	4,593	5,120	9,713	4,586	5,120	9,706
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,509	333	1,842	403	25	428	1,912	358	2,270	1,903	358	2,261
Glass Bottles	1,954	116	2,070	367	5	372	2,321	121	2,442	2,321	121	2,442
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	5,935	657	6,592	516	75	591	6,451	732	7,183	6,392	722	7,114
Explosives	683	254	937	93	25	118	776	279	1,055	776	279	1,055
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	664	156	820	50	23	73	714	179	893	714	179	893
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,125	789	3,914	832	138	970	3,957	927	4,884	3,936	923	4,859
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,944	10	1,954	507	1	508	2,451	11	2,462	2,451	11	2,462
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	17,562	184	17,746	23,127	82	23,209	40,689	266	40,955	40,676	266	40,942
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,479	179	2,658	718	24	742	3,197	293	3,490	3,170	293	3,463
Tin Plates	1,431	112	1,543	6,295	732	7,027	7,726	844	8,570	7,725	844	8,569
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,999	88	2,087	2,137	6	2,143	4,136	94	4,230	4,132	94	4,226
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,337	228	1,565	1,356	54	1,410	2,693	282	2,975	2,687	282	2,969
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	40,016	1,449	41,465	17,964	557	18,521	57,980	2,006	59,986	57,050	2,003	59,053
Electrical Engineering	2,503	636	3,139	339	105	444	2,842	741	3,583	2,834	741	3,575
Marine Engineering, etc.	5,288	16	5,304	430	1	431	5,718	17	5,735	5,108	17	5,125
Constructional Engineering	2,650	39	2,689	691	3	694	3,341	42	3,383	3,333	42	3,375
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	14,005	1,063	15,068	2,697	142	2,839	16,702	1,205	17,907	16,461	1,200	17,661
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	1,489	114	1,603	277	33	310	1,766	147	1,913	1,695	147	1,842
	3,979	39	4,018	1,267	1	1,268	5,246	40	5,286	5,239	40	5,279

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	46,162	139	46,301	2,647	12	2,659	48,809	151	48,960	45,254	148	45,402
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	5,737	555	6,292	1,861	96	1,957	7,598	651	8,249	7,523	651	8,174
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,122	37	1,159	64	...	64	1,186	37	1,223	1,170	36	1,206
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	2,587	1,083	3,670	419	125	544	3,006	1,208	4,214	3,003	1,208	4,211
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files ...	2,072	655	2,727	1,974	325	2,299	4,046	980	5,026	4,040	980	5,020
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	954	912	1,866	470	127	597	1,424	1,039	2,463	1,424	1,039	2,463
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,148	690	1,838	259	187	446	1,407	877	2,284	1,396	877	2,273
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	390	12	402	80	...	80	470	12	482	468	12	480
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	998	740	1,738	273	223	496	1,271	963	2,234	1,253	962	2,215
Metal Industries not separately specified	7,175	4,454	11,629	2,216	1,003	3,219	9,391	5,457	14,848	9,301	5,453	14,754
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton	13,466	25,434	38,900	10,530	24,156	34,686	23,996	49,590	73,586	23,991	49,584	73,575
Woolen and Worsted	6,416	6,957	13,373	9,803	12,626	22,429	16,219	19,583	35,802	16,163	19,544	35,707
Silk and Artificial Silk	2,392	1,778	4,170	1,018	3,659	4,677	3,410	5,437	8,847	3,309	5,421	8,730
Linen	2,614	4,879	7,493	791	1,430	2,221	3,405	6,309	9,714	539	1,247	1,786
Jute	1,548	3,204	4,752	389	1,056	1,445	1,937	4,260	6,197	1,937	4,260	6,197
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	559	1,015	1,574	169	417	586	728	1,432	2,160	608	1,160	1,768
Hosiery	532	2,012	2,544	701	2,400	3,101	1,223	4,412	5,635	1,221	4,383	5,604
Lace	364	373	737	456	456	912	1,649	829	2,478	829	1,649	2,478
Carpets	281	406	687	275	465	740	556	871	1,427	556	871	1,427
Textile Industries not separately specified	873	2,184	3,057	193	819	1,012	1,066	3,003	4,069	915	2,562	3,477
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,590	2,074	6,664	9,961	3,943	13,904	14,551	6,017	20,568	14,097	5,164	19,261
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,484	573	3,057	1,044	220	1,264	3,528	793	4,321	3,524	793	4,317
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	869	479	1,348	179	150	329	1,048	629	1,677	1,023	621	1,644
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring	6,399	5,338	11,737	1,451	8,330	9,781	7,850	13,668	21,518	7,157	13,355	20,512
Dress Making and Millinery	718	3,326	4,044	71	2,689	2,760	789	6,015	6,804	778	5,793	6,571
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	827	1,804	2,631	932	1,553	2,485	1,759	3,357	5,116	1,749	3,355	5,104
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	417	2,468	2,885	40	2,336	2,376	457	4,804	5,261	354	3,158	3,512
Dress Industries not separately specified	553	373	926	184	216	400	737	589	1,326	736	588	1,324
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,450	2,125	8,575	4,151	2,150	6,301	10,601	4,275	14,876	10,461	4,267	14,728
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc. (making)	8,001	3,064	11,065	310	266	576	8,311	3,330	11,641	7,747	3,253	11,000
Grain Milling	1,835	149	1,984	409	23	432	2,244	172	2,416	2,153	168	2,321
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,924	2,314	4,238	499	1,470	1,969	2,423	3,784	6,207	2,394	3,763	6,157
Food Industries not separately specified	4,395	4,331	8,726	399	862	1,261	4,794	5,193	9,987	4,664	5,084	9,748
Drink Industries	5,285	1,941	7,226	216	349	565	5,501	2,2				

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929, PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH NOVEMBER, 1929, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 21ST OCT., 1929, 26TH NOV., 1929, 21ST NOV., 1929, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH NOV., 1929.

Table with columns: INDUSTRY, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929, PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH NOVEMBER, 1929, INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH 21ST OCT., 1929, 26TH NOV., 1929, 21ST NOV., 1929, GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 25TH NOV., 1929.

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 25th November, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:-

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

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING NOVEMBER 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 25th November, 1929, differed from the figures for 21st October, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

Table with columns: Industry, Males, Females, Total, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th November, 1929, as compared with 21st October, 1929.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 25TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

Division.	Boys.			Girls.		
	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.
London ...	1,126	1,100	2,226	611	1,314	1,925
South-Eastern ...	859	820	1,679	811	1,174	1,985
South-Western ...	971	1,148	2,119	784	1,447	2,231
Midlands ...	1,548	992	2,540	1,175	1,365	2,540
North-Eastern ...	3,414	4,246	7,660	2,538	5,049	7,587
North-Western ...	3,971	4,243	8,214	3,165	4,259	7,424
Scotland ...	2,466	2,477	4,943	1,701	2,786	4,487
Wales ...	1,956	1,898	3,854	510	1,640	2,150
Great Britain ...	16,311	16,924	33,235	11,295	19,034	30,329

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1929.		Percentage Unemployed at 25th November, 1929.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.			Girls.		
			Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	116,600	103,340	1.5	...	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.0
South-Eastern ...	47,400	31,610	2.1	0.1	2.2	2.7	0.5	3.2
South-Western ...	43,860	28,640	2.7	0.1	2.8	3.3	0.5	3.8
Midlands ...	86,830	73,350	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.9
North-Eastern ...	100,950	58,590	3.0	0.9	3.9	3.7	1.7	5.4
North-Western ...	90,880	80,040	3.7	1.3	5.0	2.7	1.9	4.6
Scotland ...	63,450	50,560	4.5	0.3	4.8	3.9	0.6	4.5
Wales ...	33,030	8,870	4.2	2.3	6.5	5.5	2.0	7.5
Special Schemes ...	4,600	2,800	0.2	...	0.2	0.1	...	0.1
Great Britain ...	587,600	437,800	2.6	0.7	3.3	2.3	1.0	3.3

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 29TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

Division.	Average daily attendance.								Separate individuals attending, 1st April to 29th Nov., 1929.	
	No. of Centres open.		As a condition for receipt of benefit.				Others.			Totals.
	For Boys.	For Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
South-Eastern ...	1	1	49	26	3	20	52	46	1,135	
South-Western ...	4	3	100	64	41	38	141	102	2,044	
Midlands ...	4	1	140	27	41	15	181	43	1,746	
North-Eastern ...	14	5	690	195	763	44	1,453	239	9,980	
North-Western ...	6	4	480	150	236	185	716	335	6,106	
Scotland ...	15	10	551	253	334	46	885	299	7,259	
Wales ...	17	2	451	32	1,261	171	1,712	203	7,957	
Great Britain ...	61	26†	2,461	747	2,679	520	5,140	1,267	36,227	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 25TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

Division.	Number of Vacancies Filled.			Juvenciles placed in first situation since leaving School.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	6,302	4,987	11,289	1,732	1,626	3,358
South-Eastern ...	1,045	941	1,986	208	226	434
South-Western ...	1,148	976	2,124	323	246	569
Midlands ...	1,820	1,617	3,437	495	525	1,020
North-Eastern ...	2,468	2,262	4,730	935	821	1,756
North-Western ...	2,530	2,561	5,091	947	980	1,927
Scotland ...	1,264	1,359	2,623	325	414	739
Wales ...	490	375	865	169	174	343
Great Britain ...	17,067	15,078	32,145	5,134	5,012	10,146

CONSIDERATION OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT BY LOCAL BOARDS OF ASSESSORS.

As from 9th September, 1929, under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 1929, claims to benefit are referred to a Local Board of Assessors if a question arises regarding the fulfilment of the statutory condition that the applicant is genuinely seeking work, or of the transitional conditions (b) and (c) of 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 4th November, 1929. It should be noted that the disallowances of claims to benefit arising on their recommendations are included in the figures in Section B of the following Table regarding disallowances by Insurance Officers.

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

Period 8th October to 4th November, 1929.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors ...	21,165	10,713	31,878
Condition "Not genuinely seeking work":			
Allowance recommended ...	6,701	3,499	10,200
Disallowance recommended ...	4,626	3,930	8,556
Assessors disagree ...	62	37	99
Transitional conditions (b) and (c):			
Allowance recommended ...	6,638	1,456	8,094
Disallowance recommended ...	3,093	1,766	4,859
Assessors disagree ...	45	25	70

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

15TH OCTOBER TO 11TH NOVEMBER, 1929.

The following Table gives, for the period 15th October to 11th November, 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.
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	587,586	155,277	742,863
Average number of claims current ...	879,159	199,637	1,078,796

A.—Number of Claims.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	587,586	155,277	742,863
Average number of claims current ...	879,159	199,637	1,078,796

B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Permanent provisions:	Males.	Females.	Total.
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ...	285	209	494
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	1,416	1,706	3,122
Not genuinely seeking work ...	5,339	3,919	9,258
Trade disputes ...	1,477	32	1,509
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,353	917	4,270
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,603	2,972	8,575
Other grounds ...	1,808	742	2,550
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ...	217	63	280
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	7,627	2,444	10,071
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	...	...	...
Total claims disallowed ...	27,125	13,004	40,129

C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

(1) APPEALS AGAINST DISALLOWANCES BY INSURANCE OFFICERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered ...	9,882	4,818	14,700
Recommended for allowance ...	3,683	1,689	5,372
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Permanent provisions:			
First statutory condition ...	3	1	4
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	289	460	749
Not genuinely seeking work ...	1,229	1,235	2,464
Trade disputes ...	100	55	155
Employment lost through misconduct ...	764	196	960
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	1,134	563	1,697
Other grounds ...	392	105	497
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):			
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 insurable employment ...	167	73	240
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	2,101	438	2,539
Total recommended for disallowance ...	6,199	3,129	9,328
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.‡			
Total cases considered ...	73,949	13,078	87,027
Recommended for allowance ...	71,300	12,037	83,337
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Not genuinely seeking work ...	2,646	1,040	3,686
Other grounds ...	3	1	4
Total recommended for disallowance ...	2,649	1,041	3,690

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age.
† The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by the Umpire on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions may be considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

‡ 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.

POOR-LAW RELIEF.

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in November, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 645,008, or 1.9 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 3.8 per cent. less than in November, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 363, 356, and 375 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Selected Urban Areas.‡	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in November, 1929.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
West District ...	9,060	5,764	14,824	183	+ 6	– 5
North District ...	10,158	13,519	23,677	240	+ 7	– 15
Central District ...	2,232	2,644	4,876	396	+ 19	+ 41
East District ...	9,359	36,940	46,299	747	– 27	– 112
South District ...	18,792	49,184	67,976	353	+ 9	– 34
TOTAL, Metropolitan ...	49,859	108,051	157,910	353	+ 3	– 35
West Ham ...	4,254	16,317	20,571	276	+ 9	– 24
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,768	23,617	26,385	527	+ 8	– 20
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,357	8,589	9,946	362	+ 11	– 77
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,225	7,231	11,456	145	+ 4	+ 2
Wigan District ...	1,817	14,187	16,004	354	+ 9	+ 12
Manchester District	9,614	26,001	35,615	341	+ 12	– 11
Liverpool District	9,611	61,525	71,136	555	+ 6	+ 23
Bradford District ...	1,856	6,180	8,036	216	+ 10	+ 14
Hull District ...	1,514	2,984	4,498	119	+ 3	+ 2
Leeds ...	2,784	12,964	15,738	330	+ 6	+ 29
Barnsley District ...	1,025	13,914	14,939	443	+ 13	+ 98
Sheffield ...	2,442	22,650	25,092	495	+ 15	+ 29
Hull District ...	1,840	14,175	16,015	491	+ 24	– 31
North Staffordshire	2,438	8,385	10,823	255	+ 3	– 7
Nottingham District	2,243	11,024	13,267	279	+ 8	– 8
Leicester ...	1,161	3,971	5,132	209	...	– 11
Wolverhampton	3,517	13,450	16,967	221	+ 5	– 11
Birmingham ...	7,560	14,269	21,829	227	+ 11	– 18
Bristol District ...	2,501	8,026	10,527	249	– 6	– 63
Cardiff and Swansea	2,627	15,374	18,001	373	+ 9	+ 5
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	62,900	288,506	351,406	334	+ 8	– 2
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...	117,013	412,874	529,887	337	+ 7	– 12
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,679	69,089	74,768	788	+ 13	– 4
Paisley and Greenock District ...	825	7,067	7,892	410	– 10	– 104
Edinburgh ...	1,579	17,319	18,898	441	+ 15	+ 3
Dunfermline and Dunfermline ...	830	3,969	4,799	221	+ 13	+ 10
Aberdeen ...	479	2,817	3,296	207	– 1	– 38
Coatbridge & Airdrie	366	5,102	5,468	533	+ 13	+ 42
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,758	105,363	115,121	561	+ 9	– 13
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Nov., 1929	126,771	518,237	645,008	363	+ 7	– 12

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved in Nov., 1929.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in Nov., 1929.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1928.	Jan. to Nov., 1929.		1922 to 1928.	Jan. to Nov., 1929.
Australia ...	699	160,209	10,568	860	158,432	11,087
Canada ...	501	98,781	23,626	737	97,267	23,864
New Zealand ...	180	42,284	1,528	190	41,037	1,667
Africa and other parts of Empire	—					

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 446-447 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of persons reported as available and seeking work at the end of October, according to returns from employment exchanges, was 1,760,653, as compared with 1,527,202 at the end of September, and 1,307,690 at the end of October, 1928.

On the last day of October, 889,492 persons were in receipt of standard unemployment benefit, and 171,642 in receipt of employment benefit, giving a total of 1,061,134, as compared with 910,245 at the end of the preceding month, and 763,959 at the end of October, 1928. The corresponding total for 15th November, 1929, was 1,194,089.

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,592,500 organized workers. Of these, 10.9 per cent. were totally unemployed at the end of October, as compared with 9.6 per cent. at the end of September, and 7.3 per cent. in October, 1928. In addition, 7.0 per cent. were working short time, as against 6.8 per cent. at the end of September, and 6.8 per cent. also in October, 1928.

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

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of October, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.	Oct., 1929.	Sept., 1929.
Mining	150,600	1.8	1.4	2.9	2.4
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	261,400	16.3	10.8	5.1	4.6
Engineering and metal ...	1,038,700	9.3	8.5	10.0	8.9
Chemical	126,700	7.8	6.7	6.5	6.4
Textile	380,400	10.4	10.5	24.5	24.6
Paper	125,700	7.9	8.2	7.3	8.2
Leather	72,900	17.2	17.5	13.5	10.9
Wood	319,300	15.5	14.8	6.0	7.1
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	309,800	8.2	8.5	5.6	5.9
Clothing, boots and shoes	166,100	16.1	17.0	16.8	16.2
Building	729,200	17.6	13.3	0.3	0.1
Printing	151,200	10.8	10.6	1.7	1.5
Transport	381,400	4.9	4.8	0.5	0.5
Horticulture, etc. ...	10,900	19.8	19.3	...	0.0
Hairdressing	4,300	4.5	3.7	...	...
Miscellaneous	363,900	5.1	4.5	1.9	1.9
All Unions making Returns	4,592,500	10.9	9.6	7.0	6.8

FRANCE.†

Unemployment increased slightly during November. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 30th November was 11,917 (7,203 men and 4,714 women). At the end of October (2nd November) the corresponding total was 9,941. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 11,972 (7,525 for men and 4,447 for women), as compared with 12,969 at the end of October. During the last week of November the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,394 persons in situations, including 12,076 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,859 foreign immigrants.

BELGIUM.‡

There was little change in employment during September. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 165 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 616,110, show that 3,450 (0.6 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed on 5th October; at the end of August, the percentage was 0.5, and in September, 1928, 0.6. In addition, 16,185 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in September numbered 193,025, or 0.88 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.00 and in September, 1928, 1.42.

AUSTRIA.§

Unemployment increased during October. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 125,844 (including 56,198 in Vienna), as compared with 104,947 (51,494 in Vienna) at the end of September. The increase in October amounted to nearly 20 per cent.; the average increase in this period during the last five years was about 4 per cent.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th November, 1929. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th December, 1929. Paris.

‡ Revue du Travail, 31st October, 1929. Brussels.

§ Statistische Nachrichten, 25th November, 1929. Vienna.

SWITZERLAND.*

Employment continued good during October. At the end of the month, 6,799 applications for employment (5.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 5,197 at the end of September, and 7,636 at the end of October, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,015, 5,025 and 2,293.

Unemployment Among Insured Workers.—Returns from 165 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 290,493 members, 2,332, or 0.8 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 2,549, or 0.9 per cent., partially so, at the end of September, 1929. At the end of June, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 0.7 and 1.0, and at the end of September, 1928, 1.1 and 1.0.

HOLLAND.†

Unemployment showed a slight increase in the last week of September. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 346,020 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 28th September, 1929, 8,801 (2.5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 3,146 (1.0 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 31st August) the percentages were respectively 2.3 and 1.0.

POLAND.‡

Unemployment increased during November. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the estimated number of unemployed registered at employment exchanges on 23rd November was 115,455, as compared with 90,481 on 26th October. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 41,888 and 33,802 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased in Denmark, Norway and Sweden during October.

Denmark.§—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions or by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 275,745 workpeople, 10.0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of October, as against 8.8 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 14.5 per cent. at the end of October, 1928.

Norway.||—Out of 20,218 members of trade unions making returns, 11.5 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of October, as compared with 9.9 per cent. at the end of September and 14.6 per cent. at the end of October, 1928.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st October, 1929, was 8.6, as compared with 7.2 per cent. on 30th September and 9.0 per cent. on 31st October, 1928.

UNITED STATES.**

Employment decreased in October, as compared with the preceding month. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 34,722 establishments, in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industry, these establishments employed 5,255,529 workpeople in October, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with the total for September. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. Increases in employment in October, as compared with September, were shown in anthracite mining (4.1 per cent.), bituminous mining (1.6 per cent.) and trade (wholesale, 1.1 per cent., retail, 4.2 per cent.). Decreases were shown in metalliferous mining (0.2 per cent.), quarrying, and non-metallic mining (2.8 per cent.), public utilities (0.5 per cent.), hotels (2.1 per cent.), and canning (31.8 per cent.).

Index Number of Employment.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for October is 98.3, as compared with 99.3 per cent. in September and 95.9 per cent. in October, 1928.

CANADA.††

Unemployment increased in October. On the 31st of the month 6.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 3.7 per cent. at the end of September and 3.1 per cent. at the end of October, 1928.

AUSTRALIA.‡‡

Unemployment increased during the third quarter of 1929. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in this period was 12.1 per cent., as compared with 10.0 per cent. in the preceding quarter, and 11.4 per cent. in the third quarter of 1928. (These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they include a small percentage of persons out of work owing to sickness.)

* Rapports économiques et Statistiques sociales, November, 1929. Berne.

† Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1929. The Hague.

‡ Windomosei Statistisne, 5th December, 1929. Warsaw.

§ Social Tidsskrift, Oct.-Nov., 1929. Copenhagen.

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

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

†† Trend of Employment, October, 1929. Washington.

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

§§ Information supplied by the Prime Ministers Department, Canberra.

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude, and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 33, as compared with 55 in the previous month and 18 in November, 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 6,500. In addition, about 8,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 18 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 51, involving about 15,000 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during November, of about 139,000 working days.

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

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople Involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	4	5	9	4,300	20,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	5	6	11	3,700	79,000
Textile	4	11	15	3,800	32,000
Transport ... ..	...	3	3	2,800	4,000
Other	5	8	13	400	4,000
Total, Nov., 1929 ...	18	33	51	15,000	139,000
Total, Oct., 1929 ...	15	55	70	21,700	190,000
Total, Nov., 1928 ...	12	18	30	7,000	64,000

Causes.—Of the 33 disputes beginning in November, 10, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other wages questions; 9, directly involving 3,200 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 3, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.†	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING INDUSTRY:— Colliery workpeople—Bridgend, Glam. (near).	2,500	...	1929. 15 Oct.	1929. 2 Nov.	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Men decided to resume work, most of the non-members having joined the Federation.
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY:— Shipyard joiners, painters, riveters, shipwrights, holders-up, scrapers, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.—Belfast.	936	2,366	23 April	21 Nov.	For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	Belfast ship joiners' rate for plain time work increased from 60s. 9d. to 62s. 3d. per week (including 10s. bonus); the excess over 60s. to be merged in any future national wage advances.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES:— Overlookers, worsted spinners, weavers, etc.—Bradford.	41	650	19 Oct.	...	Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.||
Overlookers, worsted spinners, twisters, drawers, etc.—Spen Valley.	860	...	31 Oct.	8-20 Nov.	Against proposed reduction in wages of 10 per cent.	Reductions of from 5 to 10 per cent. accepted. (See also page 465.)
Overlookers, worsted spinners, twisters, drawers, etc.—Shipley.	40	800	6 Nov.	6 Nov.	In sympathy with overlookers involved in wages disputes in Spen Valley and elsewhere. (Notice of abandonment of a threatened general sympathetic strike of overlookers in the industry had failed to reach the local officials in time.)	Work resumed.
Cotton spinners, weavers, bleachers, etc.—Catrine, Ayrshire.	500	...	18 Nov.	3 Dec.	Against proposed reductions in wages.	Modified reductions accepted.
TRANSPORT INDUSTRIES:— Motor omnibus drivers, conductors and garage staff—London.	2,221	...	10 Nov.	11 Nov.	Dispute arising out of men's objection to efforts made by a certain conductor to form a "break-away" Trade Union.	Work resumed.
Dock and other waterside workers—London, S.E.	600	...	13 Nov.	13 Nov.	Refusal to work with a non-unionist acting as foreman.	Man in question found to be a "permanent" foreman and therefore not required to join Trade Union.

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

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

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

§ I.e., The national uniform rate, for federated shipyards, which is to come into operation at the beginning of 1930.

|| It is reported that most of the strikers have accepted the reduction, or been replaced by others.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an increase of about £2,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 50,600 workpeople, and in a reduction of £635 in those of 5,900 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	19,000	700	£ 420	£ 40
Iron and Steel ...	19,350	1,300	700	10
Textile ...	5,000	3,800	230	570
Other ...	7,250	100	650	15
Total ...	50,600	5,900	2,000	635

Among workpeople in the mining group of industries whose wages were increased were coal miners in Warwickshire, where there was an increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates at all collieries except two. Under an arbitration award issued in November iron ore miners in Cumberland obtained increases amounting to 4d. per shift in some cases, and 1d. per shift in others, which were followed by a further increase of 1d. per shift under the sliding scale based on selling prices. There were also increases in the wages of ironstone miners and quarrymen in North Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire.

In the iron and steel group there was an increase of 1½ in the percentage addition paid on the basis rates of workpeople employed in Siemens steel manufacture in South-west Wales, affecting all classes except the lowest-paid men; increases were also made in the bonuses paid to men in certain wage categories. There were also increases, varying from 1½ to 2½ per cent. on basis rates, in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland, North Lincolnshire, and Scotland.

In the textile group the cost of living bonus paid to workpeople in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester was increased by ½d. on each shilling earned. Other workpeople in this group whose wages were increased included machine calico printers, and silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield. The reductions mainly affected workpeople employed by certain worsted spinning firms in the Spen Valley district, where wages were reduced by amounts varying usually from 5 to 10 per cent.

In the other industrial groups, there was an increase of 1s. 6d. per week for ship joiners at Belfast; laminated spring makers at Sheffield had their wages increased by 1s. per week; and workpeople

employed in leather-belt manufacture received increases amounting to 4 per cent. on basis rates and ½d. per hour in the case of pieceworkers and time workers respectively.

Of the total increase of £2,000 per week, about £1,150 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £575 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £75 was the result of arbitration or mediation; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. The changes were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work in respect of about £80 of the total.

Of the total reduction of £635 per week, almost the whole amount was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople, or of individual action on the part of the employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £150 of the total.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1929, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	33,750	76,000	£ 2,475	£ 4,500
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,300	550	700	90
Iron and Steel ...	31,250	3,000	2,450	220
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal ...	12,650	18,600	1,200	2,150
Textile... ..	3,500	588,000	280	64,700
Clothing... ..	150	5,300	15	550
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	12,500	2,550	625	200
Woodworking, etc. ...	700	11,150	180	1,630
Building and Allied Industries	12,000	56,000	1,175	7,250
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	5,500	2,000	760	200
Transport ...	1,250	130,000	200	7,025
Public Administration ...	8,750	4,350	800	375
Other ...	200	27,000	40	1,650
Total ...	131,500	922,500	10,900	90,550

In the corresponding eleven months of 1928 there were net increases of £21,100 in the weekly wages of over 211,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £166,100 in those of 1,638,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in November.

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

Industry.	Locality	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	East Riding of Yorkshire	24 Nov.	Male workers 21 and over (other than those who are boarded and lodged by their employer).	Increase of 1s. per week in minimum rate (35s. to 36s.).‡
	Wiltshire ...	11 Nov.	Male workers ...	Rates previously in operation extended up to 20th December, 1930, but for a week of 48 hours in winter and 50 hours in summer (in lieu of 50 hours all the year round).‡
Coal Mining	Warwickshire (except two collieries).	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 44 per cent. above basis rates; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased from 7s. 1d. to 7s. 1½d. per day.§
	Certain collieries in Shropshire.	1 Nov.		Increase of 1 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 45 per cent. above basis rates; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased from 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 1d. per day.§
		4 or 17 Oct.		Increase of 3 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 25 per cent. above basis rates, and minimum or subsistence wage payable to adult able-bodied day-wage men increased from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per shift.
Iron Mining	Cumberland ...	26 Oct.	Workpeople employed in or about iron ore mines.	Increases of 4d. per shift for shiftmen (1st class or leading) and leading labourers, and of 1d. per shift or its equivalent in the bargain price of miners and in the rates of wages of other classes of men.¶ Rates after change: underground miners' bargains, 8s. 4d. (minimum rate, 7s. as previously); shiftmen (1st class or leading), 8s. 7d.; leading labourers, 7s. 5d.; winding enginemen, 8s. 4d.; pumping enginemen, loco. drivers and crane drivers, 7s. 10d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 4d.; mineral shot borers, 8s. 4d., plus 3d. per foot bored.
		11 Nov.		Increase of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d.), of 1d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of ½d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change, 1d. more than those quoted above.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of 275,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers remains unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day. The increases noted did not apply to two collieries, where the lower percentages of 37 or 39 fixed last July still apply (see page 300 of AUGUST GAZETTE).

¶ The above increases took effect under an Award, dated 16th November, of the Neutral Chairman of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade. The Award fixed revised base rates corresponding to the current price of pig iron at 72s. per ton. The minimum wage for miners was to remain as previously fixed (current minimum, 7s. per shift).

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	Furness District ...	11 Nov.	Underground workers employed in or about iron ore mines.	Increase* of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for miners (7s. 2d. to 7s. 3d.) and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage for miners (6s. 5d. to 6s. 6d.).
	Northamptonshire ...	6 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Basis rates increased by 20 per cent. and sliding scale revised to yield a percentage of 19 with the price of pig iron fixed by the last ascertainment, making total wages (basis plus percentage) approximately the same in most cases as those previously in operation. Percentage payable on new rates increased under revised sliding scale to 22. Rate after change for labourers, 5s. 3d. per shift, plus 22 per cent.
	North Lincolnshire...	3 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen...	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Additional bonuses paid to lower-paid day-wage men reduced by 1d. per shift, leaving bonus for those on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d., 11d. per shift; 4s. to 4s. 1½d., 10d. per shift; 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3½d., 8d. per shift; 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5½d., 5d. per shift; 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8½d., 4d. per shift; 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d., 1d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 24 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 11d. per shift.
Limestone Quarrying.	West Cumberland ...	11 Nov.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase* of 1d. per shift for men, and of ½d. per shift* for youths under 18 years. Rates after change: rough fillers (by hand) equal to 15 tons, 9s. 1d. per shift; knobblers (by hand) equal to 10 tons, 8s. 7d.; leading labourers, 7s. 9d.; ruddmen, 7s. 6d.; day borers, 8s. 2d.; haulage enginemen and loco. drivers, 8s. 3d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 9s. 1d.; youths 14 years of age, 2s. 4½d. per shift increasing by varying amounts to 7s. 2½d. at 20 years.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages 25½ per cent. above the standard, plus 10d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 25½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds District.	3 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 24 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Additional bonuses paid to lower-paid day-wage men reduced by 1d. per shift, leaving bonuses and rate for labourers as shown above for ironstone miners and quarrymen.
	West of Scotland ...	3 Nov.†	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 9 per cent. above the standard.‡
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	South-West Wales ...	3 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel manufacture:— All classes ...	Increase* of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, making wages 10 per cent. above such rates.
			Adult workers on basis rates up to 30s. per week. Adult workers on basis rates over 30s. up to 51s. per week.	Special bonus reduced from 41½ per cent. on basis rates to 40 per cent. (making a total addition of 50 per cent. on basis rates as previously). Special bonus of 6d. and 4d. per shift granted to workers rated up to 40s. and from 40s. 1d. to 50s. per week respectively cancelled, and increased bonuses granted of such amount as will increase the total amount payable for a normal week by 4d. per week for each upward step of 1s. per week in basis rate from 30s. to 43s., by 1s. per week for each 1s. step in basis rate from 43s. to 50s., and by a further 8d. per week for a basis rate of 51s.‡
Railway Workshops.	Welshpool ...	1st full pay after 8 Nov.	Railway shopmen employed by Great Western Railway Company.	Classification under National Grading Scheme advanced, and wages increased accordingly by 1s. per week.¶
Engineering, Shipbuilding, etc.	Lerwick ...	Oct.	Workpeople employed in engineering, ship repairing, etc.	Decrease of 1½d. per hour for tradesmen and of 1d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: tradesmen, 1s. 1½d. per hour; labourers, 9d.
	Belfast ...	25 Nov.	Joiners, woodcutting machinists, and sawyers employed in shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering. Cabinetmakers, french polishers and upholsterers employed in shipbuilding and ship repairing.	Plain time rates of wages increased by 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change (including 10s. bonus), joiners and machinists, 62s. 3d., sawyers, 60s. Plain time rates of wages increased by 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change (including 10s. bonus): cabinetmakers, 62s. 3d., polishers, 60s. 7½d., upholsterers, 59s. 1½d.
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield ...	1st full pay after 18 Nov.	Laminated spring smiths and strikers, fitters and vicemen.	Increase** of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (6s. to 7s.).
Woolen and Worsted.	Spenn Valley (certain firms).	Various dates in Oct. and Nov.	Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning industry.	Decreases varying from 5 to 10 per cent.††
	Leicester ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus increased** from 2½d. to 3d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d.; women, 25s. 6d. per week, plus, in each case, 3d. in the shilling; pieceworkers, 25 per cent. above time rates.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester ...	1st pay day after 22 Nov.	Male workers ...	Bonus increased** from 13s. to 14s. in the £.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Dec.‡‡	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased** from 44·10 per cent. to 46·90 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 9 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increases** of from 3d. to 1s. per week. Rates after change 15s. 3d. at 14, increasing each half-year to 31s. 6d. at 18, 46s. at 21, and to 51s. 6d. at 22 and over.
			Female workers ...	Increase** of 6d. per week (28s. 10d. to 29s. 4d.).
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 23 Nov.	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 27½ per cent. on piece price lists increased** to 30 per cent.

* Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
† The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st November—in most cases this was 3rd November.
‡ In the case of lower-paid men, who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard.
§ The new bonuses, together with the 10 per cent. sliding-scale addition to basis rates, were to be reckoned as total percentages on basis rates. Thus the total payable for a normal week on a basis rate of 30s. is 45s. (30s., plus 50 per cent.); on 31s. the total payable is 4d. more (45s. 4d.), reckoned as 46·24 per cent. on 31s. The total percentages vary from this amount to 11·76 on a rate of 51s. Basis rates are calculated to nearest shillings (taking 30s. 6d. as 30s. and 30s. 6d. as 31s.). Boys under 18 years of age were to receive as previously a bonus of 5 per cent. on basis rates, plus 3d. per shift.
¶ The above change took place under Industrial Court Award No. 1441. The Grading Scheme referred to is that set out in Industrial Court Award No. 728.
‡ It was agreed that in so far as the above rate was in excess of the national uniform time rate of 60s., for federated shipyards, which is to come into operation at the beginning of 1930, such excess is to be merged in any future national wage advances.
** Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
†† The above reductions were the result of individual action on the part of the firms concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The amounts of reduction varied with the different firms.
‡‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics).
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Certain districts in Scotland.*	Pay day in week beginning 18 Nov.	Boot and shoe repairers 21 years of age and over employed by co-operative societies.	Rates adopted for timeworkers and pieceworkers which are 2½ per cent. above the rates fixed by the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board.
Baking and Confectionery.	Brecon, Monmouthshire, East and Mid-Glamorgan and West Wales Districts.	Last pay day in Nov.	Bakers and confectioners employed by co-operative societies.	Increase† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands 65s.
	Pontypridd and Rhondda Valley.	Last pay day in Nov.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Increase† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 62s. 6d.
Furniture Manufacture.	London District (with in a 15-mile radius of Charing Cross).	9 Nov.	Hand sand-paperers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour on existing rates, making present minimum rate 1s. 5d. per hour.
	London ...	1 Nov.	Women polishers ...	Increase of 1½d. per hour, making present minimum rate 1s. 3d.
	North-East Lancashire† and Todmorden.	1 Nov.	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Increase† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages making wages 65 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Asphalting	Glasgow ...	Week ending 7 Nov.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chair-makers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists.	Increase† of ¼d. per hour for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7½d.
	North of England (except Liverpool).§	1 Nov.	Rocking and baby chair makers (timeworkers).	Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change 1s. 5d.
Gas Undertakings	Midland Area ...	24 Oct.	Asphalt workers ...	Rates adopted of 1s. 7½d. per hour for layers and 1s. 3d. per hour for potmen; working hours to be 46½ per week in summer and 44 per week in winter.
Electricity Undertakings.	Swindon ...	21 Oct.	Gas fitters ...	System of classification adopted, fitters 22 years and over to be divided into two classes; qualifications for 1st class men defined and rates fixed for both classes, varying according to grading of undertaking where employed. Rates also fixed for apprentices, improvers, and junior fitters. Rates for 1st class fitters, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. per hour.
National Government.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Male workers ...	Increase varying usually from about 0.3d. to 1d. per hour as a result of up-grading under grading scheme of District Joint Industrial Council. Rates after change include: 2nd grade stokers, 1s. 3-92d. per hour; labourers, 1s. 2-18d.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Engineers on yard craft service in H.M. Dockyards.	Increase of 6d. per day in the maximum rate payable to 1st class engineers, and increments of 4d. per day previously paid triennially to all classes changed to 6d. per day biennially. Daily rates after change: engineers, 1st class, 10s. 6d. to 12s.; 2nd class, 9s. to 10s.; 3rd class, 8s. to 9s. (See Decision No. 1442 on page 470.)
	Hartlepool ...	1 Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase† of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 1s. 1½d.; roadmen, 1s. 3½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.; street sweepers, 1s. 1½d.
	Derbyshire County Council.	7 Oct.	Labourers on repair and maintenance of roads.	Increase in the minimum rate of ¼d. per hour or 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change: 10d. per hour or 40s. per week.
	Bridgwater ...	1 Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers and carters, 48s.; labourers, 46s.; scavengers and refuse collectors, 45s.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Worthing ...	7 Nov.	Refuse collectors ...	Increase of 4s. per week (47s. to 51s.).
	Ayr District of Ayr County Council.	21 Oct.	Labourers ...	Increase† of 1s. per week (44s. to 45s.).
	Rothsay ...	15 Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, scavengers, and refuse collectors, 1s. 1½d. per hour; road labourers, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2½d.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, increased† from 61 to 65 for pieceworkers and time-workers, resulting for the latter in an increase of ¼d. per hour.

* Including Ayrshire, Central, East of Scotland, Falkirk, Glasgow, Renfrewshire, Southern and Stirling, West of Fife and Clackmannan districts.
 † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 ‡ Including Accrington, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chorley, Clitheroe, Colne, Darwen, Haslingden, Nelson, Padiham and Preston.
 § The new rates took effect under an agreement made between the Northern Master Asphalting Association and the Asphalt Workers' Union. The districts covered by the agreement are:—Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, North Wales, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Shropshire and Staffordshire.
 ¶ The above conditions were agreed by the Midland Regional Gas Industrial Council. Where higher rates already operated, it was provided that no change should take place which made it obligatory for new entrants to be employed below the rates already operative (subject to Regional or National Council revisions).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1929.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland (No. 3) ...	July-Sept.	65 6	+ 1 0½	+ 2 4
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.)	Sept.-Oct.	72 9	+ 1 0½	+ 5 2½
Lincolnshire ...	July-Sept.	64 4	+ 1 9	+ 5 7½
Nottinghamshire ...	July-Sept.	60 2½	+ 2 3½	+ 1 7
North Staffordshire ...	July-Sept.	71 1½	+ 2 9½	+ 5 1
Northamptonshire ...	July-Sept.	57 6½	+ 2 9½	+ 3 4½
West of Scotland ...	July-Sept.	75 4	+ 2 1	+ 3 4
Steel:				
South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	June-Aug.	129 2	+ 0 10	+ 8 9½
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	July-Sept.	122 3	+ 3 1	+ 7 6½

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in an increase in October of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a result of the September-October

ascertainment, workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces received an increase in November of 1½ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings. The same ascertainment also resulted in increases in November of 1d. per shift for men and ¼d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age in the wages of iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in an increase in November of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase in October of 3½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this was not applied to datal workers (already in receipt of more than the scale percentage). The ascertainment for West of Scotland resulted in an increase in November of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area. The ascertainment for Nottinghamshire warranted an increase in October of 1½ per cent. on standard rates for blastfurnacemen in that area and for ironstone miners in Leicestershire and the adjoining parts of Lincolnshire, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainties, having been waived.

The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase in October of ¼ per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and rolling mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainties, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on basis rates, as against 44 due under the scale. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment resulted in an increase in November of 1½ per cent. on standard rates. Further details of such of the above changes as took effect in November will be found on page 465.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 30th NOVEMBER.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included 67%
 Food only 59%

FOOD.

DURING November there was no appreciable change in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food, slight upward movements in the prices of some commodities being counterbalanced by downward movements in the case of others.

As a net result, the average increase at 30th November,* 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 the same as at 1st November, viz., 59 per cent., as compared with 60 per cent. at 1st December, 1928.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 30th Nov., 1929, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1929.	30th Nov., 1929.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1929.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6	1 6	+ 0 7½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 4½	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1½	...
Bacon (streaky)†	0 11½	1 5½	1 5½	+ 0 6	- 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4	+ 0 5½	- 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9	0 9	+ 0 3½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	2 0½	2 0½	+ 0 6	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 3	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	2 0½	2 0	+ 0 9½	- 0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 11	1 10½	+ 0 8½	- 0 0½
Cheese‡ ...	0 8½	1 1½	1 2	+ 0 5½	+ 0 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 3½	0 3½	+ 0 2	...
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	- 0 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 30th November, 1929, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st Nov., 1929.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	68	67	67	67
Thin Flank ...	38	38	38	38
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	48	48	48	46
Thin Flank ...	16	21	18	18
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	71	74	72	73
Breast ...	55	51	53	52
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	71	65	68	68
Breast ...	26	30	28	27
Bacon (streaky)†	56	54	55	57
Fish ...	136	107	122	119
Flour ...	49	54	52	53
Bread ...	58	57	57	58
Tea ...	27	36	31	32
Sugar (granulated) ...	47	37	42	42
Milk ...	85	90	88	87
Butter—				
Fresh ...	61	70	66	67
Salt ...	58	60	59	61
Cheese‡ ...	8	63	62	61
Margarine ...	6	3	5	5
Eggs (fresh) ...	167	164	165	157
Potatoes ...	27	7	17	21
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	60	59	59	59

* As 1st December fell on a Sunday the statistics relate to 30th November in accordance with the usual practice.
 † If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.
 ‡ The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 30th November, 1929, was approximately 49 per cent. When decontrolled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 30th November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 30th November averaged between 80 and 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 30th November, 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 pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 30th November is, approximately, 67 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. at 1st November, 1929, and 68 per cent. at 1st December, 1928.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1929 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1919 TO 1929.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the statistics, at the beginning of each month, 1919 to 1929:—

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

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

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.

* See note * in previous column.
 † 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.

The following is a recent decision of general interest:—

Case No. 8628/29. (20.11.29). Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act (As Amended)—Not Unemployed.

GENERAL RULES RELATING TO CLAIMS BY PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLER.

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.

“Since the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, came into operation a large number of decisions have been given upon the meaning and application of the amendment of Section 7 (2) (a) of the principal Act which substituted the expression ‘could ordinarily have been followed’ for the words ‘had ordinarily been followed.’ In the light of those decisions, which have related to cases other than those of professional football players, and in the fuller knowledge that the agreements entered into by these players are in some instances standard agreements which have little relation to the requirements or objects of the Clubs using them, it has been deemed advisable to reconsider the application of the amendment in so far as it applies to the contracts made by professional football players.

“Before doing so it is well to draw attention to the fact that employment as a professional football player may constitute an applicant’s usual employment or one of his usual employments; that is to say, it may be the seasonal employment which he follows in the winter months, whilst he adopts some other means of livelihood during the remainder of the year.

“Whether such employment is the applicant’s usual employment or one of his usual employments, or whether, on the other hand, it is an employment additional to some other and usual employment, is an issue of fact.

“If the applicant has registered himself as a professional football player this may be taken as conclusive evidence that such occupation is his usual employment during the winter months at least. On the other hand, the fact that he registers himself for some occupation other than that of playing professional football does not necessarily prove that his playing of professional football is only an additional employment. The evidence may be such as to show that in fact he has not generally followed any other occupation during the football seasons, or that he has only done so in such a way as to justify the inference that he has regarded his football playing as his principal occupation during the season, and that any other employment is merely subservient to it.

“When it has been found that the occupation of playing professional football is in fact additional to the applicant’s usual employment, the question arises whether that occupation could ordinarily have been followed outside the ordinary hours of his usual employment.

“Primarily, this question must be answered by considering the terms of the contract which the applicant has signed with the Club by which he is engaged.

“The cases which have come up for decision show that almost invariably the Club requires the applicant to sign a standard form of contract, which appears to be a form recognised by the League or Associations to which the particular Club is affiliated. It is only in rare instances that alterations of the contract have been found to have been made by a Club.

“The Clubs which engage players upon the terms of these standard contracts vary much in size, in standing, and in financial position. In some instances the players are drawn from local industries in which it is known to the Club that the players are usually employed as their regular and principal means of livelihood.

“The wider knowledge afforded by consideration of a large variety of cases indicates the advisability of finding, if at all possible, some means of distinguishing between cases in which the playing of professional football is the player’s principal consideration during the winter months, and cases in which the occupation is strictly an adjunct to the usual employment, and gives way to the demands of that employment when occasion requires.

“The first line of demarcation between these two sets of cases is based upon the remuneration contracted to be paid by the Club for the applicant’s services, whether it takes the form of a weekly wage or a payment per match, or partly the one and partly the other. The amount chosen as the line of demarcation must of necessity be arbitrary, but it should be of such an amount as to justify the inference that the applicant would not prefer his additional occupation to his usual employment, and would not be induced to sacrifice any part of the ordinary working hours of his usual employment for the purpose of his football contract. This line of demarcation is limited to cases in which the maximum remuneration contracted to be paid in any week cannot exceed the sum of 30s.

“The second line of demarcation does not depend upon the amount of remuneration received but rests upon the actual experience of the applicant during past seasons, provided the circumstances are practically identical.

“The following rules may be applied as a guide for determining in any given case whether the occupation of playing professional football in accordance with the terms of his contract could ordinarily have been followed by the applicant outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, subject to this, that Rules 1 and 2 are applicable only to cases in which the maximum remuneration contracted to be paid in any week cannot exceed the sum of 30s.

“Rule 1. If, in any case within the limited amount of remuneration above mentioned, the applicant can prove by evidence (which must be authenticated in writing by the Club) that it has not been and is not in fact the practice of the Club to play matches on any days except Saturdays and days of recognised holiday, then, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, it may be presumed that the contract has been entered into by the parties in the light of that practice.

“Rule 2. If, in any case within the limited amount of remuneration above mentioned, the applicant can prove by the like evidence that by the practice of the Club the days and times when their players are required to train are such as do not conflict with the ordinary working hours of the applicant’s usual employment, it may be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the contract has been entered into by the parties in the light of that practice.

“Rule 3. If in any case, irrespective of the amount of remuneration, the applicant can prove that he has had a similar engagement with the same Club in the previous season or in previous seasons, and that he himself has not been required to play or train in a manner which necessitated breaking into the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, it may be inferred, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that the contract under discussion has been entered into by the parties in the light of this experience.

“Rule 4. The presumption mentioned in Rules 1 and 2 and the inference mentioned in Rule 3 will be rebutted by evidence which shows that the due performance of his present contract by the applicant involves on any occasion his absence from his usual employment during any part of the ordinary working hours thereof.

“By way of illustration, the following are given as instances in which the presumption or inference will be rebutted: When by the express terms of the contract or by the practice of the Club the applicant is entitled to payment for lost or broken time; when there is evidence that the applicant has to obtain leave of absence from his employer to enable him to keep any of his engagements with the Club; or when there is evidence that, in order to play in ‘away’ matches, the applicant has to leave his usual employment before the ordinary time of doing so.

“Rule 5. In any case which does not fall within any of the foregoing rules the terms of the contract alone can be regarded.

“If upon the application of these rules it be found that the applicant could ordinarily have followed the additional occupation outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment, there will still remain the question whether his remuneration exceeds the statutory maximum fixed by Section 7 (2) (a) of the principal Act. This will be determined by a reference to the terms of his contract and the application of the principles enunciated in Decision 926/25.*

“In the present case the applicant admits that he has played in mid-week matches during the current season, and that for that purpose he has had to obtain leave of absence from his employer. If the only evidence had been that on one or two occasions in a whole season he had asked for such leave it might have been said that he could ordinarily have followed the additional employment outside his ordinary working hours. But this applicant had had two mid-week matches in a period of 6 weeks, and there is the contract which cannot be ignored. It binds him to play for the Club in return for a weekly wage and a payment per match, and in obtaining leave of absence he has done so for the purpose of enabling him to carry out the obligations of his contract, and it is clear that on occasions at least he is not in a position to meet those obligations without encroaching on his working time.

“In these circumstances the case falls within Rule 4, and it cannot be said that under the terms of his contract his occupation of professional football player could ordinarily have been followed outside the ordinary working hours of his usual employment.

“This view of the applicant’s case accords with the principles laid down in Decision 5880/29† and the decisions therein cited.”

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. *Difference.*—Claim for advance in wages. *Decision.*—Claim not granted. Award issued 1st November, 1929. (1440.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Great Western Railway. *Difference.*—That Welshpool be assigned to Class 4 under Schedule “A,” Industrial Court decision No. 728, for the purpose of determining the rates of pay of grades included in Schedule “B” of the same decision. *Decision.*—Claim granted. Award to take effect as from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date thereof. Award issued 8th November, 1929. (1441.)

ENGINEERS, YARD CRAFT SERVICE, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. *Difference.*—That the wages of Engineers of Yard Craft be increased by £1 per week. *Decision.*—The Court awarded that, as from 1st November, 1929, the scales of pay for seven days a week should be adjusted as follows:—

Rating.	Daily Rates.	Increments.
Engineers, 1st Class.	10s. 6d. to 12s.	6d. a day biennially.
“ 2nd “	9s. 0d. to 10s.	“ “
“ 3rd “	8s. 0d. to 9s.	“ “

Award issued 8th November, 1929. (1442.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—London and North Eastern Railway v. National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Engineering Union. *Difference.*—Alterations in piece-work prices—Darlington. *Question of interpretation.*—Condition 12 of Schedule F to Award No. 728. *Decision.*—The Court ruled that the provisions in paragraph (iii) of Clause 12 in Schedule F to Award No. 728 set out the grounds which in general are regarded as warranting a revision of piecework prices. Outside these provisions there may be other grounds which

* Not published.

† See Umpire’s Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 8/1929).

would warrant an alteration in piecework prices. There is nothing in Award No. 728 to prevent a claim being made by either party for an alteration on such grounds. Such a claim, however, would have to be dealt with by the parties on its merits. Award issued 11th November, 1929. (1443.)

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

CUMBERLAND IRON ORE TRADE.—Employees’ Side v. Employers’ Side of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Iron Ore Trade. Failing agreement upon an application by the Employees’ Side for a new scale of wages, terms and conditions in substitution for the 1927 scale which had expired on 26th October, 1929, the Minister was requested, in accordance with the rules of the Board, to appoint a Neutral Chairman. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, and his award deciding the new Scale was issued on 16th November, 1929.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS’ FEDERATION v. AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF WOODWORKERS.—Proposals for the settlement of certain questions between the Federation and the Society were rejected by the members of the Society on a ballot vote. On 6th November the Federation intimated that after 23rd November employment would not be available in federated establishments for members of the Society unless the outstanding questions had been settled before that date and normal relations restored.

Arrangements were made by the Ministry of Labour for representatives of both sides to meet under the chairmanship of Sir Horace Wilson on 19th November, and an agreement was then reached for the settlement of the questions at issue.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order H (16), dated 9th December, 1929, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates fixed for male and female workers and a piece-work basis time-rate fixed for a certain class of female worker, who are employed in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, and specifying 16th December, 1929, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order K.D. (2), dated 11th December, 1929, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and certain overtime rates fixed for male and female workers and specifying 16th December, 1929, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

**Coffin Furniture and Cerecent-Making Trade Board
(Great Britain).**

Proposal U (25), dated 29th November, 1929, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers in the cerecent-making section of the trade for special periods not dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure.

Objection period expires 29th January, 1930.

**III.—CHANGES IN THE MINIMUM RATES OF
WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN
THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.**

Higher rates of wages have become operative as from 1st December, 1929, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 67, and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39) and (40) M (41) and M (43), column 11.

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

Cement Works.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice dated 13th December, 1929, that, in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions), Act, 1916, of making Orders for securing the welfare of the workers employed in factories or workshops, he proposes to make an Order to apply to all factories and workshops in which the manufacture of Portland cement or cement of a similar character is carried on. As the terms of the draft have been settled after discussion with the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry, and are in accordance with the views expressed by the Council, the Home Secretary hopes that no objection will be taken to them.

Any objection to the proposed Order must be sent to the Secretary of State at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, within thirty days after the date of the notice. The objection must be in writing, and must state (a) the requirements in the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection, and (c) the modifications asked for.

Copies of the draft Order, and of the notice announcing the Home Secretary’s intention to make the Order, may be obtained on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, including transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending September 30, 1929.* Home Office. (Cmd. 3334-II; price 1d.)

COTTON WEAVING FACTORIES.—*Report on conferences between employers, operatives and inspectors, concerning fencing of machinery, first aid, and other safeguards in cotton weaving factories.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—*Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference at its twelfth session, 30th May—21st June, 1929.* (Cmd. 3441; price 1s.)

MINING.—(a) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1929.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (b) *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1928.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—*Unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor law relief in England and Wales during the week ending the 15th June, 1929.* Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3433; price 6d.) (See page 439.)

PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.—*Return showing the total expenditure in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the years ended 31st March, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1928 and 1929 respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the year 1928; together with similar particulars for Scotland.* Treasury. (H.C. 101; price 3d.)

ROAD FUND.—*Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1928—1929.* Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

SALESMANSHIP.—*Interim Report of the Committee on Education for Salesmanship. British marketing overseas.* Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—*The bricklayer’s trade and training.* Educational Pamphlets, No. 78. (Industry Series, No. 9.) Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—*Statement on works approved for grant under the Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, and the Colonial Development Act, 1929, and from the Road Fund, in connection with unemployment.* (Cmd. 3449; price 3d.) (See page 437.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Bill, 1929. (a) Explanatory memorandum on clauses.* (Cmd. 3430; price 4d.) (b) *Report by the Government Actuary on the financial provisions of the Bill.* (Cmd. 3437; price 2d.) (c) *Memorandum on the financial effects of certain amendments.* Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3453; price 1d.) (See page 438.) (ii) *Report of the Committee on Procedure and Evidence for the Determination of claims for unemployment insurance benefit. Minutes of evidence.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 12s. 6d.) (iii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of October, 1929.* U.I. 440/10. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Accountancy. Choice of Career Series, No. 6.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1929.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport: Bricks: The Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., Swansea; **Erection of Garage:** Wakeham Bros., Ltd., Plymouth; **Steel Bar, etc.:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Portland: Carcoted Timber:** Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—**Portsmouth: Railway Material:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sholley: Re-surfacing Parade Ground:** E. J. Edwards, Norwich.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Asbestos Goods:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—**Blading Materials, Turbine:** Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Staffs.—**Bottles, Steel:** Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Boxes, Ammunition:** Watt Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cables, Electric:** Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Henley’s Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Liverpool Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Mersey Cable Works, Ltd., Liverpool; St. Helens Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Capstan, Steam:** Caldwell & Co., Glasgow.—**Cases, Suit:** Thos. Thomasson & Co., Worcester.—**Cloth, Blue:** Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe; Smith & Hutton, Ltd., Eccleshill; S. Salter & Co., Ltd., Trowbridge; Wm. Lupton & Co., Pudsey.—**Clutches, Star:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Compressing Equipment, H.P. Air:** Peter

Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Compressor, Portable, H.P. Air: Ravensell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Crane, Petrol Electric Mobile: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Cranes, Electric Overhead: Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Manchester; Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Dinghies, Motor: Risdon Beazley Marine Trading Co., Ltd., Southampton; The Ferry Engine Co., Southampton.—Driers, Paste: Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Leith.—Drill, Satin: A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerseat.—Extractors, Grease: Caird & Rayner, Ltd., London, E.—Ferrules, Cap: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Flannel: T. & C. Littlewood & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; James Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Floodlights: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons, Branch), London and Liverpool.—Generating Sets: Petters, Ltd., Yeovil; Ferry Engine Co., Southampton; A. G. Mumford, Ltd., Colchester.—Generator Set, Motor: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Wm. Chapman, Ltd., Manchester; The Calico Printers' Association, Ltd., Manchester.—Hawesers, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Installation, Electrical: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Kit Bags, Seamen's: Gowen & Co., West Mersea.—Lagging, Asbestos Block: Cape Asbestos Co., Ltd., Barking.—Lath: Dean Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks.—Lead, Red: Alexander Fergusson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Walkers Parker & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Lead, Red, Non-Setting: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Life Saving Apparatus, Davis: Siebe Gorman & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lining, Tinned Copper: Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine Planing, Reversing Equipment for: John Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machine, Shearing and Angle Cropping: Henry Berry & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Machines, Milling: Cunliffe & Croom, Ltd., Manchester; J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—Milk, Condensed: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London.—Oils, Linseed: Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Youngusband Barnes & Co., London, S.E.—Packings, Grease: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale; Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Paint, White Weatherproof, and Driers, Cobalt: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—Panel, Control, etc.: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Pans, Nitrating, and Tiles for: Hathern Station Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Paper: Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley, near Stockport; National Paper Mills, Ltd., High Wycombe; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Charles Turner & Co., Ltd., Belmont, near Bolton; John Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester.—Peas, Split: Wheatshaf Mills, Ltd., London.—Pinnaces, Motor: The Ferry Engine Co., Southampton; Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool; J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—Plates, Boiler: Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps, Oil Fuel: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rope, Steel Wire: Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Wellington Quay-on-Tyne.—Sausages: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Shafts and Blocks, Thrust: Michells Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Shalloon: J. Clough & Son, Baildon Green.—Shirts, Tunic and Dress: Welch, Margeson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—Shoes, Gymnasium: Dela Rubber Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Soap, Soft: P. Lunt & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Steel, Tool: Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Spencer & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Switchboard: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Syrup, Golden: Tate & Lyle, Ltd., London.—Tiles, White: Malkin Tiles (Burslem), Ltd., Burslem; Mansfield Bros. Ltd., Church Gresley, near Burton-on-Trent; Maw & Co., Ltd., Jackfield Salop.—Towels: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—Travellers, Electric Overhead: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Tubes, Condenser: Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubing, Conduit: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tubing, Flexible: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Tubings, India Rubber: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Macinlop, Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Voicing, Flexible, and Gear: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.—Water Jackets, Cylinder: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Zinc Slabs, Sheets, etc.: W. Barns & Son, London; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London.

WAR OFFICE.

Alternators: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Ammonium Nitrate: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Billingham.—Bearskins: C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bodies for Motor Vehicles: W. & G. du Cros, Ltd., London, W.; Tuke & Bell, Ltd., Lichfield.—Boxes, Projectile: Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bulbs, Electric: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Cabs for Motor Vehicles: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Calico: Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Patriotic.—Canvas, Flax: D. & R. Duke, Brechin.—Capes and Coats, Waterproof: Castle Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Copper Ingot: British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cranes, Electric: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Cylinders: J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Drawers, Brown, Cotton: Nottingham Mfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Drill, (Brown, Drab and Khaki): J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom.—Duck, Cotton: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Engines, Oil: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Fire Tender: Halley Motors, Ltd., Yoker, Glasgow.—Flannelette: Crompton & Horrocks, Ltd., Radcliffe.—Foundry Sand Conditioning Plant: MacNab & Co., Rugby.—Generators:

British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Hats, Service Dress: Vero & Everitt, Ltd., Atherstone.—Jackets and Leggings, Motor Cyclists: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—Linen: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Linters, Cotton: Spencer & Curedale, Ltd., Bury; Cotton Cellulose Co., Ltd., Rawtenstall.—Magnesium Powder: British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—Manhole Covers: Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.—Milling Machines: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Picric Acid: A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd., Wyke, Bradford.—Pipes, Cast Iron: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Shaw, Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow.—Planing, Moulding & Matching Machine: T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—Pontoons: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes.—Posts, Picket: Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales.—Rings, Copper: The Broughton Copper Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Sash Pulleys and Chains: Rhodes Chains, Ltd., London, W.C.—Silk Cloth: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield.—Soda (Crystals, Caustic and Ash): Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, etc.—Steel Bars: The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel Castings: Edgar Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Medium Tensile: United Strip & Barmills, Ltd., Sheffield; The Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.—Steel Roof and Sliding Doors: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Sheets: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Structural Steelwork: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.—Tanks, Waterproof: Leyland & Birmingham, Rubber Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Tartan, Highland: D. Ballantyne Bros. & Co., Ltd., Peebles; Brown Bros. (Galashiels), Ltd., Galashiels.—Tenoning Machine: T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—Tents, Marquee: J. McLlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan; Adam & Lane & Neve, Ltd., London, E.—Traction Engine: Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—Tractors: H. G. Burford & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wallpaper: J. Lines & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Webbing, Spun Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Cheadle.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Fort George, Married Quarters: J. Baxter & Sons, Dunfermline, North Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Sanitary Annexes: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough, Ballykinlar, Main Sewers, etc.: R. D. Pollock & Co., Bangor, Co. Down. Tidworth, Isolation Hospital: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Aldershot, Buller Barracks, Alterations and Additions to R.A.S.C. Sergeants' Mess, T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Bramley, Hants, New Battery for Electric Locomotive at R.A.O.D.: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire. Aldershot, Stanhope Lines, Sanitary Annexes to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Crosby & Co., Ltd., Farnham. Fort George, Alterations to Power Station: W. Tawse, Ltd., Angusfield, Aberdeen. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Alterations and Additions to Regimental Institute: J. Baxter & Sons, Glasgow. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Repairs to Roads: W. G. Walker & Sons, Glasgow. Shorncliffe, Risborough Barracks, Warrant Officers' Quarters: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Okehampton Camp, Single Officers' Quarters and Barrack Store: W. J. Avery, Okehampton. Tidworth, Jalalabad Barracks, Enlargement of Recreation Establishment: Wise & Lansell, Ltd., Winchester. Bulford (Sling) External Services to Group V Quarters: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Catterick, Baghdad Lines, Clothing Store: A. H. Earnshaw, Darlington. Catterick, Reconstruct Buildings to form Barrack Expense Store: A. Metcalf & Son, Shildon, Co. Durham. Catterick, Construction of Foul Drainage System at Hipswell Village: G. Dougill & Son, Darlington. Catterick, Additional Office and Store Accommodation for R.A.: H. Coxhead & Co., Middlesbrough.—Catterick, Power Station, Provision of Mechanical Stokers: J. Hodgkinson, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester. Derby, Artificers' Work: J. H. Fryer, Derby. Lincoln, Bath House Block: E. Oxley & Son, Sheffield.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Auto Slots, etc.: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Cowling Experiments: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Repairs: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey.—Aircraft, Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircscrews: Aircscrew Co., Weybridge; D. M. Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., Slough; Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—Badges, Embroidered: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Bombs: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; J. Sankey & Sons, Ltd., Wellington, Salop.—Buick Cars: General Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers Works (Upper Heyford and Bicester): James & Cockerell, Dunnington, Salisbury.—Barrack Block: T. Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—Fire and Service Pumps (Boscombe Down): Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Camera and Spares: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Controls, Electrical: Williamson Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Crossley 6-Wheeler Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—Crane, Wharf: Herbert Morris, Loughborough.—Developing Tanks: G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Dope, Cellulose Acetate: British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.—Duralumin: James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham.—Engines Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., Shoreham, Sussex.—Engines, Aircraft, and Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, and Spares: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Conversion and Testing: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Running: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft,

and Modification, etc.: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft Repairs: D Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares and Special Tools: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Supercharger Parts: D Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Tools: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Type Test, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Fans: F. & C. Osler, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Jackets, Blue: James McLellan, Ltd., Wigan; Mills Cartwright Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.; Rego Clothiers, Ltd., Edmonton.—Linen, Old Rags: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Lubricating Oil: Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.—Mobile Crane: Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Morris Ambulance: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—Morris 6-Wheelers, Overhaul: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—Morris Tourers, Overhaul: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Parachute Spares: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—Petrol Locomotive: Hardy Rail Motors, Ltd., London, S.W.—Pipes, Cast Iron: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plywood: Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight; Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.—Portable Dark Rooms: John Edgington & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Pump, Deep Well: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Radiators and Cases: J. Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Ring Mountings: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Serge, Blue Grey: Fox Bros., & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth.—Sparking Plugs, Aircraft: K.L.G. Sparking Plug Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel Tubing: Reynolds Tube Co., Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham.—Suits, Aviation: Robinson & Cleaver, Ltd., London, W.—Surface Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—Switches, Dimmer: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Teddington.—Testers, Sparking Plug: Adamant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Tyres and Tubes: F. Lionel Rapson, Ltd., London, W.—Valves, W/T: A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Vices, Bench: C. & G. Hampton, Ltd., Sheffield.—Wavemeter Spares: Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Wickham Gauges: Coventry Gauge & Tool Co. (1928), Ltd., Coventry.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cartage (London and Suburbs): City and Suburban Carriers, Ltd., London, E.—Cloth & Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Morley Mfg. Co., Ltd., Eccles; Ruddock, G. H., Ltd., Manchester; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Metal (Mono, Lino and Stereo): Fry's Metal Foundries, Ltd., London, S.E.—Paper (of Various Descriptions): E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, Lanarkshire; Darwin Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Darwin; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Birtton, near Bristol; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, Fifeshire; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Smith, Stone & Knight, Ltd., Birmingham.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 9—N. Ireland—Bookwork Ptg.: R. H. Ritchie, Enniskillen. Group 324—Bookwork Ptg.: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 325—Bookwork Ptg.: W. F. Parrott, Ltd., Teddington, Middlesex.—Tags, India: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Toilet Rolls: The British Patent Perforated Paper Co., London, E.; The Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, E.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Apparatus, Testing and Protective: General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Wireless: David Brown & Sons (Huddersfield), Ltd., Huddersfield; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Boxes, Coin Collecting: Telephone Accessories (1928), Ltd., London, N.W.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby and Prescott; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Sailcloth: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Castings, Iron: General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.—Coils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Combinations, Motor-cycle: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Birmingham.—Conduit: Longmore Bros., Darlaston; Cords for Telephones: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Creosoting: Armstrong Addison & Co., N. Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays; Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard Brick and Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Labels: Bonnella Bros., Ltd., London,

W.C.—Labour Services in Connection with Timber: Armstrong, Addison & Co., North Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Grays, Essex; Burt, Boulton & Hayward, Ltd., Eling, Southampton, and Newport, Mon.; Calders, Ltd., Boston; Christie's Wharf, Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Hull.—Masts, Steel: Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Possilpark, Glasgow.—Mouthpieces: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Parts for Bicycles: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Plates, Earth: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton.—Poles, Telegraph: Calders, Ltd., London, S.E., Grays, Essex and Eling, Southampton; London & Northern Trading Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe.—Rods, Sweeps: E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—Safes, Home: Taylor, Law & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Signs, Enamelled: Protector Lamp & Lighting Co., Ltd., Eccles.—Wallboards: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Bronze and Copper: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Cable Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Salisbury—Basingstoke: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Conduits—Laying: Gorleston (Great Yarmouth); Kingston—Schemes 5-7 (Surbiton): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Beckenham, High Street—West Wickham: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Lavington (Wiltshire); Chipping Norton, Great Milton, Kidlington (Oxon), etc.; Plumtree (Notts); Horsforth (Leeds); Colchester—Wivenhoe—Brightlingsea Junction: W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Parsons Green, Fulham Road, S.W.; Fulham (Kingwood Road and Rylston): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Birmingham (British Industries Fair, East Area, Coleshill, etc.); Claverley, Wellington (Watling Street and Admaston), etc.; Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham. Redruth (Cornwall): H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Bristol South Automatic Exchange Area: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Brymbo (Wrexham): W. Willetts & Son, Ltd., Kingswinford, near Dudley. Costessey and Mulbarton (Norfolk); Wivenhoe (Essex): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Trowse, Norwich. Dundee (West); Dudley (Worcestershire) and Wolverhampton (Penn Road), etc.: The Northwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Skelton-in-Cleveland (York): Fordyce Bros., Middlesbrough. Williton (Somerset); Blandford: C.D.L. Construction Co., Ltd., Egham, Surrey. Stoke Bishop (Bristol): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Ashbourne (Derbyshire); Stoke-on-Trent, Audley and Hanley—Townsend (Staffs): Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. Edinburgh, etc.: Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. Marple: Chandler Bros., Manchester. L.C.C. Tram Subway: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Kegworth and Rothley: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Belfast: Harding & Harding, Belfast.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Hop (London, S.E.); Smethwick (Birmingham); Basford (Nottingham Area); Sydenham; Woking: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Didsbury (Manchester): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Silverthorn (Chingford): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Southend-on-Sea (Multi Area): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Popesgrove (Twickenham); Rock Ferry: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephonic Repeater Equipment: Canterbury: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Dundee: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephonic Repeater Station—Power Plant: Dundee: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Sheets: Asbestos Cement Building Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bandages: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Battery Materials: Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bends: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bitumen Heaters: Bristowes Machinery, Ltd., London, S.W.—Blankets: Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Brake Blocks: Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Works, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Cable: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Calico: Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester.—Carriages: Cravens Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Carriage and Wagon Ironwork: Hurst, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw.—Carriage and Wagon Tyres: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cartridges: I. C. I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cement: The Allied Cement Manufacturers, Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire; T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Cooking Stoves: Falkirk Iron Co., Ltd., London, W.—Coupler Spares: A. B. C. Coupler and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Dowels: Thos. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Drilling Machine: Kendall & Gent (1920), Ltd., Manchester.—Electric Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—Fireclay Pedestals: Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., London, W.—Insulators and Ironwork: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Ironwork: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Knapack Sprayers: Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.—Limousine: Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., London, W.—Locomotive: Vulcan Foundry, Ltd., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—Locomotive Spares: Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Motor Alternator Exciter Sets: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Motor Roller: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—Oznaburgh: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Paint: The Red Hand Compositions Co., London, E.C.; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper: North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, co. Antrim; Reed & Smith, Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Woburn Green, Bucks.—Pipes: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees; Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Chesterfield.—Quinine Hydrochlor: Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Rail Anchors: P. & M. Co. (England),

Ltd., London, S.W.—**Rails and Fishplates:** Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Riveting and Drilling Plant:** Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Road Roller:** Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., Gainsborough.—**Rope:** Hawkins & Tipson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Signal Materials:** Westinghouse Brake and S.S. Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Spare for Compressors:** Ingersol-Rand Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Static Transformers:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Stationery:** Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steam Rail Car:** Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Plates:** P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.—**Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—**Steel Skips:** Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Tubes:** Talbot-Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Birchills, Walsall.—**Steel Windows:** Crittall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steelwork:** A. Findlay & Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Horseley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. and J. Main & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Motherwell Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Motherwell; E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Strong Room Doors:** Chubb & Son's Lock and Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephones:** Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tents:** Silver & Edgington, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tools:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.; Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., London, W.—**Turntables:** R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.—**Wagon Axles:** Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Water Meters:** Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester.—**Weigh-bridge:** H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Weighing Machines:** W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire:** T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wireless Apparatus:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wire Rope:** British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Forage, Supply of, for six months from 1st November, 1929: Anster & Co., London, S.W.; Mayes & Sons, London, S.W.—**Tyres and Tubes, Supply of,** for year 1929-30: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

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