

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 2.]

FEBRUARY, 1930.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT.

In the week after Christmas there was the usual increase in the numbers unemployed. This was followed by some improvement in the first three weeks of January, but in the last week of the month there was a further decline, and at the end of the month the numbers unemployed were only slightly below the figures for the end of December. Between 16th December and the end of January a decline in employment occurred in most industries. This was especially marked in the cotton and other textile trades. Other industries chiefly affected included building, public works contracting, artificial stone, cement, brick and tile making, pottery, glass, iron and steel manufacture, general and electrical engineering and other metal trades, the leather, clothing (except hats and caps), food, drink and tobacco, woodworking and paper trades, road transport, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades.

There was a further improvement, however, in the coal-mining industry.

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 12·6 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 11·1 at 16th December, 1929, and 12·2 at 21st January, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th January, 1930, was 9·8, as compared with 8·9 at 16th December, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·8, as compared with 2·2. For males alone the percentage at 27th January, 1930, was 13·4 and for females 10·4. At 16th December, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 12·3 and 8·1. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th January, 1930, was approximately 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 16th December, 1929, it was 1,341,000, of whom 1,037,000 were men and 245,000 were women; and at 28th January, 1929, it was 1,434,000, of whom 1,113,000 were men and 236,000 were women.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during January resulted in an increase of about £14,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 324,000 workpeople, and in a decrease of £1,400 in those of 14,750 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included certain grades of railway traffic workers, time-workers in the shipbuilding

and ship-repairing industry, and workers employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland. In the case of railway traffic workers an increase of 1s. per week, under a cost-of-living sliding scale, affected mainly the lower-rated men. The increases in shipyards applied to plain timeworkers 21 years of age and over, and were the result of the adoption of national uniform time rates. The amount of the increases in January was limited to 2s. a week, further amounts necessary to raise the rates to the new level being payable at a later date. In the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc. industry the increases were only small in amount (2d. or 3d. per week), and were due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased in January included coal miners in Warwickshire, iron miners and blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Cumberland, and felt hat makers in Lancashire and Cheshire. The principal reduction affected workpeople employed in thread manufacture at Paisley.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st February the average level of retail prices of the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 64 per cent. above that of July 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 54, 57 and 56. The fall in the percentages since 1st January was mainly due to reductions in the prices of eggs, butter and fish.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined 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 January, was 33. In addition, 8 disputes which began before January were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in January (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 9,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during the month was about 45,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 5,900 workpeople involved and 41,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 9,700 workpeople involved and 97,000 days lost in January, 1929.

RELATIVE LEVELS OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND DECEMBER, 1929.

In previous issues* of this GAZETTE particulars have been given, from time to time, of the comparative levels of rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August, 1914, and at subsequent dates. In the following article a comparison is made, so far as this is possible from the information in the possession of the Department, between the levels of rates of wages at August, 1914, and the end of December, 1929.

It should be observed that no comprehensive information has been collected by the Department as to the rates of wages actually paid by individual employers in the various industries in 1914 and at December, 1929, and the information available for the purposes of such a comparison is in nearly all cases limited to (a) the standard or minimum rates of wages fixed by collective Agreements signed by the employers' associations and trade unions concerned, or embodied in Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, etc., or, (b) in some industries in which no such Agreements, Awards, or Orders have been made, to the minimum rates recognised by the trade unions concerned. In some cases in which the actual rates of wages at both dates are not embodied in signed Agreements, information which is available as to the amounts of general changes in the existing level of time or piece rates of wages, agreed upon from time to time by the employers' and workers' organisations, has been utilised. It is important, however, to realise that the rates of wages actually paid to individual workpeople, or to particular sections of workpeople, may, in a considerable proportion of cases, have been altered since 1914, independently of the general changes jointly agreed upon by employers' associations and trade unions, or fixed by Awards, Orders, etc. Moreover, no information exists as to the changes which have occurred in rates of wages in industries, or sections of industries, in which neither standard nor minimum rates, nor the general amounts of increase or decrease in rates of wages, have been fixed by collective Agreements, Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders, etc. The particulars given below, therefore, while based on a careful examination of such material as is available to the Department, should be considered in the light of these qualifications and should not be regarded as furnishing more than an approximate indication of the relative levels of wage rates at the two dates; and caution should especially be observed in drawing from them conclusions which depend upon small margins of difference between one figure and another.

Building Trades.—At the end of December, 1929, the hourly rates of wages in the larger towns showed increases, compared with the pre-war rates, ranging mostly from 9d. to 11½d. an hour in the case of skilled men and 7½d. to 8½d. an hour in the case of labourers. On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages of the principal classes of workmen, the average increases in hourly and weekly rates at the end of December, 1929, in towns with populations over 100,000, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates of wages by the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week (averaging approximately 49½ in 1914 and 44½ at December, 1929), both the summer and winter hours being taken into account for this purpose:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of Recognised Rates of Wages in Large Towns at		Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at 31st Dec., 1929.
	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1929.	
Hourly Rates.			
	d.	d.	Per cent.
Bricklayers	9-9	19-5	97
Masons†	9-8	19-6	100
Carpenters and Joiners ...	9-8	19-5	100
Plumbers	9-6	19-5	102
Plasterers	9-7	19-7	103
Painters	8-8	19-5	121
Labourers	6-6	14-6	122
Weekly Rates.			
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Bricklayers	40 7	72 4	78
Masons†	39 7	72 6	83
Carpenters and Joiners ...	39 11	72 3	81
Plumbers	39 8	72 3	82
Plasterers	40 0	73 2	83
Painters	36 3	71 10	98
Labourers	27 0	54 1	100

If the increases shown above are combined in the proportions of the relative numbers of men employed in the different occupations, the resulting general average increase over pre-war rates was approximately 9½d. per hour (or about 112 per cent.) at the end of December. The increase in weekly full-time wages, allowing for the effect of the reductions which have been made since 1914 in the weekly working hours, was approximately 30s. 10d., or about 91 per

* See the issues for May, 1919; April, 1920; February, 1921; March, 1922; October, 1922; April, 1923; October, 1923; February, 1925; October, 1925; October, 1927; and October, 1928.
† Where different rates were paid to banker masons and fixers respectively the rates used are those for the former.

cent. It should be observed that the percentages given are general averages for all the large towns combined, and that there is much variation in the percentage increases in different towns.

Coal Mining.—The information available as to the changes in wages in the coal-mining industry is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate to be made of the average increase in rates of wages in this industry since 1914. The general district percentage additions to standard basis rates of wages in the principal coalfields at the beginning of August, 1914, and at the end of December, 1929, were as shown below:—

District.	Date of Basis.	Percentage Additions* to the Basis Rates of the Years Specified at	
		4th August, 1914.	31st December, 1929.
		Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland	1879	50	40
Durham	1879	57½	65
Yorkshire	1911	10	32-00; 30-33; 27-00†
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1911	10	32
North Staffordshire	1911	10	35
North Derbyshire and Notts.	1915	6½	38
South Wales and Mon. ...	1915	6½	28
Scotland	1888	75	110

These figures do not provide a full measure of the increases in wage rates, since special advances or allowances have been granted in many districts to particular grades of men. In some cases, the basis rates of wages (to which the percentages are added) have been varied; the lower-paid grades of men in many districts have received special "subsistence" allowances; men on afternoon and night shifts in South Wales, whose working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week; and piece rates of wages have been increased in those districts where the normal working hours are now 7½ per shift compared with 8 in 1914. The average percentage increase in rates of wages resulting from the combined effect of all these changes cannot be reliably estimated.

As regards earnings, however, statistics compiled by the Mines Department indicate that the estimated average earnings per man-shift worked in June, 1914, and in the quarter ended 30th September, 1929 (the latest date for which information is available), were as shown in the following Table. The percentage additions to basis rates and the "subsistence" rates for lower-paid workers were the same in December as in September and earnings per shift, therefore, were probably about the same in the quarter ended December as in the quarter ended September.

District.	Average Earnings per Shift.		Percentage Increase.	"Subsistence" Rates per Shift for lower-paid adult day-wage workers.
	June, 1914.	Quarter ended Sept., 1929.		
	s. d.	s. d.		
Northumberland	6 2½	7 5½	20	6s. 9½d.
Durham	6 2½	7 11½	28	6s. 6½d.
Yorkshire	6 10	10 1½	48	See Note 1.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire.	6 0½	9 3	53	See Note 2.
North Derbyshire and Notts.	6 6½	10 4½	55	See Note 3.
South Wales and Mon. ...	6 9	9 6½	41	7s. 10½d.
Scotland	6 9	9 1½	35	7s. 0d.‡
All districts	6 5½	9 2½	42	

The hours of labour of underground workers are now 7½ or 8 per shift compared with 8 in 1914, and those of surface workers are usually 48 to 49, compared with 51 to 53 in 1914. The percentage increases in hourly wages are thus greater than the percentage increases in earnings per man-shift shown above.

Other Mining and Quarrying.—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of December were about 25 to 50 per cent. over the pre-war rates. In Cumberland the bargain prices for iron-ore miners in December, 1929, were about 30 to 40 per cent. above the pre-war level. For limestone quarrymen in Cumberland the increases over pre-war rates ranged from 50 to 75 per cent.

Engineering and Shipbuilding.—In the engineering industry the general advance over pre-war rates for men on time work amounted to 19s. a week at the end of December, except in certain districts where the men are paid at hourly rates, in which it was 19s. 10½d. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance on time rates amounted to 17s. or 17s. 10½d. a week. In some cases, however, further advances had been granted to particular classes in both industries.¶

* As the basis rates to which the percentages apply vary in different districts, the percentages quoted should not be taken as indicating the relative level of wages in different districts.

† The highest of these percentages applies to all classes of workers in South Yorkshire and to underground workers in West Yorkshire. The addition of 30-33 per cent. applies to surface workers in the Eastern Sub-division of West Yorkshire and that of 27-00 per cent. in the Western Sub-division.

‡ 6d. per shift in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum of 8s. 9d. (inclusive). In North Derby and Notts a minimum rate of 7s. 11d. (inclusive) has also been fixed.

§ 1s. per shift in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum of 7s. 9d. (inclusive), and a minimum of 7s. for adult males.

¶ The rate is subject to the provision that the addition to earnings shall not exceed 1s. per day, and applies to surface workers only.

‡ See footnotes in first column on next page.

The following Table shows the unweighted averages of the district* time rates of wages of men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 9 of the principal shipbuilding centres at 4th August, 1914, and at 31st December, 1929, with the percentage increase over pre-war rates:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised Weekly Time Rates in the principal centres at		Average Percentage Increase over pre-war rates at 31st Dec., 1929.
	4th August, 1914.	31st December, 1929.	
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Engineering*—			
Fitters and Turners ...	38 11	58 9	51
Ironmoulders	41 8	62 1	49
Patternmakers	42 1	65 4	51
Labourers	22 10	41 11	83
Shipbuilding†—			
Shipwrights	41 4	58 7	42
Ship Joiners	40 0	57 11	45
Labourers	22 10	39 11	75

For semi-skilled classes the percentages range between those shown for skilled men and those for labourers.

The above figures relate to a full ordinary week of 53 hours in some districts and 54 in others in 1914, and of 47 hours generally at December, 1929. The average percentage increase in hourly rates thus ranges from nearly 70 per cent. for skilled workers to about 105 per cent. for labourers in the engineering trade, and from about 60 to 65 per cent. for skilled men to about 100 per cent. for labourers in the shipbuilding trade.

In the case of pieceworkers the general advance over pre-war rates in the engineering industry amounts to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 10s. a week. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance is 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 7s. a week; in addition, a portion of certain special advances, granted during the war under the "Standard Ship Cycle" of awards and consequential extensions, is still paid to some classes of men. The information at the disposal of the Department is not sufficient to enable a reliable calculation to be made of the percentage increase in the wages of piece-workers.

Electrical Installation.—The average of the recognised time rates of wages of wiremen employed by electrical contractors in 12 of the largest towns at the end of December, 1929, was 74s. 5d. a week, compared with 39s. 4d. a week at August, 1914, showing an average increase of 89 per cent. As the normal weekly hours of labour, which were usually 53 or 54 in 1914, were reduced to 47 in 1919, without any reduction in weekly wages, the increase in hourly rates since 1914 is greater, being about 110 per cent.

Other Metal Trades.—In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, etc.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases over pre-war rates vary very widely, being, in some cases (e.g., with certain blastfurnace labourers) equivalent to over 70 per cent. above the pre-war weekly rates, while at the other extreme the rates for iron and steel workers in South Wales show increases of less than 20 per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the increase over pre-war rates amounts to about 25 to 35 per cent., and in addition special advances have been granted to particular classes of workpeople. Among other metal-working industries the general increases over pre-war rates of wages at the end of December (for male timeworkers) were 19s. a week in the sheet-metal working trade, 19s. 6d. a week in the spring, tube and various other industries in the Midlands, and 20s. to 20s. 6d. a week

* In the computation of these averages, no account is taken of variations of individual wage rates from the general district rates. There are no official statistics as to such variations, but, for engineering, comprehensive statistics compiled by the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation relating to workpeople employed by federated firms show that considerable proportions of workpeople are employed at rates in excess of these district rates and relatively few at lower rates. Thus, in March, 1929, there were 25 per cent. of workpeople employed at rates above the majority time rates (which may be regarded as being equivalent to the district rates in the Table above) and only 4 per cent. below such rates. These variations have an important effect on the average earnings in the industry and (as the average excess of actual wages over the majority rates was not so great in 1914 as in 1929) on the percentage increase in earnings since 1914. It may, therefore, be useful to give the following figures which have been compiled by the Federation showing the average weekly earnings—including, *inter alia*, the effect of rates differing from the majority rates—for hours actually worked by adult male time-workers:—

Time Workers.	Pattern Makers.				
	Fitters.	Turners.	Moulders.	Makers.	Labourers.
Average Earnings:					
July, 1914	39s. 6½d.	39s. 2½d.	39s. 1d.	40s. 4½d.	24s. 11½d.
March, 1929	66s. 1½d.	63s. 3½d.	62s. 1½d.	66s. 1½d.	48s. 11½d.
Increase over 1914—					
per cent.	67	62	59	66	96

The Federation has also compiled similar figures relating to "payment by result" workers. For all classes of adult male workpeople—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled—the average weekly earnings were as follows:—

Average Earnings:	Time Workers and Payment by Result Workers combined.	
	All Time Workers.	All Payment by Result Workers.
July, 1914	32s. 5½d.	40s. 9d.
March, 1929	58s. 9½d.	73s. 11½d.
Increase over 1914—		
per cent.	81	81

It will be noticed that the "combined" percentage increase is substantially higher than the increase in the case of each of the two constituent groups. This is a result of change-over from time-work to payment by results.

† Time rates of wages in federated shipyards were increased in January, 1930, raising the weekly percentages of increase to 45 for shipwrights, 49 for ship joiners and 80 for labourers.

in the light castings industry. In the iron and steel and tinplate industries a uniform shift of 8 hours was adopted for shift-workers in 1919 in place of 8 or 12 hours previously, and for day-workers the hours were reduced from about 53 to 47 per week. In the other metal trades the weekly hours were reduced from 53 or 54 to 47.

Cotton Industry.—In August, 1914, piece rates of wages in this industry stood generally at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices. At the end of December, 1929, they were 82½ per cent. above the standard. Part of this increase, however, was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. If proportionate allowance is made for this reduction in working hours, weekly full-time wages would appear to be generally about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level, the equivalent increase in hourly rates of wages being 74 per cent. If, however, the average hourly output of pieceworkers has increased as a result of the reduction in hours, the percentage increase in wages will be correspondingly higher. In addition, special increases or allowances have been granted to various classes of operatives, the effect of which would be to augment the general percentages quoted.

Wool Textile Industry.—The rates of wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire are calculated by the addition of a "cost-of-living wage" to basic rates. At the end of December, 1929, pre-war basic rates had been increased in most cases by 10 per cent.* and to the basic rates so increased was added a "cost-of-living wage" of 72½ per cent. for timeworkers† and 63½ per cent. for pieceworkers, making total increases over pre-war rates of approximately 80 to 90 per cent. for a full working week.* In addition special increases of varying amounts have been made in the rates of wages of particular sections of workpeople, which would tend to augment the percentages quoted. A general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece rates was also granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The average percentage increase in hourly rates, therefore, is about 110 to 120.

Other Textile Industries.—In the bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing trades the general increases over weekly pre-war rates at the end of 1929 were 21s. 4d. per week for men and 12s. 8d. per week‡ for women in Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland, and 84 per cent. for timeworkers and 64 per cent. for pieceworkers in Yorkshire. In the Midlands hosiery manufacture the general increase was 58½ per cent.§ and in carpet manufacture it was 50 per cent. for timeworkers and 45 per cent., approximately, for pieceworkers.

Apart from these increases in weekly wages, the weekly working hours, which generally varied from 54 to 56, were reduced in 1919 to 48, the weekly rates of timeworkers remaining unchanged, and the rates for pieceworkers being enhanced to compensate for the change in hours.

Boot and Shoe Industry.—In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled workmen at the end of December, 1929, was 56s. a week. Before the war it was 30s. a week for the majority of the workers in most districts, though in a few districts it was 28s. or 29s.; while for men in the heel-building department and in the stock and shoe rooms, a rate of 27s. a week was adopted in 1914, with effect from the beginning of 1915. The average increase is thus about 90 to 95 per cent. For women of 20 years or over, the minimum rate is 34s. a week, compared with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, but not operative till 1915, the average increase being about 90 to 100 per cent. The hours of labour have been reduced from 52½ per week in 1914 to 48 per week, and the increases in hourly rates are thus about 105 to 120 per cent.

Railway Service.—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections of the railway service, the wages in operation at the end of December, 1929, showed a wide range of increases above the pre-war rates for the corresponding grades. Owing to this and to the wide variation in the pre-war rates of wages, the percentage increases varied considerably. For some of the porters on pre-war rates of about 18s. a week the increase was as much as 130 per cent.; on the other hand, for certain classes of higher-paid men, it amounted to about 90 per cent. The hours of labour were reduced to 48 a week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, and the increases in hourly rates are, therefore, higher than the percentage increases in weekly rates.

Other Transport Services.—For dock labourers, the minimum rates generally paid in December, 1929, were 11s. to 13s. 6d. a day of eight hours, compared with about 4s. 6d. to 7s. for a day of usually 9 to 10½ hours in 1914. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in December, 1929, were £9 a month for able seamen and £9 10s. for firemen, compared with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respectively in August, 1914, the average increase being between 65 and

* During 1929, the increase of 10 per cent. on basic rates was withdrawn by certain firms, and the general percentage increase in these cases is that represented by the "cost-of-living wage."

† The full percentage is paid on basic rates up to 33s. a week; on basic rates over 33s. up to 51s. the cost-of-living wage which is calculated either at the time-workers' full percentage on 33s., or at the equivalent of 80 per cent. of the time-workers' full percentage, whichever is the greater; on basic rates over 51s., the cost-of-living wage payable on 51s. is increased by 20 per cent. of the time-workers' full percentage on the first 13s. above that amount, and by 8 per cent. of that percentage on the remainder.

‡ These amounts are exclusive of increases in basic rates, varying for different classes of workpeople, granted in 1919.

§ This percentage includes an enhancement given in compensation for the reduction in hours in 1919. In addition, basic rates of wages have been increased in many cases.

70 per cent. In the road transport industry the average of the weekly rates of wages for one-horse drivers in twelve of the principal towns was 52s. 11d. a week at the end of December, 1929, compared with 25s. 7d. in 1914, an increase of 107 per cent., weekly hours being 48 in 1929 as compared with 56 and upwards, usually, in 1914. In the tramway services it is estimated that the average weekly rates of wages at December, 1929, in over 50 large towns, were 60s. for drivers and 56s. 6d. for conductors, compared with 30s. 11d. and 27s. 5d. at August, 1914, increases of 94 and 106 per cent. respectively; as, however, the weekly hours of labour were reduced from 54 to 60 in 1914 to generally 48 in 1929 the approximate average increases in hourly rates of wages were 129 and 143 per cent. respectively.

Agriculture.—The rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in England and Wales at December, 1929, ranged from 30s. to 36s. a week, including the value of certain allowances. In the same districts in 1914 the cash rates of wages (which were subject to the addition of certain allowances) ranged from 13s. to 21s. a week. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the rates of wages prevailing for ordinary labourers in England and Wales at December, 1929, was 31s. 8d., representing an increase of about 76 per cent. over the average of the cash rates and allowances in 1914, which was 18s. a week. This comparison takes no account of overtime payments, nor of extra earnings at special seasons, and no allowance is made, in the percentage increase quoted, for the reductions in normal weekly working hours which have been made since 1914.

Other Industries.—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at 4th August, 1914, and at December, 1929, of some of the principal classes of workpeople in the printing and book-binding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of towns.

Trade and Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised Weekly Time Rates of Wages in certain Large Towns* at		Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at
	4th Aug., 1914.	31st Dec., 1929.	
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Printing and Bookbinding:—			
Hand Compositors on Book and Jobbing Work ...	35 8	73 10	107
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers ...	33 11	73 7	117
Furniture Making:—			
Cabinet Makers ...	39 5	73 2	85
Upholsterers ...	38 8	73 0	89
French Polishers ...	37 5	72 11	95
Baking:—			
Table Hands ...	30 1	64 1	113

The hours of labour in a normal full week at December, 1929, were generally 48 in the printing and baking trades, and 44 to 47 in the furniture trade, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and 46½ to 54 in the furniture trade at August, 1914. The percentage increases in hourly rates are thus greater than those in weekly rates shown in the Table, averaging (in the towns to which the Table relates) about 119 per cent. for compositors, 129 per cent. for bookbinders, 107 per cent. for cabinet makers, 113 per cent. for upholsterers, 118 per cent. for french polishers, and 136 per cent. for table hands in the baking trade.

In the pottery industry, the general level of rates of wages is 50 to 61½ per cent. (in different sections) above the pre-war level, but increases in basic rates have been granted, in addition, to certain classes of workpeople. For labourers in the heavy chemical trade the increase on the 1914 weekly rates of wages amounts to between 105 and 115 per cent. The hours of labour have been reduced in the pottery industry from 52 in 1914 to 47 per week, and in the chemical industry from 12 to 8 per shift for shift workers and from 53 or 54 to 47 per week for day workers.

For unskilled labourers in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities in 28 large towns, the average weekly rate of wages shows an increase of about 96 per cent. over that for August, 1914, from 26s. 9d. to 52s. 5d. Hours of labour having been reduced without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, the increase in hourly rates is about 117 per cent. on the average. The average rate for unskilled labourers in the electricity supply industry in over 50 towns at December, 1929, was 55s. 5d. a week, compared with 26s. 7d. a week in August, 1914, showing an increase of 109 per cent. In this case also the hours of labour have been reduced, and the increase in hourly rates averages 139 per cent.

SUMMARY.

Both the amounts and the corresponding percentages of increase over pre-war rates show a wide diversity among different classes of workpeople. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of December, 1929, were equivalent to only about 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates. On the other hand, they were equivalent in some cases to over 100 per cent. on the pre-war rates. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of December, 1929, weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of adult workpeople for which information is available, averaged between 70 and 75 per cent. above the level of August, 1914, as compared with 170 to 180 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, when wages generally were at their highest level. As considerable reductions

* The averages are based on the rates current in 26 towns in the printing and bookbinding and baking trades, and in 20 towns in the furniture trade.

in normal weekly working hours were made in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages, since 1914, is substantially greater; while it is not practicable on the basis of available information to make any precise calculation, it seems probable that at the end of December, 1929, the average level of hourly rates was between 90 and 100 per cent. above that of August, 1914. These figures, it should be noted, relate to the wages of similar grades of workpeople at both dates.

The corresponding percentages of increase in weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of each quarter since 1920, as compared with the beginning of August, 1914, is estimated, on the basis indicated above, to have been approximately as shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Estimated Average Percentage Increase in Weekly Full-Time Rates of Wages at end of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
1920 ...	130-135	150-155	160-165	170-180
1921 ...	160-170	145-155	130-135	110-115
1922 ...	100-105	85-90	75-80	70-75
1923 ...	70	65-70	70 (nearly)	65-70
1924 ...	70 (nearly)	70	70-75	70-75
1925 ...	75	75	75	75
1926 ...	75	75	75	75
1927 ...	75	75	70-75	70-75
1928 ...	70-75	70-75	70-75	70-75
1929 ...	70-75	70-75	70-75	70-75

It should be observed that the foregoing particulars relate to recognised rates of wages for full-time working and not to actual earnings, which in many industries are affected at present by unemployment and short-time working.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN COAL MINES.

The Secretary for Mines gave the following information in reply to a question in the House of Commons on 28th January, regarding the hours of labour of miners underground in Great Britain. He stated that the weekly figures are those which have been used for returns made to the International Labour Office, and published by them. For most districts they show a lower figure than would result from a calculation based solely in the previous two columns. The reason is that they take account also of the fact that the customary working week at certain pits is less than that which is general in the district.

	Average daily hours underground.	General practice with respect to shorter hours on Saturday.	Average time spent underground weekly.
Scotland ...	h. m. 8 26	Some pits work 11 days per fortnight, but the practice is not general.	h. m. 48 53
Northumberland:			
(a) Hewers ...	7 52	11 days worked per fortnight...	43 14
(b) Others ...	8 22		45 59
Durham:			
(a) Hewers ...	7 57	See note below* ...	44 19
(b) Others ...	8 27		47 17
Yorkshire ...	7 59	½ hour less on Saturdays	45 33
Lancs. & Cheshire ...	8 34	2 hours "	49 14
Notts & Derby ...	8 8	2 hours "	45 53
South Derby ...	8 32	2 hours "	49 2
Leicester ...	8 30	2½ hours "	47 58
Cannock Chase ...	8 30	2½ hours "	48 28
Warwick ...	8 29	2½ hours "	48 13
South Wales ...	8 30	1 hour "	49 29
Forest of Dean ...	8 36	1 hour "	49 1
Somerset ...	8 31	1½ hours "	50 0
North Wales ...	8 38	1 hour "	49 61
Bristol ...	8 25	1 hour "	49 30
N. Staffs ...	8 31	2 hours "	48 11
S. Staffs ...	8 19	2 hours "	47 54
Salop ...	8 28	2 hours "	48 48
Cumberland ...	8 23	1½ hours "	46 11
Kent ...	7 53	1 hour "	44 13

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN 1928.

The Home Office has issued a White Paper† containing statistics of compensation and of proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1928. The statistics relate to seven great groups of industries—mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work, and shipping—in regard to which particulars of compensation are received from or on behalf of employers under section 42 of the consolidating Act of 1925. These groups embrace a large proportion of the chief industries, but it has to be borne in mind that they do not by any means cover the whole field. Besides the various commercial, clerical, and domestic employments to which the Act applies, there are several important industries which are not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport, and agriculture.

The aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Acts who were employed in Great Britain in the seven groups

* At one-third of the collieries 6½ hours bank to bank are worked by hewers on every Saturday and 7½ hours plus one winding time by other underground labour. At two-thirds 7½ hours bank to bank are worked by the workmen on alternate Saturdays.
† Cmd. 3481. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The First Lord of the Treasury has presented to Parliament, as a Command Paper,* a copy of a Treasury minute, dated 27th January, 1930, establishing an Economic Advisory Council. This will be a standing body reporting to the Cabinet; and its purpose, position in relation to Departments, organisation, and functions will be as follows:—

Purpose.—To advise H.M. Government in economic matters. To make continuous study of developments in trade and industry and in the use of national and imperial resources, of the effect of legislation and fiscal policy at home and abroad, and of all aspects of national, imperial, and international economy with a bearing on the prosperity of the country.

Position in relation to Departments.—The Council will be subject to the general directions of the Prime Minister. It will take over and expand the functions of the existing Committee of Civil Research. It will keep in close touch with Departments affected by its work with a view to the concerted study of economic problems of national interest, but it will interfere in no way with the functions or responsibilities of Ministers or of the Departments over which they preside, and it will have no administrative or executive powers.

Organisation.—(i) The Chairman of the Council will be the Prime Minister, and the other members will be as follows:—

(a) The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Privy Seal (while the present duties are attached to that office), the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(b) Such other Ministers as the Prime Minister may from time to time summon.

(c) Such other persons chosen by the Prime Minister in virtue of their special knowledge and experience in industry and economics.

The Council will meet when summoned by the Chairman, and as regularly as is found possible.

(ii) The Chairman may appoint standing committees and also such committees for special purposes as may be required.

(iii) The Council will have a secretary, and assistant secretaries, at least two of whom will be economists, together with such staff as may be found necessary.

Functions.—Providing that it acts after receiving the approval of the Prime Minister, the Council may initiate inquiries into, and advise upon, any subject falling within its scope, including proposals for legislation. The Council shall consult Departments and outside authorities in regard to any work in hand or projected, and shall collate such statistical or other information as may be required for the performance of its work. The Council shall also cause to be prepared a list of persons with industrial, commercial, financial, and working-class experience, and persons who have made a special study of social, economic, and other scientific problems who might assist the Council by serving on Committees or as advisers in matters of which they have expert knowledge, or in other ways.

Its reports and work will be confidential, unless the Council advises the Prime Minister otherwise. Any action arising out of them will be taken on the sole responsibility of H.M. Government.

Mr. T. Jones, C.H., Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet, has been appointed Secretary to the Council. The offices of the Council will be situated at 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 12th February, the Prime Minister gave the following further information with regard to the membership and staff of the Council:—

"The following have consented to serve as members of the Economic Advisory Council:—Sir Arthur Balfour, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. W. R. Blair, Sir John Cadman, Mr. W. M. Citrine, Mr. G. D. H. Cole, Mr. Ernest Denham, Mr. Andrew Duncan, Sir Daniel Hall, Sir William Hardy, Mr. J. M. Keynes, Sir Alfred Lewis, Sir William McIntock, Sir Josiah Stamp, Mr. R. H. Tawney.

"As regards the staff, the following appointments have so far been made: Mr. Thomas Jones and Mr. A. F. Hemming (taken over from the already existing service), Mr. H. D. Henderson, Mr. H. V. Hodson, Mr. Colin Clark.

"I ought to add that in addition we have a list of distinguished industrialists and economists who have consented to assist on specific points."

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Right Hon. Lord Macmillan, who was appointed‡ by the Minister of Labour on 7th January, 1930, to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connection with the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council, held the first meeting at the Ministry of Labour on 27th January, and concluded the hearing of evidence on 30th January. He informed the parties that the Court would proceed with the consideration of the information before it, and with the preparation of a Report.

* Cmd. 3478. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
† See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 9.

of industries to which the returns relate was 7,433,660 in 1928, as compared with 7,403,222 in 1927, and with 8,359,183 in 1919, the largest number in any year for which statistics exist. It should be noted that the figure which the employer is asked to give is the average number employed throughout the year.

The following Table gives comparative figures for 1914,* 1927, and 1928:—

	1914.*	1927.	1928.
Number of workpeople covered by returns ...	7,057,111	7,403,222	7,433,660
Number of cases:—			
Fatal ...	4,216†	2,567	2,735
Non-Fatal ...	437,900	455,852	461,485
Total ...	442,116	458,419	464,220
Payments for compensation:—			
In fatal cases ...	£ 679,732	£ 763,271	£ 773,018
In non-fatal cases ...	2,785,629	5,552,532	5,684,255
Total ...	3,465,361	6,315,803	6,457,273

The average amount of compensation paid in fatal cases in 1928 was £283, as compared with £297 in 1927, and with £157 in the period 1910-1914. The average amount paid in 1928 in non-fatal cases was £80 7s. for lump-sum payments and £8 16s. for weekly payments, as compared with £81 9s. and £8 14s. respectively in 1927. The corresponding figures for the period 1910-1914 were £29 4s. and £4 8s. respectively. The average for all non-fatal cases was £12 6s. in 1928, as compared with £12 4s. in 1927 and £5 19s. in 1910-1914.

The following Table shows the number of persons employed, the total compensation paid, and the cost per person employed, in each of the seven groups of industries covered by the returns for the years 1927 and 1928:—

Groups of Industries.	Persons employed.		Total compensation paid.		Cost per person employed.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Shipping ...	201,391	193,568	£ 230,219	£ 240,411	s. d.	s. d.
Factories ...	5,289,978	5,455,652	2,270,213	2,360,982	22 10	24 10
Docks ...	151,721	142,835	273,368	283,700	8 7	8 8
Mines ...	1,052,216	944,666	3,014,161	3,026,678	36 0	39 9
Quarries ...	76,017	73,691	105,883	93,288	57 4	64 1
Constructional work ...	122,762	125,898	141,232	146,864	23 0	23 4
Railways ...	509,137	497,350	280,727	305,350	11 0	12 3
Total ...	7,403,222	7,433,660	6,315,803	6,457,273	17 1	17 4

The figures given above as to total compensation paid in the seven groups of industries represent only the actual amount paid to workpeople or their dependants, and not the total charge on the industries, which would need to include the administrative expenses and medical and legal costs of employers, insurance companies, and mutual indemnity associations, the amounts placed in reserve, and the profits earned by the insurance companies.

Statistics regarding the various industrial diseases included under the Workmen's Compensation Acts show that compensation was paid, in the seven groups of industries, in 51 fatal cases in 1928, to the amount of £10,863, and in 16,915 disablement cases, to the amount of £562,132. The 51 fatal cases included 15 of lead poisoning, 6 of anthrax, 26 of epitheliomatous cancer and scrotal epithelioma. The bulk of the cases occurred, as in previous years, in the mining industry, the majority being due to miner's nystagmus, beat hand and beat knee. Cases of miner's nystagmus accounted for over 57 per cent. of the total number, and, together with beat hand, beat knee, beat elbow, and inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths, numbered 14,919, or 87.9 per cent. of the total number. The cases of miner's nystagmus, totalling 9,820, showed an increase of 84 compared with 1927.

Under the scheme of compensation for silicosis for the refractories industries‡ (ganister mines and quarries, and factories engaged in the manufacture of silica bricks and similar articles for lining furnaces) compensation was paid during the year in 267 cases of disablement. Seventeen of these cases terminated fatally, and the compensation due in case of death was paid. At the end of the year there were 241 cases in receipt of weekly payments under the scheme, 41 for total incapacity and 200 for partial incapacity. The total amount paid in compensation during the year was £15,371, of which £3,019 was in respect of death claims and £12,352 for disablement. The Medical Board appointed under the scheme carried out during the year 1,632 periodic examinations of workmen, including 118 initial examinations of new workmen.

Statistics in regard to the administration of the Acts show that the total number of cases under the Workmen's Compensation Acts taken into court in Great Britain in 1928 was 6,388. Many of these, however, were applications for dealing with allowances already granted, and many were settled out of court or otherwise disposed of, so that only 3,068 original claims were finally settled with the cognisance of the courts. The decision in 2,341 cases, or 76.3 per cent., was in favour of the applicant.

* The figures for 1914 include Ireland; those for 1927 and 1928 do not.
† There was a great colliery explosion in this year.
‡ See the issues of this GAZETTE for March 1927 (page 95), September, 1928 (page 320), and January, 1929 (page 37).

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS.

A SPECIAL Supplement, which is included with the present issue of this GAZETTE, contains a selection of diagrams, etc., illustrating some of the principal official statistics relating to labour conditions. Explanatory notes with regard to each of these diagrams are given below.

Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living.

The first diagram shows the general movement of wholesale prices and of working-class cost of living during and since the War. The curve relating to wholesale prices is constructed from the Board of Trade index-numbers of wholesale prices, the average for 1913 being represented by 100. That relating to cost of living is based on the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers, which indicate fluctuations in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, the level of July, 1914, being represented by 100 in this curve.

For years up to 1927 the figures utilised are given in the *Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics*.* For 1928 and 1929 the wholesale prices index-numbers are published in the 73rd number of the *Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom*† and in the *Board of Trade Journal*, and the cost-of-living index-numbers in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* (see, e.g., page 75 of the present issue).

Wages and Real Wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

This diagram shows the average movement of weekly rates of wages and "real" wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the past ten years, the average levels at the end of each quarter in the years 1920-1929 being expressed as a percentage of the average level in 1924 (taken as 100).

A detailed account of the nature of the information used in arriving at the figures relating to rates of wages utilised for the purpose of this diagram is given in the article on "Relative Levels of Rates of Wages, etc." on pages 44 to 46. Briefly it may be said that the figures refer to workers of unchanged grade, and almost wholly to those industries or sections of industries in which organised arrangements exist for the negotiation of changes in rates of wages on a collective basis, and that they relate to rates of wages for full-time working and not to actual earnings.

The figures serving as a basis for the "real" wages curve are calculated by combining the foregoing figures relating to rates of wages with the Ministry of Labour cost-of-living index-numbers. Corresponding figures, based on July, 1914, taken as 100, with some reference to their limitations, were given on page 44 of the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1929.

Comparative Levels of Real Wages, July, 1929.

This graph is constructed from the figures in the last column of the Table in the article relating to "Comparative Real Wages in Great Britain and Other Countries," which appeared on page 360 of the October, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE; these figures have been supplemented by figures for Germany, Italy† and Canada, which have since become available. For further information on this subject, and for particulars of the sources of information and the methods employed in computing the figures referred to, reference should be made to the October and December, 1929, issues of the *International Labour Review*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva.

In comparing the levels indicated by the diagram it should be noted that the figures on which the graph is based are subject to important reservations, and, owing to their limitations, can only be approximate. The "wage" measured is the simple average of the hourly rates of wages in about 30 typical male occupations in a number of selected towns in the countries represented. The index numbers are calculated by determining the number of times the average "wage," for 48 hours' work, in each country will purchase an international budget of commodities, at the average retail prices ruling in the selected towns in each country. The international budget comprises food, soap, fuel, and light, in quantities which are the averages of the quantities usually consumed by working-class families in the countries concerned.

Number of Persons on the Registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain.

The figures on which this diagram is based relate to the total number of persons (whether insured against unemployment or not, and including short-time workers and others temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, not actually employed on the dates to which the returns relate), registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in the period 1921-9. The figures are communicated regularly to the Press, and published monthly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, page 66 of this issue).

Number of Persons insured against Unemployment in Great Britain.

This diagram shows the estimated number of persons, aged 16 to 64 inclusive, insured against unemployment in Great Britain from July, 1923, to the end of 1929, divided into four sections representing respectively the numbers in employment, the numbers directly involved in trade disputes, the numbers recorded as unemployed and the numbers absent from work through sickness or other temporary reasons except holidays. The section representing absences through sickness and other forms of unrecorded non-employment (except temporary holidays) has been based on a uniform allowance of 3½ per cent. of the numbers insured. The numbers

* Cmd. 3140; price 4s. net.

† Cmd. 3465; price 6s. 6d. net.

‡ For Italy the figure for August, 1929, has been used.

unemployed include not only those wholly unemployed but also those temporarily stopped who were not at work on the day of the count. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928, and their estimated numbers have therefore been excluded from the totals for earlier years. The diagram does not include persons employed in agriculture, private domestic service, and other classes excepted from unemployment insurance. The detailed figures for the period July, 1929, to January, 1930, with a reference to those for earlier dates, will be found on page 51.

As regards persons directly involved in trade disputes, the monthly points from which the curve has been plotted have been joined by broken lines. Except for the general strike in May, 1926, and the cotton dispute in July-August, 1929, these lines, however, do not necessarily indicate the numbers involved at intermediate dates.

Unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

A diagram is given showing the fluctuations in the percentages unemployed (a) in the period 1912-1929 among workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and (b) in the period 1900-1926 among certain trade unions.

As regards insured workpeople, statistics showing the percentages unemployed are published regularly in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 64 and 65 of the present issue), and figures for the earlier years covered by the diagram will be found in the *Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics*. It should be noted, in connection with these figures, that under the original National Insurance Act, which came into operation in 1912, unemployment insurance applied only to certain industries, and to about 2½ million workpeople. In July, 1916, the scope of unemployment insurance was extended to include workpeople employed on munitions work and in certain other industries, and this extension brought the total number insured up to about 3½ millions at the end of 1916. In 1920, unemployment insurance was extended to substantially all industries, except private domestic service and agriculture, and the number of workpeople covered in 1929 was over 12 millions. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured as from 2nd January, 1928.

As regards unemployment among members of trade unions, returns were regularly collected by the Department from certain unions (mainly of skilled workers) which paid out-of-work benefit to their members, and the percentages unemployed as shown by these returns were published monthly in this GAZETTE until the end of 1926, when the series was discontinued. The figures will be found in the *Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics*.

Unemployment Record of Benefit Claimants at 16th September, 1929.

The statistics on which these two diagrams are based were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930.

The first diagram shows the average amount of unemployment in the previous twelve months experienced by claimants in various age groups. The second diagram shows for the same age groups the proportion of claimants who had been unemployed within certain ranges of total working days in the year.

It should be noted that the diagrams relate only to benefit claimants aged 18 to 64, and are not necessarily representative of the whole body of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges. They do not, of course, purport to represent the unemployment experience of the total insured population.

Industrial Disputes.

Statistics are regularly compiled by the Ministry of Labour, based on returns obtained from the employers, or their associations, and from the trade unions concerned, as to the numbers of workpeople involved in industrial disputes causing stoppages of work, and as to the numbers of working days lost owing to disputes, at establishments where the disputes occur. Statistics for January, 1930, will be found on page 74 of this issue of the GAZETTE.

The diagram contained in the Supplement, showing the aggregate duration, in working days, of the disputes reported in the years 1900-1929, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is based on the statistics so compiled. The actual figures for these years (up to 1928) were published, together with other statistics on this subject, in the May, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE; and preliminary figures for the year 1929 were given on page 5 of the issue for January, 1930.

Trade Unions.

The curves illustrating the changes in the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are based on the statistics given in an article in the October, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE (page 358). The figures relate to the total membership of all employees' societies—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage-earners—known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating conditions of employment. All such societies with headquarters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, whether registered under the Trade Union Acts or not, are included.

Profit Sharing.

This diagram is based on the statistics contained in the annual article on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership which appeared in the July, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE (page 234). It shows the number of employees participating (or entitled to participate) in schemes of profit-sharing or of co-partnership reported to the Department as in operation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the years 1910 to 1928. The figures illustrated are exclusive of profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes in co-operative societies, as to which statistics are not available for the whole period covered.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.

A RETURN has been issued* showing, so far as particulars are available, the total expenditure (other than out of loans for capital purposes) 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 ended 31st March, 1928; together with similar particulars for Scotland. The Acts referred to are: the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the National Insurance (Health) Acts, the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, the Old Age Pensions Acts, the War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act, the Education Acts, the Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, the Inebriates Acts, the Public Health Acts (so far as they relate to hospitals, the treatment of disease, and maternity and child welfare), the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, the Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor, the Unemployed Workmen Act, the Lunacy Acts, and the Mental Deficiency Act.

The term "expenditure" as used in the Return is restricted to expenditure from (i) local rates, (ii) Parliamentary votes and grants, and (iii) other receipts (not being receipts from loans for capital purposes) accounted for by, or to, Government Departments and Local Authorities. The "other receipts" include, for example, in the case of education, revenue from endowments, voluntary contributions, etc.; in the case of health insurance, unemployment insurance, and widows', orphans', and old age contributory pensions, the contributions of employers and employed, which provide the major part of the expenditure on those services; in the case of housing, rents; and so forth.

The expenditure for the services specified is stated for the years ended 31st March, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1928, or the latest year for which figures are available. For some of the services an estimate of the expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1929, is given. Comparisons between the totals for the several years are necessarily subject to the consideration that, during the period to which the Return relates, unrecorded private expenditure on some of the services mentioned has been replaced by recorded public expenditure; for example, the amount of fees formerly paid to medical men by persons now insured under the National Insurance (Health) Acts was not recorded, and is not included in the Return; while the amounts now paid to medical practitioners under those Acts form part of recorded expenditure brought into account in the Return.

The cost of any central department which is devoted wholly to one of the specified services is included throughout the Return in the amounts entered in respect of that service. For the years ended 31st March, 1928 and 1929, however, a proportion of the cost of central departmental administration has been allocated to each specified service in cases where a department administers more than one service.

The following Table gives the total expenditure, as stated in the Return, under the specified services, during the year ended 31st March, 1928 (or the latest year available), and an estimate for the year ended 31st March, 1929, where that is available:—

Expenditure under the following Acts.	England and Wales.		Scotland.	
	Year ended 31st March, 1928 (or latest available year).	Year ended 31st March, 1929 (estimated).	Year ended 31st March, 1928 (or latest available year).	Year ended 31st March, 1929 (estimated).
Unemployment Insurance Acts	£ 38,266,114	£ 47,470,605	£ 4,528,865	£ 6,359,228
National Insurance (Health) Acts	33,739,000	34,500,000	3,857,000	3,900,000
Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act	10,590,000	21,218,000	1,357,000	2,606,000
Old Age Pensions Acts ...	29,844,467	30,956,200	3,822,333	3,961,700
War Pensions Acts and the Ministry of Pensions Act	51,168,217	48,480,000	5,769,929	5,485,000
Education Acts	81,625,077	83,994,543	12,816,964	13,159,230
Acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools ...	583,438	536,000	171,415	169,483
Inebriates Acts	30	...	...	...
Public Health Acts, so far as they relate to—				
(i) Hospitals and Treatment of Disease...	6,839,000	...	1,323,000	1,352,000
(ii) Maternity and Child Welfare Work ...	2,063,000	2,194,000	276,500	293,000
Housing of the Working Classes Acts	23,157,000	...	3,554,000	3,880,000
Acts relating to the Relief of the Poor	40,989,000	...	4,491,000	4,141,000
Unemployed Workmen Act	41,060	...	15,100	9,000
Lunacy Acts	2,541,000	...	1,281,000	1,284,000
Mental Deficiency Act ...	1,213,000	...	...	...
Totals	£ 322,689,403	£ ...	£ 43,264,106	£ ...

Figures are also given in the Return showing the total expenditure in the year ended 31st March, 1928, subdivided between interest on loans and provision for repayment of loans, administrative expenses, and all other expenses (benefits, etc.). The receipts from which the total expenditure was met are also shown, subdivided between local rates, Parliamentary votes and grants, and other receipts (contributions, fees, interest, rents, etc.). In some cases, the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure is stated.

* House of Commons Paper, No. 101. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

HOME OFFICE INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM.

THE Home Office Industrial Museum is a permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements, and appliances for promoting the safety, health, and welfare of industrial workers. Some account of the Museum was given on pages 8-9 of the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1928; but it is now possible to call attention to several interesting additions that have recently been made to the exhibition.

A small building has been erected in the yard to demonstrate the effects of unfavourable atmospheric conditions in workrooms, and methods by which the conditions can be remedied or their effects mitigated. Means are provided for ventilating the building by regulated air movements, heating by convection or radiation, and humidifying the air to any required degree over a wide temperature range. Thus widely differing conditions can be obtained, such as those found in warm humid cotton weaving sheds, steamy laundries and dye houses, at hot furnaces, in insufficiently warmed workrooms, and so forth; and the effects of air movement, and of different methods of heating, in improving the conditions can be practically demonstrated. It is hoped that the building will prove of interest and use not only to those concerned with industrial conditions but also to heating and ventilating engineers, architects, and others concerned with the ventilation and heating of buildings.

One of the most valuable parts of the health section of the Museum is that which calls attention to the disastrous effects of certain kinds of stone dusts on the lungs of the workers, illustrates the processes in which the danger is greatest, and indicates the remedies. The importance of this danger has only come to be recognised in recent years. The Home Office has now installed in two huts in the yard of the Museum a pneumatically-operated stone dressing plant, equipped with a new method of trapping the dust near the cutting tool point without impeding the worker's view, and so preventing its reaching the worker.

The effects of noise on the health and efficiency of the worker have lately become a subject of study, and experiments are being made with various methods of reducing noise. One method, which has recently been installed in some City buildings, is shown in a room in the Museum. The ceiling is lined with a special padding, and the effect can be judged by comparison with an adjacent room of similar size in which the ceiling is not so treated.

An exhibit illustrating the danger of dust and other explosions in a variety of industries is being further developed. New features are an apparatus for demonstrating the explosive properties of dusts of common substances such as flour and starch; a device for preventing explosions from sparks in the grinding of malt; specimens of defective valves and other plant, and diagrams showing safe types of valves, and storage arrangements for dangerous gases and liquids.

Additions have also been made in the machinery part of the "Safety" section of the Museum, such as safety devices for machinery and for lift gates, illustrations of precautions in connection with shunting on railways, etc., etc.

A new catalogue, containing a description of the new additions, has recently been issued at the reduced price of 2s. 6d., and can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front page of this GAZETTE.

The Museum is now open both morning and afternoon on every week-day. Evening visits can be arranged for parties of factory workers, members of industrial associations and the like, on application to the Director of the Home Office Industrial Museum, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

INDUSTRIAL LIGHTING EXHIBITION IN BELFAST.

AN Industrial Lighting Exhibition was held in Belfast from 14th January to 1st February, 1930, under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland. Many instances have been observed from time to time by the Ministry's inspectors in which the prevailing systems of lighting in factories and workshops were inadequate in intensity, and were so distributed as to cause glare and troublesome shadows. The purpose of the exhibition was, accordingly, to bring to the notice of employers the best known methods of lighting so as to secure the safety, health, and efficiency of the workers.

The exhibition was visited by large numbers of factory employers, architects, factory designers, lighting engineers, public health officials, technical college students, and workers or their representatives. It is hoped that it may be possible to make the exhibits permanently available for the guidance of employers and others interested.

USE OF SPECIAL SPECTACLES TO RELIEVE EYESTRAIN IN FINE WORK.

THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board (now known as the Industrial Health Research Board), with the co-operation of the Committee on Physiology of Vision and of the Illumination Research Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, have for some years conducted investigations, and published Reports,* on the visual requirements of fine processes. The conclusion to be drawn from these investigations is that, though good lighting is all that is needed in many processes, there are other processes in which

* See especially *The Effect of Eyestrain on the Output of Linkers in the Hosiery Industry* and *On the Relief of Eyestrain among Persons performing very fine Work*: Reports Nos. 40 and 49 of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. and 1s. 3d. net, respectively. These Reports were reviewed in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1927 (page 174), and for July, 1928 (page 243), respectively.

the detail to be discriminated is so fine that provision of illumination, however high, does not in itself dispense with the necessity of close vision, with its concomitant strain on the muscles of the eye.

Relief of eyestrain in such processes can be secured by the use of special spectacles with suitable lens and prism corrections; and the more recent inquiries conducted for the Board have consisted in the experimental fitting of such spectacles to operatives engaged in very fine processes, and in ascertaining the opinions of these workers on the benefit to be derived from their use and the resultant change in output. The operatives have almost unanimously expressed their liking for the spectacles; whilst the effect of the spectacles on the ease of working has been shown objectively in the increase in output that has with few exceptions been associated with their use.

In these experiments, however, the operatives selected were not originally strictly comparable in regard to vision, so that some uncertainty has always existed as to the extent to which the resulting improvement should be attributed to the correction of ordinary visual defects rather than to the special arrangements made for relieving eyestrain. A further series of experiments was accordingly planned, in which the relative improvements of persons with normal vision and of persons with visual defects (such as short or long sight), after both kinds had been fitted with the special glasses, could be determined.

A Report has now been published* embodying the results of this last series of experiments. Thirteen operatives with normal vision, and fifteen with some error of refraction, were engaged in these experiments. The processes in which they were engaged were (i) examining steel balls, (ii) "burling and mending" (in the wool textile trade), (iii) "linking," in the hosiery trade, and (iv) "chevening" by hand, i.e., embroidering designs, or "clocs," on hosiery. Suitable glasses were prescribed in each case; and the average improvement in the case of ball examiners was found to be 26.7 per cent. in the case of those with normal vision, and 28.4 per cent. in the case of those with some error of refraction. For burlers and menders the corresponding percentages were 21.9 and 12.3; for linkers, 2.1 and 5.9; and for cheveners, 1.3 and 4.9. As might be expected, the average improvement was greater, in three of the four processes, in the case of those with some error of refraction than in the case of those with normal vision.

The Report observes, with reference to the great apparent variation in the degree of improvement in the different processes, that the processes are not strictly comparable in respect of the demands which they make upon the visual capacities of the workers. Ball examining is the "finest" of the processes considered, the other three are roughly comparable; but the averages given for the cloth menders refer only to the most difficult portion of the work—sewing in new threads—which occupies only about 20 per cent. of the total working time. Expressed in terms of whole-output increase, the figures for the cloth menders do not, therefore, differ greatly from those found for linkers and for cheveners.

The general conclusion to be drawn from this last investigation, in the words of the Report, is that, while the benefit derived from the use of such spectacles is inevitably most appreciable where previous visual defects also have been corrected by the glasses adapted to relieve eyestrain, this benefit—whether indicated by the opinions of the operatives or by the resulting increase in output—still persists in the case of persons with perfectly normal vision. This suggests, in the opinion of the Board, that the use of spectacles of the kind described could be usefully extended to all operatives engaged in processes of the appropriate degree of fineness.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE TRADE BOARDS ACTS IN 1929.

DURING 1929 criminal proceedings for various offences under the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, were taken against 98 employers. This is a larger number of prosecutions under these Acts than in any previous year, the corresponding figures for 1928 being 42; for 1927, 50; and for 1926, 67. The number of prosecutions in the milk distributive trade was 29; boot and shoe repairing, 12; dress-making, 13; retail bespoke tailoring, 11; and general waste reclamation, 6.

The 98 cases taken in 1929 covered 214 charges of underpayment of wages, 63 of failure to keep adequate records, 37 of failure to post Trade Board notices, 23 of false records or false information, 3 of obstruction, and one of unlawful receipt of premiums.

The Department took "batches" of proceedings in Birmingham, Nottingham, and Northampton for failure to post Trade Board notices and to keep wage and time records. Convictions and penalties were obtained in all cases. Other groups of cases have been taken in Chard and in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The maximum penalty of £20 was inflicted in one case for producing a false record of wages; in another case a penalty of £15 was inflicted for furnishing false information. In other cases the fines ranged as a rule between £5 and £1 for each offence. In 18 instances imprisonment was ordered as an alternative to fines. The total fines imposed amounted to £507, together with £190 costs; while the underpayment charges involved the employers concerned in the payment of £2,150 as arrears of wages to workers.

One case was taken to the High Court on appeal from a magistrate's decision. Particulars of this case appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1930 (page 37).

* Further Experiments on the Use of Special Spectacles in very fine processes. Industrial Health Research Board: Report No. 57. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1930.

THE Unemployment Insurance Bill described in the November and December issues of this GAZETTE received the Royal Assent on 6th February, 1930, under the title "Unemployment Insurance Act, 1930."

Its main provisions remain as described in those issues. In addition, there were added during the passage of the Bill through Parliament clauses dealing with the notification of vacancies by employers, the provision of approved courses of instruction for persons under 18 years of age, and the application of the first statutory condition to persons who have, within the last two years, been employed in excepted employment.

The Act comes into operation on 13th March, 1930. Its operation is limited to the period ending on 30th June, 1933.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES ON NUMBERS ON EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE REGISTERS.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons on 21st January, 1930, regarding the increases and decreases in the total numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges attributable to legislative and administrative changes since 1924, the Minister for Labour referred to estimates which were published on page 42 of the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1929. The estimates then published were as follows:—

Date of Change.	Nature of Change.	Estimated approximate increase (+) decrease (-) caused in Live Register.
February, 1924	Removal of certain special restrictions on the grant of uncovenanted benefit to persons with other means of support, and abolition of the three weeks' gap in uncovenanted benefit	+ 13,500
August, 1924	Relaxation of certain conditions for the receipt of both standard and extended benefit	+ 70,000
August, 1925	Restoration of the special conditions for extended benefit which were removed in February, 1924	- 10,000
January, 1928	Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	- 25,000
April, 1928	Relaxation of the conditions for the receipt of benefit	+ 40,000
July, 1928	Institution of the system of franking the Health Insurance Cards of persons registered at Exchanges	+ 25,000

The Minister stated further that it was estimated that the administrative changes introduced since June, 1929, under which certain classes of applications for benefit have been referred to local boards of assessors, had caused by 16th December an addition to the register of approximately 5,000.

It should be noted that these estimates are in respect of the period immediately following the dates from which the changes took effect. It is not possible to state to what extent increases or decreases due to these causes persisted over any long period; hence it cannot safely be assumed that the total effect of these changes on the live register can be ascertained by subtracting the total of the decreases from the total of the increases.

TRADE UNION RULES REGARDING UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

THE Registry of Friendly Societies has prepared a Return* containing extracts from the rules of registered trade unions in respect of the seeking of work as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit. The Return relates only to registered trade unions, and to those which paid £1,000 or more in unemployment, travelling, and emigration benefit in 1928.

In 26 of the 108 unions included in the Return a definite condition is found that the member in receipt of unemployment benefit must himself seek for employment; in 52 there is a condition that the member may not refuse work where offered. The relevant extracts from the rules of these trade unions are given in the Return. In the remaining 30 unions, no similar conditions as to seeking or refusal of work had been found.

The Return states that a number of unions, other than those in the Return, have rules relating to the maintenance of an employment register, notification of vacancies, signing a "vacant book" while unemployed, etc., or directing application to the Employment Exchanges, compliance with Ministry of Labour regulations as to attendance, signing books, etc.

* Cmd. 3468. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-29.

IN the issues of this GAZETTE for February, April, July and October, 1929, statements were published giving quarterly averages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain from July, 1923, to September, 1929. The series is continued, in the following Table, down to January, 1930.

	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes;	(B) Excluding such Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1928.					
July-Sept. ...	11,694	1,317	10,377	9,968	9,966
Oct.-Dec. ...	11,750	1,351	10,399	9,987	9,985
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	11,786	1,333	10,453	10,040	10,032
Apr.-June ...	11,822	1,138	10,684	10,270	10,265
July-Sept. ...	11,852*	1,156	10,696	10,281	10,280
October ...	11,868*	1,216	10,652	10,236	10,229
November ...	11,876*	1,286	10,590	10,174	10,173
December ...	11,882*	1,305	10,577	10,161	10,159
Oct.-Dec. ...	11,875*	1,269	10,606	10,191	10,187
1930.					
January ...	11,892*	1,476	10,416	10,000	9,999

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1928.					
July-Sept. ...	105.6	115.8	104.2	104.4	104.8
Oct.-Dec. ...	106.1	118.8	104.6	104.6	105.0
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	106.5	117.2	105.2	105.2	105.4
Apr.-June ...	106.8	100.1	107.5	107.6	107.9
July-Sept. ...	107.0*	101.7	107.6	107.7	108.0
October ...	107.2*	107.0	107.2	107.2	107.5
November ...	107.3*	113.1	106.6	106.6	106.9
December ...	107.3*	114.8	106.5	106.4	106.8
Oct.-Dec. ...	107.3*	111.6	106.7	106.7	107.1
1930.					
January ...	107.4*	129.8	104.8	104.7	105.1

An explanation of the sources of the information on which these estimates are based was given on page 357 of the issue of this GAZETTE for October, 1929.

COAL-MINING WAGES IN BELGIUM.

THE Mines Department of the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare publishes annually, in the *Annales des Mines de Belgique*, statistics of the average daily earnings of certain categories of coal miners in the different coal-mining areas in Belgium.

The following Table shows, for three categories of workers in six coal-mining areas, the average, for the year 1928, of gross cash earnings per day of attendance, including contributions to social insurance but excluding family allowances and the value of payments in kind. The figures are stated to be provisional. Final figures for 1927 are added for comparison.

District.	Hewers.	All underground workers.	Surface workers.	All workers.	Daily Rates of Wages at end of	
					July, 1928.	Sept., 1929.
Mons ...	Francs. †	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Zlotys. ‡	Zlotys. ‡
Centre ...	50.25	46.24	32.78	42.38	8.06	9.10
Charleroi ...	49.32	45.42	36.01	42.55	4.65 to 4.96	5.25 to 5.60
Namur ...	49.65	45.99	32.17	41.19	4.96	5.60
Liège ...	49.72	45.06	35.57	41.48	6.20	7.00
	51.40	45.53	31.34	41.45	4.96 to 5.58	5.60 to 6.30
Southern Area ...	50.15	45.82	32.78	41.78	4.03 to 4.65	4.55 to 5.25
Campine ...	53.08	46.27	30.40	41.98	2.17 to 2.79	2.45 to 3.15
Belgium, 1928	50.38	45.87	32.54	41.80	10.47	11.89
Belgium, 1927	50.11	45.06	31.40	40.91	9.67	10.98

It should be noted that on 23rd December, 1928, wages in the Belgian coal mines were increased by 2-30 francs a day for all underground workers and by 5 per cent. for surface workers; a further increase of 5 per cent. was granted to all workers on 8th April, 1929, and additional increases of 3 per cent. on the wages of all coal-mine workers, and a further 3 per cent. (making 6 per cent. in all) on those of all underground workers engaged in transport work, were granted as from 20th October, 1929.

* The figures for these months are provisional, and may be subject to revision when the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930, are available.
† The exchange value of the Belgian franc in 1927, 1928 and 1929 was approximately 1.4d.
‡ The exchange value of the Polish zloty in July, 1928, and September 1929, was approximately 5d.

THE FIVE-DAY WORKING WEEK IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE results* of an investigation recently conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board, to determine the extent at the end of 1928 of the operation of the five-day working week in American manufacturing industries, show that, at that date, about 217,000 wage-earners in manufacturing industries were regularly employed on a five-day work-schedule. This figure represented about 2.6 per cent. of the total number of workers employed in manufacturing industries in the United States. If, however, workers engaged in non-manufacturing occupations are taken into account, the total number of workers having a five-day week at the end of 1928 is estimated to have been 400,000. Since this inquiry was made there has been an acceleration in the accession of workers to the scheme, especially in the building, printing and clothing trades; but whether the total has yet exceeded three-quarters of a million workers cannot be stated.

In the manufacturing group, the most important industries, from the point of view of the five-day week, were the automobile and aircraft equipment industry and the printing and publishing industry; in the non-manufacturing group, the building trades predominated.

As regards the geographical distribution of the establishments reporting a five-day week in December, 1928, 82 per cent. were situated in the Middle Atlantic states (70 per cent. being concentrated in New York alone), 10 per cent. were in the New England states, 5 per cent. were in the Central states, and only 3 per cent. in the Southern states.

The effect on output of a five-day week is indicated by the figures in the following Table, which gives the experience of 127 firms:—

Changes in Hours.	Number of Firms showing Changes in Output.				
	Substantially Less.	Less in Proportion. †	No Change.	Increase.	Total.
Reduction ...	6	24	46	18	94
No change ...	1	...	17	14	32
Increase ...	...	...	1	...	1
	7	24	64	32	127

It may be added that, as regards working hours, 86 per cent. of the 219 firms furnishing information in respect thereof had reduced their total weekly hours of work on adopting the five-day week. In those cases in which the five-day week had been introduced by agreement with labour organisations, so the Conference Board states, the total weekly hours of work were usually fixed at forty per week.

WAGES IN POLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1929.

INFORMATION respecting wages in a number of important industries in Poland is published regularly in *Statystyka Pracy*, an official publication of the Central Office of Statistics for the Republic of Poland. The issue for the first quarter of 1930 gives particulars of the wages paid at the end of September, 1929, from which the figures given below have been extracted. For purposes of comparison corresponding data for July, 1928, have been inserted.

The information given relates to minimum rates of pay for a day of 8 hours as fixed by collective agreements, arbitration awards, or decisions of employers' associations: they are exclusive of any allowances payable (family allowances, payment in kind, output bonus, etc.).

Industry and Occupation.	Sex.	Area.	Daily Rates of Wages at end of	
			July, 1928.	Sept., 1929.
Coal Mining:				
<i>Underground—</i>				
Master hewers, timbermen, etc., on piecework ...	M.	Dombrowa and Cracow.	8.06	9.10
Assistants, over 24 years ...	M.		4.65 to 4.96	5.25 to 5.60
<i>Surface—</i>				
Skilled workmen ...	M.	Dombrowa and Cracow.	6.20	7.00
Semi-skilled workmen over 24 years ...	M.		4.96 to 5.58	5.60 to 6.30
Unskilled workmen over 24 years ...	M.	Dombrowa and Cracow.	4.03 to 4.65	4.55 to 5.25
Female workers ...	F.		2.17 to 2.79	2.45 to 3.15
<i>Underground—</i>				
Hewers at thick seams, pillar and stall system (piecework) ...	M.	Upper Silesia.	10.47	11.89
Hewers at medium seams, pillar and stall system (piecework) ...	M.		9.67	10.98
Hewers on day-work ...	M.	Upper Silesia.	7.60	9.04
Loaders at medium seams, pillar and stall system (piecework) ...	M.		6.88	7.82
Timbermen on daywork ...	M.	Upper Silesia.	8.79	9.34
Timbermen on piecework ...	M.		8.79	9.98
Trammers ...	M.	Upper Silesia.	3.40 to 6.30	4.58 to 7.50

* The Five-Day Week in Manufacturing Industries. National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, 1929.

† I.e., production had declined in about the same proportion as hours had been reduced.
‡ The exchange value of the Polish zloty in July, 1928, and September 1929, was approximately 5d.

Industry and Occupation.	Sex.	Area.	Daily Rates of Wages at end of	
			July, 1928.	Sept., 1929.
Coal Mining—cont.				
<i>Surface—</i>				
Skilled workers	M.	Upper Silesia	5.44 to 7.68	7.52 to 10.08
Unskilled workers	M.		2.56 to 6.00	5.84 to 7.32
Female workers	F.		1.92 to 3.76	3.04 to 4.48
Metal and Engineering :				
Skilled workmen	M.	Warsaw	8.00	8.40
Semi-skilled workmen	M.		5.92	6.24
Unskilled workmen	M.		5.28	5.52
Female workers	F.		3.92	4.08
Skilled workmen	M.	Lodz	7.20	7.60
Semi-skilled workmen	M.		5.36	5.68
Unskilled workmen	M.		4.80	5.04
Skilled workmen	M.	Boryslaw	10.07	10.18
Semi-skilled workmen	M.		7.65	7.75
Unskilled workmen	M.		5.52	5.57
Skilled workmen	M.	Upper Silesia	7.80	8.20
Semi-skilled workmen	M.		6.82	7.14
Unskilled workmen	M.		5.38	5.70
Female workers	F.		3.58	3.74
Cotton :				
Spinners (piecework)	M.	Lodz and District.	8.23	8.65
Spinners (piecework)	F.		5.10	5.35
Weavers, plain looms, 36 in. wide (piecework)	M.	Lodz and District.	5.18	5.42
Weavers, Jacquard looms, 84 ins. wide (piecework)	M.		7.63	8.02
Wool :				
Spinners (piecework)	M.	Lodz and District.	9.53	10.01
Piecers (piecework)	M.		6.68	7.01
Breakers and sorters (piecework)	M.	Lodz and District.	7.63	8.01
Spinners (piecework)	F.		4.99	5.51
Weavers, heavy cloth (piecework)	M.	Lodz and District.	7.98	8.38
Weavers, English looms (piecework)	M.		7.00	7.34
Spool winders (piecework)	F.	Lodz and District.	5.24	5.51
Spinners, at one or two self-actors	M.		6.71	7.04
Spinners, at three self-actors	M.	Lodz and District.	7.83	8.26
Spinners, at four self-actors	M.		8.79	9.22
Scourers	M.	Lodz and District.	5.96 to 6.60	6.44 to 6.92
Piecers	M.		3.68 to 3.96	3.96 to 4.16
Willeyers	M.	Bielsko	4.56 to 5.08	4.92 to 5.32
Menders	F.		4.56 to 5.08	5.00 to 5.52
Spoolwinders	F.	Bielsko	3.68 to 3.96	3.96 to 4.16
Millers	M.		5.96 to 6.60	6.44 to 6.92
Dyers	M.	Bielsko	4.24 to 5.40	4.56 to 5.68
Dyers	F.		3.52 to 3.96	3.68 to 4.16
Foremen willeyers	M.	Bielsko	6.42	6.42
Willeyers	F.		4.96	4.96
Waste sorters	F.	Bielsko	3.98	3.98
Master spinners at one self-actor	M.		6.07	6.07
Master spinners at four self-actors	M.	Bialystok	9.04	9.04
Spinners	F.		5.48	5.48
Master weavers at 6-10 plain looms	M.	Bialystok	7.13	7.13
Spool winders	F.		4.96	4.96
Bleachers, millers	M.	Bialystok	6.08	6.08
Croppers	F.		4.15	4.15
Master dyers	M.	Bialystok	8.05 to 10.03	8.05 to 10.03
Other dye workers	M.		6.08	6.08

It will be noted that in the course of the fifteen months under review increases have been obtained, in all industries and occupations given in the above Table, except the wool textile industry of Bialystok, in which no changes are recorded. The greatest increases appear in the coal-mining industry, where they are generally in the region of 10 per cent.; in engineering and in the textile industries, the increases are on the whole about 5 or 6 per cent.

LABOUR DISPUTES ABROAD IN 1928.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

THE number of industrial disputes which occurred in Czechoslovakia in 1928 was 273, of which 258 were strikes and 15 lock-outs.* These disputes affected 1,093 establishments employing 177,258 workers, of whom 103,683 were on strike or locked out, and a further 1,735 workers were rendered idle as a result of the disputes. The total loss in working days by the workers on strike or locked out was 1,818,808, whilst those rendered idle lost 53,188 working days. Corresponding figures for 1927 were: 208 disputes, affecting 3,886 establishments employing 257,199 workers, of whom 166,205 were on strike or locked out and a further 5,838 were rendered idle as a result of the disputes, with a consequent loss of 1,380,654 working days by the former and 85,391 working days by the latter.

The industries in which the greatest loss of time was recorded as a result of disputes were the mining and metallurgy group and building, the former group having a loss of 670,321 working days, and the latter 510,534. Next in importance in this respect were glass (174,023), textiles (113,484), and agriculture and forestry (90,663).

* Report No. 9 of 1929 of the Czechoslovakian Statistical Office, Prague.

Of the 273 disputes, 29 terminated successfully for the workers, 150 were settled by compromise, in 65 cases the workers were unsuccessful, and in 29 cases the results were unknown.

FINLAND.

According to statistics published by the Finnish Department for Social Affairs,* there were 71 labour disputes in 1928, directly affecting 20,781 workers and causing a loss of 561,435 working days, as compared with 79 disputes the previous year, affecting 13,368 workers and involving the loss of 1,528,182 working days. The industry most seriously affected by disputes was the textile, which accounted for 144,361 working days, or 26 per cent. of the total number lost owing to disputes.

HOLLAND.

Recently published official statistics† relating to strikes and lock-outs in Holland in 1928 show that while, in comparison with 1926 and 1927 there was a slight decrease in the number of disputes recorded, there was, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the number of undertakings affected and workpeople involved, accompanied by a very substantial increase in the number of working days lost. In 1928, 195 disputes occurred, affecting 15,200 workers and causing the loss of 664,000 working days, the corresponding figures for 1927 being 216, 12,000 and 93,000 respectively.

The industries chiefly affected by disputes in 1928 were the metal-working, shipbuilding, and brick, pottery and glass industries, in which were lost 194,920, 185,250 and 106,130 working days respectively.

As in previous years, the majority of the disputes (57 per cent.) arose from questions of wages and hours of work. It is noteworthy that over one-third of the workers locked-out or on strike were involved in disputes in which demands were presented for paid annual holidays.

An analysis of the results of the disputes in 1928 shows that 14 per cent. were settled in favour of the workers, 17 per cent. were lost by them, and 68 per cent. ended in compromise.

HUNGARY.

Statistics relating to labour disputes‡ show that, in 1928, there were 30 strikes and one lock-out involving 10,289 workers and causing the loss of 131,174 working days; the corresponding figures for 1927 were 81, 3, 24,803 and 294,941 respectively. The more important strikes were those occurring in the mining, textile, wood-working and transport industries. Of the total number of strikes in 1928, 12 were wholly or partially successful from the point of view of the workers and 18 were unsuccessful.

POLAND.

According to provisional figures published by the Central Statistical office in Warsaw,§ the total number of strikes and lock-outs in Poland during 1928 was 736, affecting 346,140 workpeople and causing the loss of 2,734,062 working days. The corresponding figures for 1927 were 609, 232,504 and 2,429,070 respectively. As was the case in the preceding year, the chief causes of disputes in 1928 were questions relating to wages, which were responsible for 560 disputes, affecting 218,204 workpeople and causing an aggregate loss of 2,314,374 working days. Disputes relating to hours of labour and working conditions in general totalled 68, affected 73,448 workpeople, and resulted in the loss of 269,598 working days, while the reinstatement of dismissed employees was the object of 50 strikes, affecting 10,743 workpeople, and causing the loss of 57,580 working days.

Viewed from the standpoint of the workpeople, 121 strikes, affecting 55,805 workpeople, were attended by complete success, and 424 strikes, affecting 217,926 workpeople, were partially successful; 171 strikes, involving 33,524 workpeople, were unsuccessful. No information is given as to the results of the remaining 20 disputes.

As in 1927, the industry chiefly affected was the textile industry, which alone accounted for 1,691,361, or 62 per cent. of the total number of working days lost owing to disputes.

SWEDEN.

During 1928, 201 labour disputes occurred in Sweden, affecting 71,461 workers and causing a loss of 4,835,000 working days.¶ The corresponding figures for the previous year were 189 disputes, affecting 9,477 workers and causing a loss of 400,000 working days. The industries most seriously affected in 1928, measured by the loss in working days, were the paper and printing and the metal and engineering industries, which together accounted for 73 per cent. of the total number of working days lost.

The principal causes of conflict in 1928 were wage questions, 93, or nearly half the total number of disputes, having arisen in connection with demands for increased wages.

From the workers' point of view, 54 disputes were successful, 30 ended in favour of the employers and 105 resulted in a compromise. In the remaining cases the result is unspecified or in decisive.

* Social Tidskrift No. 9 of 1929. Helsingfors.

† Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th November 1929. The Hague.

‡ Magyar Statisztikai Szemle, July, 1928, and June, 1929. Budapest.

§ Statystyka Pracy July, 1929. Warsaw.

¶ Arbetsinställelser och Kollektivavtal samt Förläsningsgemännens Verksamhet År 1928. Stockholm.

EMPLOYMENT IN JANUARY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN the week after Christmas there was the usual increase in the numbers unemployed. This was followed by some improvement in the first three weeks of January, but in the last week of the month there was a further decline, and at the end of the month the numbers unemployed were only slightly below the figures for the end of December. Between 16th December and the end of January a decline in employment occurred in most industries. This was especially marked in the cotton and other textile trades. Other industries chiefly affected included building, public works contracting, artificial stone, cement, brick, and tile making, pottery, glass, iron and steel manufacture, general and electrical engineering and other metal trades, the leather, clothing (except hats and caps), food, drink and tobacco, woodworking and paper trades, road transport, dock and harbour service, and the distributive trades.

There was a further improvement, however, in the coal mining industry.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among the 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 27th January, 1930 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 12.6, as compared with 11.1 at 16th December, 1929, and 12.2 at 21st January, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th January, 1930, was 9.8, as compared with 8.9 at 16th December, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.8, as compared with 2.2. For males alone the percentage at 27th January, 1930, was 13.4 and for females 10.4. At 16th December, 1929, the corresponding percentages were 12.3 and 8.1. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th January, 1930, was approximately 1,534,000, of whom 1,129,000 were men and 315,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 16th December, 1929, it was 1,341,000, of whom 1,037,000 were men and 245,000 were women; and at 28th January, 1929, it was 1,434,000, of whom 1,113,000 were men and 236,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry, employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th January, 1930, was 954,801, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 21st December, 1929; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, was 5.26, as compared with 5.19 in the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929.

In the iron-mining industry employment remained fairly good on the whole. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.3 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with December, 1929, but an increase of 0.7 per cent. as compared with January, 1929. In the limestone quarries in the Wearside district employment was again reported as fair; in the Clitheroe and Buxton districts it continued steady. In the slate quarries in North Wales employment remained moderate. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries, employment remained bad. At chalk quarries slackness continued. Employment at tin-mines was again fairly good; at china clay quarries it was moderate on the whole.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig iron industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of January, 1930, was 159, as compared with 162 at the end of December, 1929, and with 139 at the end of January, 1929.

At iron and steel works employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, and was bad on the whole.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 1st February, 1930, 388 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 346 in the week ended 21st December, 1929, and with 386 in the week ended 26th January, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued slack.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—Employment in the engineering industry was bad on the whole, and showed a general decline as compared with the previous month. In electrical engineering it declined to fair; in the motor vehicle section it was still fair but showed a falling off. There was a decline in marine engineering, in which section employment was bad. Much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery section, and employment in the constructional engineering section remained bad.

In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment showed little change and remained very bad.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment continued bad with a further decline in all departments. In the American spinning section employment was very bad, and increased slackness was reported in the Egyptian section. In the weaving section there was heavy unemployment in most of the principal centres.

In the wool textile industry employment remained bad, and showed a considerable decline in all districts, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good but showed a slight decline. In the hosiery trade employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but it was fairly good on the whole; in the lace trade it showed a decline and was bad; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together, it showed a marked decline; in the linen trade it also declined, and was slack on the whole; in the jute trade it continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment continued bad, with much unemployment and short time working, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

Clothing Industries.—In the retail bespoke and in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade employment was still slack generally, with much short time working. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment suffered from seasonal slackness and was moderate on the whole. Employment continued fairly good in the shirt and collar and corset trades; in felt hat manufacture employment showed an improvement and was moderate. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed little general change and continued moderate, on the whole.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades the seasonal decline continued during January, and at the end of the month employment was slack, on the whole. Unfavourable weather conditions hampered outside work and caused a considerable amount of lost time. It was reported as fair, however, in several districts, and as fairly good or good at a few centres. As regards individual occupations employment declined with carpenters, bricklayers, slaters and plumbers, and was generally slack; it remained moderate with plasterers and painters, and employment was bad in most districts; it was again slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed a decline, on the whole; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment showed a slight decline but was still fairly good; in coach building it remained moderate; in sawmilling it showed a further slight decline and remained slack.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, Bookbinding.—With papermakers, employment generally continued fairly good, except in the hand-made section, in which a decline was reported. With letterpress printers employment, though not so good as in December, was fair on the whole, but at Liverpool and Manchester it continued bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, except in London where it was fair. Lithographic printers were only moderately employed, a decline being reported from most areas. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month, but remained fairly good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery trade in North Staffordshire employment showed a further decline following the completion of Christmas orders, and much short time working was reported.

In the glass trades employment showed a further decline, and remained bad in glass bottle manufacture and slack in other sections.

Agriculture and Fishing.—Agricultural operations in England and Wales were again hindered by excessive rainfall, and cultivation on heavy soils and low-lying land was brought to a standstill. The supply of labour, except for skilled workers, was in some districts rather in excess of the demand.

With fishermen employment continued slack.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment remained slack on the whole; with seamen it was quiet, but the number of engagements was greater 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 January are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for January, 1930.	January, 1930.		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 ...	954,801	5-26	+ 0-07	+ 0-02	
Iron	9,233	5-55	- 0-02	+ 0-17	
Shale	2,535	5-96	- 0-04	- 0-02	
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.	
Pig Iron ...	...	159	- 3	+ 20	
		Mills working.			
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	...	488	+ 38	- 29	
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and Steel ...	68,040	369,882	+ 0-6	- 2-8	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles :-						
Cotton ...	75,670	- 2-1	- 4-9	127,025	- 5-1	- 13-2*
Woolen ...	57,922	- 2-3	- 2-3	112,981	- 6-4	- 3-1*
Worsted ...	82,520	- 2-7	- 3-8	151,915	- 8-4	- 6-3*
Carpet ...	10,609	+ 0-6	+ 0-2	19,324	- 3-4	+ 3-4
Boot and Shoe ...	65,219	+ 0-9	+ 2-5	147,403	- 0-0	+ 8-9
Pottery ...	10,474	- 0-5	+ 1-2	18,561	- 6-7	- 3-1
Brick ...	10,475	+ 1-0	+ 7-7	27,872	- 0-9	+ 10-5

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1929. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 27th January, 1930.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,214,430	8-8	4-5	7-4	+ 1-5	+ 0-3
South-Eastern ...	894,200	8-8	5-9	8-2	+ 1-3	+ 0-4
South-Western ...	839,530	10-6	7-3	9-9	+ 0-7	- 0-2
Midlands ...	1,793,090	11-0	10-3	10-8	+ 1-7	- 0-4
North-Eastern ...	1,985,670	16-5	13-8	15-9	+ 1-8	- 0-8
North-Western ...	2,119,500	16-6	16-4	16-6	+ 2-2	+ 2-9
Scotland ...	1,270,390	15-6	10-0	14-0	+ 1-1	
Wales ...	583,190	20-5	12-5	19-7	- 1-0	- 1-9
Northern Ireland ...	258,400	18-7	14-8	17-2	+ 2-0	- 0-3
Special Schemes	135,600	2-7	0-6	2-0	+ 0-1	+ 0-2
Total ...	12,094,000	13-4	10-4	12-6	+ 1-5	+ 0-4

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Date.	Number.
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
16 December 1930	12-3	8-1	8-9	2-2	11-1	16 Dec.	1,341,000
27 January...	13-4	10-4	9-8	2-8	12-6	27 Jan.	1,534,000

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

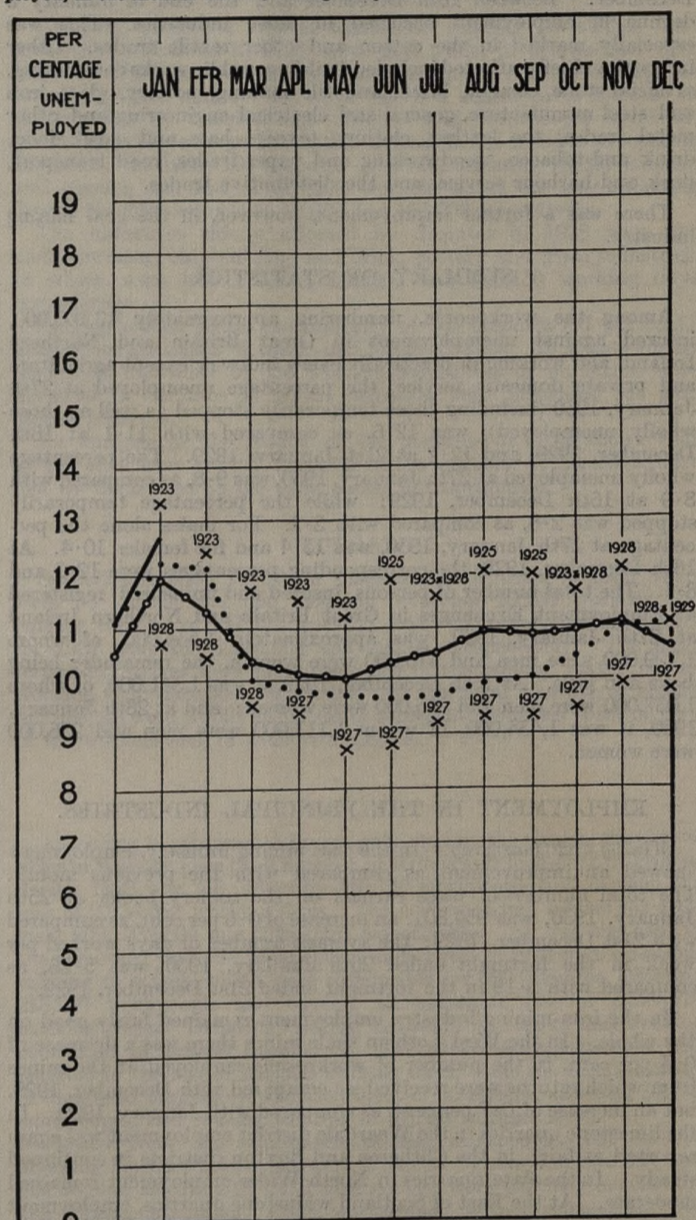
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Total.				
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
London ...	1,130	6,038	2,537	5,125	14,830
South-Eastern ..	1,547	2,848	871	1,844	7,110
South-Western ...	853	2,649	624	1,866	5,992
Midlands ...	978	4,688	856	3,994	10,516
North-Eastern ...	1,053	5,293	999	3,311	10,666
North-Western ...	956	4,607	917	4,027	10,507
Scotland ...	975	3,180	665	2,463	7,283
Wales... ..	502	2,029	233	554	3,318
GREAT BRITAIN ...	8,004	31,332	7,702	23,184	70,222

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 January showed an improvement as compared with the previous month, and a marked improvement as compared with a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.9 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 14.6 at 16th December, 1929; and 19.1 at 21st January, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.4 from 10.7 to 10.3, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 1.3 from 3.9 to 2.6.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th January, 1930, showed an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with 21st December, 1929, and of 5.3 per cent. as compared with 26th January, 1929.

The total number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, was 5.26, an increase of 0.07 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, and of 0.02 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th January, 1929.

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

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*	
	25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Fortnight ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.
ENGLAND AND WALES :				
Northumberland ...	49,252	+ 0-3	+ 4-8	5-53
Durham ...	141,818	+ 0-1	+ 9-8	5-40
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	10,054	+ 2-6	+ 9-3	5-50
South Yorkshire ...	117,761	- 0-5	+ 2-5	5-30
West Yorkshire ...	53,243	+ 0-4	+ 1-6	4-55
Lanes and Cheshire ...	76,025	- 0-1	- 1-5	4-90
Derbyshire ...	55,868	+ 0-2	+ 0-6	4-60
Notts and Leicester... ..	62,621	+ 2-5	+ 2-9	4-50
Warwick ...	17,045	+ 0-1	+ 0-8	5-39
North Staffordshire... ..	28,774	- 0-0	+ 1-1	4-96
South Staffs,† Wores and Salop ...	31,211	- 0-1	- 0-5	4-78
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,404	- 0-4	- 3-9	5-20
Kent ...	4,695	+ 0-3	+ 21-0	5-44
North Wales... ..	14,727	- 0-2	+ 1-2	5-56
South Wales and Mon.	180,227	+ 1-9	+ 11-6	5-69
England and Wales	853,725	+ 0-6	+ 4-9	5-21
Scotland :				
Mid & East Lothians	13,485	- 0-2	+ 3-7	5-68
Fife and Clackmannan	23,801	+ 0-2	+ 9-9	5-54
Rest of Scotland ...	63,790	+ 0-5	+ 8-8	5-81
Scotland ...	101,076	+ 0-4	+ 8-3	5-73
GREAT BRITAIN ...	954,801	+ 0-6	+ 5-3	5-26

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, was 0.52 of a day per week, of which 0.49 of a day was due to want of trade and to transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 21st December, 1929, were 0.60 of a day per week, of which 0.57 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 26th January, 1929, were 0.56 of a day per week and 0.52 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 25th January, 1930, was reported to the Mines Department as 21,087,200 tons, as compared with 21,992,700 tons in the four weeks ended 21st December, 1929, and 19,814,300 tons in the four weeks ended 26th January, 1929. The output for January, 1930, and January, 1929, was affected by holidays.

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

* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) in which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day; the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
† Including Cannock Chase.

increases or decreases as compared with 16th December, 1929, and 21st January, 1929, are shown in the following Table :-

Area	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 27th January, 1930.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.	Percentages.	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Month before.	Year before.
Great Britain ...	110,673	27,769	10-3	2-6	12-9	- 1-7
England and Wales... ..	95,984	27,219	10-1	2-8	12-9	- 1-9
Scotland... ..	14,689	550	12-1	0-4	12-5	- 0-8
Principal Districts in England and Wales :-						
Northumberland ...	5,278	136	10-0	0-3	10-3	- 0-1
Durham ...	15,464	602	10-1	0-4	10-5	- 1-6
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,684	391	14-2	3-3	17-5	- 1-7
Yorkshire ...	13,706	7,521	7-5	4-1	11-6	- 0-3
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	10,488	4,518	11-7	5-0	16-7	- 2-3
Derbyshire ...	2,933	3,836	4-8	6-3	11-1	+ 0-5
Notts and Leicester... ..	3,189	4,502	4-7	6-7	11-4	+ 2-8
Warwickshire	770	24	5-7	0-2	5-9	...
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	5,234	2,492	7-4	3-5	10-9	- 1-4
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,386	507	10-9	4-0	14-9	- 1-9
Kent ...	142	1	3-2	0-1	3-3	+ 0-9
Wales and Monmouth ...	34,406	2,669	14-9	1-2	16-1	- 5-9

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 7,361,400 tons in January, 1930, as compared with 6,804,200 tons in December, 1929, and with 6,417,300 tons in January, 1929.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during January remained fairly good on the whole. A considerable amount of short-time working continued in the Cleveland district.

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 8.9 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 7.9 at 16th December, 1929, and 13.4 at 21st January, 1929.

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

Districts	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Fortnight ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	4,361	- 1-4	+ 25-3	5-12	- 0-07	+ 0-46
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,243	- 0-4	+ 4-1	5-92	- 0-08	- 0-08
Other Parts ...	1,629	- 1-0	+ 3-1	5-94	+ 0-23	+ 0-20
ALL DISTRICTS	9,233	- 1-0	+ 13-0	5-55	- 0-02	+ 0-17

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th January, 1930, by firms making returns, was 2,535, showing a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with the previous month, but an increase of 0.7 per cent. compared with January, 1929. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.96 in January, 1930, compared with 6.00 in December, 1929, and 5.98 in January, 1929.

* See footnote * in previous column.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little change as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.0 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 12.2 at 16th December, 1929, and with 18.7 at 21st January, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 159 furnaces were in operation at the end of January, 1930, compared with 162 at the end of December, 1929 and 139 at the end of January, 1929.

Returns received from 76 firms employing 20,465 workpeople at the end of January, 1930, showed a decrease of 0.3 per cent. compared with December, 1929, but an increase of 12.5 per cent. compared with January, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of January, 1930, December, 1929, and January, 1929.

Districts.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Jan., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Jan., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	95	42	42	35	...	+ 7
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	43	12	12	11	...	+ 1
Parts of Lancs and Yorkshire (including Sheffield) ...	31	12	11	9	+ 1	+ 3
Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Northants ...	56	30	30	28	...	+ 2
Lincolnshire ...	25	16	16	14	...	+ 2
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	48	14	14	12	...	+ 2
South Wales and Monmouth ...	23	9	8	9	+ 1	...
Total, England and Wales	321	135	133	118	+ 2	+17
SCOTLAND ...	89	24	29	21	- 5	+ 3
Total ...	410	159	162	139	- 3	+20

The production of pig iron in January amounted to 650,000 tons as compared with 643,000 tons in December and 563,900 tons in January, 1929.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment continued to be affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output; in the week ended 1st February, 1930, 388 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 346 in the week ended 21st December, 1929, and with 386 in the week ended 26th January, 1929.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th January, 1930, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.7, as compared with 23.2 at 16th December, 1929, and with 22.9 at 21st January, 1929.

In steel sheet manufacture employment continued slack. In the week ended 1st February, 1930, 100 mills were in operation, as compared with 104 in the week ended 21st December, 1929, and with 131 in the week ended 26th January, 1929.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	Week ended 1st Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Week ended 1st Feb., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	67	+ 4	- 3	388	+ 42	+ 2
Steel Sheet ...	9	- 1	- 5	100	- 4	- 31
TOTAL ...	76	+ 3	- 8	488	+ 38	- 29

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in January, 1930, amounted to 96,481 tons, or 6,198 tons more than in December, 1929, but 34,201 tons less than in January, 1929.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed some decline as compared with the previous month, and was bad on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 27th January, 1930, was 23.7, as compared with 22.0 at 16th December, 1929, and 20.2 at 21st January, 1929.

According to returns received from firms employing 68,040 workpeople in the week ended 25th January, 1930, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 0.6 per cent. as compared with December, 1929, but decreased by 2.8 per cent. as compared with January, 1929. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in January, 1930, compared with 5.4 in December, 1929, and 5.5 in January, 1929.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,060	+ 0.8	- 8.3	40,589
Puddling Forges ...	2,066	- 9.4	+ 18.0	9,366
Rolling Mills ...	25,333	+ 1.7	- 0.5	128,388
Forging & Pressing ...	2,647	+ 2.7	- 15.5	14,196
Fondling ...	7,751	3.4	- 4.8	44,198
Other Departments	8,643	+ 7.2	- 0.6	49,320
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	14,540	- 1.6	+ 1.2	83,825
TOTAL ...	68,040	+ 0.6	- 1.7	369,882

DISTRICTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Aggregate number of Shifts.*	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	14,851	+ 2.4	+ 2.7	81,871	- 0.0
Sheffield & Rotherham	18,446	- 1.5	+ 0.1	98,843	- 1.0
Leeds, Bradford etc. Oumberland, Lancs and Cheshire	522	- 2.6	- 65.2	2,356	+ 0.4
Staffordshire	6,554	+ 6.1	- 11.6	35,035	+ 8.3
Other Midlands Counties	5,266	- 2.4	+ 8.2	29,159	- 0.6
Wales and Monmouth	3,471	- 3.8	+ 5.3	19,368	- 6.1
Wales and Monmouth	6,485	+ 0.4	- 13.9	34,877	+ 0.2
Total, England and Wales	55,595	+ 0.3	- 3.3	301,509	+ 0.1
Scotland	12,445	+ 1.7	+ 6.0	68,373	+ 2.9
TOTAL ...	68,040	+ 0.6	- 1.7	369,882	+ 0.6

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 771,100 tons in January, 1930, as compared with 661,200 tons in December, 1929, and 764,600 tons in January, 1929.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during January, and showed little general change compared with the previous month. Some improvement was shown in five divisions and some decline in four divisions. In the South-Eastern and South-Western divisions employment continued fair.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in most districts, especially on the North-East Coast; in the North-Western division, however, a considerable decline was shown.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th January, 1930, and the increase or decrease as compared with 16th December, 1929, and with 21st January, 1929.

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th Jan., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 27th Jan., 1930.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,089	- 155	+ 100	19.4	- 1.4	- 0.5
South-Eastern ...	757	+ 138	+ 46	10.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.7
South-Western ...	1,765	- 115	- 250	8.3	- 0.5	- 1.1
Midlands ...	136	+ 51	+ 89	45.3	+ 17.0	+ 35.8
North-Eastern ...	17,651	+ 277	- 7,209	29.3	- 0.4	- 5.3
North-Western ...	7,132	+ 595	+ 1,760	24.7	+ 2.1	+ 12.6
Scotland ...	13,142	- 161	- 2,041	23.6	- 0.2	- 3.0
Wales ...	2,837	+ 57	- 319	36.4	+ 0.8	- 1.8
Northern Ireland	2,248	- 51	- 376	18.7	- 0.4	- 5.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	47,757	+ 82	- 8,190	23.4	+ 0.1	- 4.2

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

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT was bad, on the whole, during January, and showed a general decline as compared with the previous month. In electrical engineering it declined to fair; in the motor vehicle section it was still fair, but showed a falling off; while there was also some decline in marine engineering, in which section employment was bad. Much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery section, and employment in the constructional engineering section remained bad.

Compared with a year before employment was rather worse, on the whole. Conditions in marine engineering were better, but employment in general engineering and on motor vehicle work was somewhat worse, while in electrical and constructional engineering little change was shown.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th January, 1930 and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :-

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 27th January, 1930.						
	General Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	
London ...	4,083	590	77	219	2,406	7,375	+ 1,809
South-Eastern ...	2,550	169	114	82	1,539	4,454	+ 699
South-Western ...	1,923	124	472	78	1,375	3,972	+ 460
Midlands ...	6,442	1,160	44	677	8,366	16,689	+ 925
North-Eastern ...	18,898	663	3,016	888	1,526	24,991	+ 2,276
North-Western ...	23,793	1,414	80	334	2,036	27,657	+ 3,745
Scotland ...	8,891	254	2,006	950	1,288	13,285	+ 857
Wales ...	1,084	38	15	157	188	1,582	+ 37
Northern Ireland	987	13	471	11	244	1,726	+ 5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	68,651	4,425	6,295	3,396	18,965	101,732	+ 10,814

Division.	Percentages Unemployed at 27th January, 1930.						
	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.
London ...	4.9	4.4	11.0	6.3	6.0	5.2	+ 1.3
South-Eastern ...	5.4	2.2	4.8	13.0	5.6	5.2	+ 0.8
South-Western ...	5.4	3.9	7.4	12.4	5.0	5.4	+ 0.6
Midlands ...	7.4	4.2	2.9	10.3	8.4	7.5	+ 0.4
North-Eastern ...	16.2	8.3	14.4	11.3	10.8	14.9	+ 1.3
North-Western ...	18.5	6.8	8.1	11.4	9.5	15.8	+ 2.1
Scotland ...	11.8	9.5	10.0	17.7	10.9	11.6	+ 0.7
Wales ...	19.3	9.5	10.0	22.8	12.9	17.4	+ 0.4
Northern Ireland	14.2	2.8	8.7	18.3	11.2	11.4	...
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	11.7	5.2	10.8	12.0	7.7	10.1	+ 1.0
<i>Ditto, Dec., 1929</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Ditto, Jan., 1929</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>-</i>

On the North-East Coast employment declined in all sections and was very bad. In Yorkshire it was slack, while conditions in the textile machinery section were still depressed. In Lincolnshire employment continued slack.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment declined and was very bad, on the whole; much short time continued to be worked in the textile machinery section. Conditions in electrical engineering were moderate.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained moderate in the motor vehicle section. In general engineering it was still fair, and in electrical engineering it was fairly good; but in both these sections a decline was experienced. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was moderate, and showed some decline on the whole.

In London and the Southern Counties, although there was a general decline, conditions were fair on the whole, and good in electrical engineering.

In Scotland employment was bad and showed a decline; in Wales it remained very bad; while in Northern Ireland it continued bad, with no general change.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DEPRESSION continued in all branches of the cotton industry during January, and employment was worse than in December and a year ago; many thousands of operatives in all departments were wholly unemployed or temporarily stopped at the end of January. In the American spinning section employment was very bad, and increased slackness was reported in the Egyptian section. In the weaving section there was heavy employment in most of the principal centres.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.0 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 14.4 at 16th December, 1929, and 11.3 at 21st January, 1929.

At Ashton-under-Lyne employment in the American spinning section continued very bad; in the Egyptian section there were signs

of slackness: much short time was worked, and four mills closed down during January (one finally, and three indefinitely). In the weaving section employment was good in fancy weaving, but bad in the plain weaving department. At Stockport depression prevailed; most of the mills were only running three days per week. At Stalybridge short-time working increased. At Hyde employment was described as fairly good, and full time was still worked in the weaving section. At Glossop short time was general.

At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued bad, and was worse than in December and a year before; in the weaving section employment was bad, especially in the velvet section; under-employment in various forms was very general. At Bolton employment was bad with both spinners and weavers; in the spinning department the depression was stated to be one of the worst known in the history of the town, and there was a decline in the weaving department. At Leigh employment with spinners continued bad. At Bury short time was prevalent, and the position was worse than a month earlier. At Rochdale also there was a further decline.

At Preston several firms which had maintained steady employment for the past two or three years resorted to temporary stoppages during January; employment generally was very slack. At Chorley an increased amount of under-employment was reported. Blackburn, Accrington, Darwen, and Burnley were all seriously affected by the prevailing depression, and the position at all these centres was worse than in December. At Nelson and Colne employment was also bad, and showed a further decline compared with the previous month.

In Yorkshire there was a decline during January. Full time was worked at some of the mills in the Todmorden area, but under-employment was general. All centres were affected by the depression, but it was less severe at Hebden Bridge and Liversedge than at Huddersfield and Skipton.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,686	- 0.9	- 2.4	16,693
Spinning ...	20,283	- 0.6	- 4.4	31,284
Weaving ...	30,507	- 2.5	- 5.2	50,235
Other ...	7,627	- 1.7	- 4.1	17,153
Not Specified ...	6,567	- 6.3	- 10.2	11,660
TOTAL ...	75,670	- 2.1	- 4.9	127,025

Returns from firms employing about 72,600 operatives in the week ended 25th January showed that 20 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 27th January, 1930 :-

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th January, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	915	5,352	6,267	1,299	6,876	8,175
Spinning ...	5,267	4,396	9,663	8,458	6,901	15,359
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	942	4,301	5,243	2,101	11,464	13,565
Weaving ...	2,831	9,247	12,078	3,167	10,140	13,307
Other Processes	844	200	844	389	531	720
Total ...	10,599	23,496	34,095	15,414	35,712	51,126

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 30th December, 1929 :-

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 19	+ 553	+ 572	+ 73	+ 167	+ 240	+ 812
Spinning ...	+ 89	+ 276	+ 365	- 402	+ 719	+ 317	+ 682
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 40	+ 440	+ 480	+ 70	+ 1,743	+ 1,813	+ 2,293
Weaving ...	+ 199	+ 1,102	+ 1,301	- 621	- 973	- 1,594	- 293
Other Processes ...	+ 80	+ 39	+ 119	- 151	+ 68	- 83	+ 36
Total ...	+ 427	+ 2,410	+ 2,837	- 1,031	+ 1,724	+ 693	+ 3,530

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 168,716,700 lbs. in January, 1930, compared with 193,545,900 lbs. in December, 1929, and with 237,528,000 lbs. in January, 1929.

The exports of cotton yarns were 13,156,500 lbs. in January, 1930, compared with 14,489,200 lbs. in December, 1929, and with 16,923,900 lbs. in January, 1929.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 313,183,000 square yards, as compared with 273,559,300 square yards in the previous month, and with 379,342,300 square yards in January, 1929.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in January was bad, and showed a considerable decline in nearly all districts, both in the woollen and in the worsted sections. The decline was partly seasonal, this being the interval between the heavy woollen season and the season for lighter goods; but this year the decline was reported to be more than usually marked and prolonged. Employment was below the level of a year ago. In the carpet section employment remained fairly good, but showed a slight decline.

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 20.5 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 14.8 at 16th December, 1929, and with 15.1 at 21st January, 1929.

Worsted Section.—During the month there was a general increase in unemployment in all areas. At Bradford further mills adopted short time working, and employment was further affected by sectional trade disputes. Increased short time working was also reported from the Spen Valley, Shipley, Otley, Sowerby Bridge, and Wakefield areas.

Employers returns for the week ended 25th January, 1930, showed that 35 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section worked short time,* losing about 13½ hours each on the average.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments there was still much idle machinery in all sections; employment was bad with sorters and combers, except in the case of combers employed by worsted spinner-combers on cross-bred yarns, with whom employment was moderate. In the week ended 25th January nearly 40 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, nearly 15 hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning department employment was bad in most sections, and showed a decline on the previous month. According to the employers' returns, about 35 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing, on an average, about 13 hours each during the week ended 25th January.

In worsted weaving employment was bad at Bradford, and worse than in December; moderate to good at Silsden; bad at Keighley; and very bad at Halifax. With the Huddersfield fine cloth weavers it was still fairly good, but showed a decline; overtime had ceased at a few of the firms, where it had been worked, and sections of the operatives had to wait for work. According to the employers' returns, about 34 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on an average, about 14 hours each in short time* during the week ended 25th January.

Woollen Section.—Employment was bad, and worse than in December; there was much short time and under-employment in most of the principal centres.

Employers' returns for the week ended 25th January indicated that about 35 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and over 40 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on an average, about 10 and 11 hours each, respectively.* On the other hand, about 8 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, 36 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 11 hours each in short time*; and about 6 per cent. were on overtime, to the extent of about 7½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was bad, and worse than a month earlier; nevertheless there was still a small amount of overtime and nightwork. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) employment was bad, and showed a marked decline; the decline was specially marked at Dewsbury, where nearly all the firms were working little more than half time. Some firms at Birstall, however, were still well employed. In the rug and blanket trade employment was fair on the whole, and showed a slight improvement in some parts of the Heavy Woollen District and in the Calder Vale; at Hebden Bridge it was described

* 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.

as good in the blanket trade. In the Yeadon and Guiseley district there was also a further improvement. At Morley and in the low woollen section at Leeds employment was good, but not so good as a month earlier. In the rag and shoddy trade employment was poor, and showed no improvement. With flannel manufacturers in the Rochdale district employment showed little change; at Saddleworth the stoppage of work owing to a dispute continued until the middle of the month. In Wales employment continued fairly good. In Scotland there was a further decline, owing to seasonal slackness, and the delay in the receipt of "repeat" orders. A number of firms at Galashiels were working three days a week, and others were working reduced hours.

Carpet Section.—Employment showed a slight decline, which is unusual at this time of year, when the trade is normally busy. Some slackness was reported in certain departments in the Kidderminster district; some short time was also reported in Yorkshire and in Scotland. On the whole, however, employment remained fairly good. About 8 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing about 9 hours each, on the average, in the week ended 25th January; there was practically no overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)*
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,999	- 5.5	86.6	26,311	- 8.8	82.6
Spinning... ..	37,938	- 2.5	91.4	56,781	- 8.4	87.4
Weaving... ..	20,769	- 2.2	93.6	40,315	- 8.3	92.2
Other Depts. ...	11,014	- 1.4	100.4	24,831	- 9.5	88.7
Not specified ...	1,800	- 1.3	93.9	3,677	- 0.2	99.4
Total—Worsted	82,520	- 2.7	92.4	151,915	- 8.4	88.4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,092	- 1.8	85.7	2,477	- 3.5	93.1
Spinning... ..	13,006	- 2.3	91.5	26,265	- 7.0	92.8
Weaving... ..	23,708	- 2.9	97.9	41,329	- 6.8	93.9
Other Depts. ...	17,281	- 1.7	95.0	37,157	- 5.3	94.7
Not specified ...	2,835	- 2.1	95.1	5,753	- 8.8	101.6
Total—Woollen	57,922	- 2.3	95.3	112,981	- 6.4	95.9
CARPET SECTION ...	10,609	- 0.6	108.9	19,324	- 3.4	107.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	151,051	- 2.4	94.3	284,220	- 7.3	92.5
Districts :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	36,088	- 2.1	88.6	70,638	- 5.6	82.8
Huddersfield ...	9,921	- 2.9	105.6	20,342	- 10.7	107.9
Halifax ...	9,256	- 2.4	88.3	15,117	- 8.6	82.2
Leeds ...	8,156	- 4.1	93.9	14,284	- 12.8	92.1
Keighley ...	8,338	- 1.6	94.0	14,622	- 6.5	95.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,472	- 5.4	96.8	4,963	- 16.6	89.3
Total, West Riding ...	75,231	- 2.6	92.1	139,966	- 8.0	88.2
West of England and Midlands ...	4,900	- 5.4	93.7	8,070	- 15.7	80.1
Lancashire ...	346	+ 1.5	118.7	607	- 7.6	106.1
Scotland ...	2,043	- 1.4	101.0	3,272	- 8.6	131.1
Total—Worsted	82,520	- 2.7	92.4	151,915	- 8.4	88.4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	12,075	- 1.7	88.6	27,338	- 7.1	87.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	10,576	- 3.9	90.6	19,621	- 10.9	95.2
Leeds ...	7,974	- 4.4	102.5	16,353	- 4.1	108.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,373	- 1.2	89.1	4,396	- 9.5	68.4
Bradford ...	1,315	+ 0.5	101.3	2,898	- 3.8	97.3
Total, West Riding ...	34,313	- 2.9	93.1	70,606	- 7.5	94.3
West of England and Midlands ...	5,225	- 0.2	97.0	10,580	+ 1.4	104.9
Lancashire ...	4,332	- 1.0	99.2	7,516	- 5.5	105.5
Scotland ...	13,896	- 2.1	99.3	24,064	- 6.4	95.0
Wales ...	156	- 10.9	122.1	215	- 10.8	109.1
Total—Woollen	57,922	- 2.3	95.3	112,981	- 6.4	95.9
CARPET SECTION ...	10,609	- 0.6	108.9	19,324	- 3.4	107.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	151,051	- 2.4	94.3	284,220	- 7.3	92.5

The following Tables show, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th January, 1930, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 21st December, 1929:—

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

WORSTED SECTION :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Bradford	- 4.9	- 1.4	- 1.2	+ 0.1	- 2.1
Huddersfield	- 3.2	- 1.4	- 4.2	- 2.1	- 2.9
Halifax	- 11.4	- 2.6	+ 0.7	- 1.2	- 2.4
Leeds	- 6.0	- 3.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 4.1
Keighley	- 0.3	- 1.4	- 2.7	- 1.0	- 1.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 4.7	- 4.7	- 3.9	- 3.9	- 5.4
Total, West Riding ...	- 5.1	- 2.4	- 2.2	- 1.1	- 2.6
West of England and Midlands ...	- 17.2	- 6.7	- 2.0	- 0	- 5.4
Lancashire ...	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 2.4	- 2.4	- 1.4
Scotland ...	- 0.8	- 1.2	- 2.4	- 2.4	- 1.4
TOTAL ...	- 5.5	- 2.5	- 2.2	- 1.4	- 2.7

WOOLLEN SECTION :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
Huddersfield	- 3.5	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 1.7	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	- 1.2	- 4.9	- 3.6	- 3.9	
Leeds	- 4.3	- 6.4	- 1.7	- 4.4	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 2.5	- 0.9	- 0.8	- 1.2	
Bradford	+ 1.3	- 0.9	+ 1.6	+ 0.5	
Total, West Riding ...	- 2.8	- 3.7	- 1.8	- 2.9	
Lancashire ...	- 0.6	+ 0.8	- 0.8	- 0.2	
West of England and Midlands ...	- 1.7	- 1.9	+ 0.9	- 1.0	
Scotland ...	- 1.7	- 2.2	- 2.4	- 2.1	
Wales ...	+ 2.5	- 21.9	+ 2.1	- 10.9	
TOTAL ...	- 2.3	- 2.9	- 1.7	- 2.3	

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

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th January, 1930.					
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Wool Sorting ...	261	5	266	300	2	302
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	507	495	1,002	945	410	1,355
Wool Combing ...	341	357	698	1,120	1,135	2,255
Wool Carding ...	593	148	741	942	149	1,091
Woolen Spinning ...	462	141	603	484	221	705
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	496	2,320	2,816	427	3,708	4,135
Wool Winding and Warping ...	76	27	103	223	155	378
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	84	332	416	186	1,294	1,480
Woolen Weaving ...	159	658	817	393	3,189	3,582
Worsted Weaving ...	109	388	497	133	2,890	3,023
Other Processes ...	916	123	1,039	1,196	309	1,505
Total ...	4,004	4,994	8,998	6,349	13,462	19,811

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 30th December, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 29	- 1	+ 28	- 60	- 4	- 64	- 36
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 62	+ 117	+ 179	- 43	- 82	- 125	+ 54
Wool Combing ...	+ 116	+ 20	+ 136	- 105	+ 145	+ 40	+ 176
Wool Carding ...	+ 43	+ 23	+ 66	- 47	- 28	- 75	- 9
Woolen Spinning ...	+ 36	- 1	+ 35	- 73	+ 38	- 35	-
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 47	+ 175	+ 222	- 16	+ 944	+ 928	+ 1,150
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 12	+ 6	- 6	- 10	+ 64	+ 54	+ 48
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 26	+ 83	+ 109	- 12	+ 342	+ 330	+ 439
Woolen Weaving ...	+ 24	+ 155	+ 179	+ 218	+ 289	+ 507	+ 686
Worsted Weaving ...	- 15	- 5	- 20	- 5	+ 721	+ 716	+ 696
Other Processes ...	+ 77	+ 10	+ 87	+ 185	+ 89	+ 274	+ 361
Total ...	+ 433	+ 582	+ 1,015	+ 32	+ 2,518	+ 2,550	+ 3,565

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 64,066,600 lbs. in January, 1930, compared with 48,434,800 lbs. in December, 1929, and 69,478,700 lbs. in January, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,709,800 lbs., compared with 3,386,500 lbs. in December, 1929, and with 3,637,400 lbs. in January, 1929.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 14,089,100 square yards, compared with 11,409,800 square yards in December, 1929, and 18,562,900 square yards in January, 1929.

The exports of blankets were 54,198 pairs, 56,251 pairs and 85,600 pairs in January, 1930, December, 1929, and January, 1929 respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY

EMPLOYMENT during January showed little general change and continued moderate on the whole; slight improvements in certain districts were counterbalanced by declines in others. In the industry as a whole, employment was better than in January, 1929.

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th January, 1930.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	125	33	158	49	31	80	238
Rough Stuff Department	366	23	389	204	15	219	608
Clothing Department	687	12	699	629	6	635	1,334
Closing Department	15	753	768	889	898	1,687	2,455
Making Department	1,779	23	1,802	1,364	19	1,383	3,185
Finishing Department	1,266	396	1,662	754	196	950	2,612
Slipper Making	383	133	516	395	516	911	1,427
Olog Making	16	1	17	7	—	7	24
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work	502	2	504	34	—	34	538
TOTAL	5,139	1,376	6,515	3,445	1,672	5,117	11,632

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 30th December, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	- 2	- 4	- 6	- 87	- 33	- 120	- 126
Rough Stuff Department	- 54	+ 4	- 50	- 198	+ 2	- 196	- 246
Clothing Department	- 117	..	- 117	- 694	+ 8	- 686	- 819
Closing Department	- 5	- 71	- 76	- 2	- 1380	- 1382	- 1458
Making Department	- 77	- 2	- 79	- 1153	- 14	- 1167	- 1246
Finishing Department	+ 40	- 51	- 11	- 652	- 176	- 828	- 839
Slipper Making	+ 42	+ 11	+ 53	- 349	- 210	- 559	- 606
Olog Making	+ 3	..	+ 3	- 1	..	- 1	+ 2
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work	- 20	- 1	- 21	+ 3	..	+ 3	- 18
TOTAL	-190	-114	-304	-3133	-1819	-4952	-5256

The exports of boots and shoes in January, 1930, amounted to 101,803 dozen pairs, or 9,775 dozen pairs less than in December, 1929, but 5,578 dozen pairs more than in January, 1929.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during January showed, on the whole, a decline, as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc. industries was 13.7 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 12.1 at 16th December, 1929, and 14.9 at 21st January, 1929.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire...	1,787	- 0.4	- 1.0	4,264	- 1.0	- 1.8
Midlands and Eastern Counties	6,797	+ 1.4	+ 10.7	19,255	- 0.6	+ 15.5
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,714	+ 1.4	+ 6.1	3,906	- 2.2	+ 2.5
Scotland	177	- 4.3	+ 5.4	447	- 4.5	+ 0.1
TOTAL	10,475	+ 1.0	+ 7.7	27,872	- 0.9	+ 10.5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,788 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 8 per cent. were working on an average 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th January, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

BUILDING.

THE seasonal decline continued during January, and at the end of the month employment was slack, on the whole. It was reported as fair, however, in several districts, and as fairly good or good at a few centres, including Coventry and Southend-on-Sea. Unfavourable weather conditions hampered outside work and caused an appreciable amount of lost time. As compared with January, 1929, employment was better in England, except in the North-Western counties where there was a slight decline; it showed little change in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with carpenters, bricklayers, slaters and plumbers, and was generally slack; it remained slack to moderate with masons. There was a further considerable decline with plasterers and painters, and employment was bad in most districts; it was again slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with January, 1929, a considerable improvement was recorded for masons and slaters, and employment was also better with bricklayers, painters and labourers; it was generally worse, however, with carpenters, plumbers and plasterers.

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1929.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 27th Jan., 1930.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
CARPENTERS.	126,710	17,185	819	13.6	+ 2.2	+ 1.7
Bricklayers	75,620	9,761	619	12.9	+ 0.3	- 2.9
Masons	22,510	2,445	251	10.9	- 0.2	- 6.3
Slaters	6,410	735	51	11.5	+ 1.0	- 7.0
Plasterers	24,400	5,510	311	22.6	+ 3.2	+ 4.1
Painters	108,140	34,642	1,498	32.0	+ 4.1	- 1.7
Plumbers	33,400	3,820	233	11.4	+ 2.5	+ 0.9
Labourers to above...	249,360	44,611	1,568	17.9	+ 1.2	- 3.1
All other occupations	179,430	34,351	1,316	19.1	+ 0.7	- 0.8
Total	825,980	153,060	6,666	18.5	+ 1.6	- 1.4
DIVISIONS.						
London	175,380	25,673	15	14.6	+ 1.6	- 1.9
South-Eastern	151,570	14,727	93	11.2	+ 0.7	- 1.0
South-Western	101,820	12,390	139	12.2	+ 0.2	- 3.4
Midlands	98,300	17,182	1,435	17.5	+ 1.9	- 1.6
North-Eastern	96,850	27,391	2,252	28.3	+ 3.1	- 1.1
North-Western	105,090	27,133	1,641	25.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.8
Scotland	74,950	15,824	758	21.1	+ 2.2	- 0.5
Wales	26,660	9,083	318	34.1	+ 1.2	- 0.1
Northern Ireland	15,360	3,657	14	23.8	+ 2.7	- 0.3
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	825,980	153,060	6,666	18.5	+ 1.6	- 1.4

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 144 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area) with a total population of 16,293,000, show that in January, 1930, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,253,100 as compared with £5,844,200 in December, 1929, and £4,846,200 in January, 1929. Of the total for January, 1930, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,297,000, factories and workshops for £786,100, shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £691,200, and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,478,800.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline following the completion of Christmas orders, and much short-time working was reported. At Worcester and at Bristol employment continued good; at Derby it was quiet. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was again reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.4 at 27th January, 1930, as compared with 17.2 at 16th December, 1929, and 19.0 at 21st January, 1929.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 25th Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture	1,284	+ 2.4	+ 1.2	2,402	- 6.9	- 4.2
Earthenware Manufacture	7,367	- 0.6	+ 2.4	12,791	- 5.5	- 2.6
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,823	- 2.1	- 3.6	3,368	- 10.9	- 4.3
TOTAL	10,474	- 0.5	+ 1.2	18,561	- 6.7	- 3.1
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire	7,801	- 1.1	+ 0.8	12,383	- 8.5	- 6.0
Other Districts	2,673	+ 1.2	+ 2.3	6,178	- 2.7	+ 3.3
TOTAL	10,474	- 0.5	+ 1.2	18,561	- 6.7	- 3.1

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,380 workpeople employed by firms making returns 4,629, or about 44.5 per cent., were working on an average 13.5 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th January, 1930; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good in the paper-making industry during January, except in the hand-made section, in which a decline was reported as compared with the previous month.

With letterpress printers employment, though not so good as in December, was fair, on the whole. At Liverpool and Manchester, however, it continued bad, and at Glasgow, Leeds, and Sheffield it was slack; it was also reported as bad in the machine branch at Edinburgh. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good and about the same as in the previous month, except in London, where it was reported as fair and not so good as in December.

With lithographic printers employment was moderate on the whole, and showed a decline at most centres; short time was worked in many instances and a number of men were suspended. In London, Glasgow, and Belfast conditions were described as bad. With lithographic artists employment was fair on the whole, but there was also a decline in this section, the principal exception being London, where an improvement was reported; it was again slack at Manchester.

Employment continued fairly good, on the whole, in the book-binding industry, but showed a decline compared with December.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.7 at 27th January, 1930, compared with 4.3 at 16th December, 1929, and 4.4 at 21st January, 1929. In the printing and bookbinding industry the percentage was 5.9 at 27th January, compared with 4.4 at 16th December, and 5.3 at 21st January, 1929. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 5.4 at 27th January, compared with 3.5 at 16th December, and 6.0 at 21st January, 1929.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of January, 1930.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Jan., 1930.	Dec., 1929.	Jan., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London	38,257	4.3	3.9	4.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midlands and Eastern Counties	16,811	4.4	4.1	3.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.9
Scotland	9,841	2.5	2.6	2.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Other Districts	6,539	3.6	2.8	4.1	+ 0.8	- 0.5
Total	11,590	2.0	3.0	2.4	- 1.0	- 0.4
Lithographic Printing and Bookbinding	83,038	3.7	3.6	3.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lithographic Printing	11,148	3.6	3.0	3.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
Bookbinding	19,191	3.1	2.6	2.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.4

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during January remained slack on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 32.0 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at the 27th January, 1930, as compared with 29.5 per cent. at 16th December, 1929, and with 31.2 per cent. at 21st January, 1929.

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—					
4th Jan., 1930	4,711	1,840	6,551	8,256	14,807
11th " "	4,895	1,576	6,471	7,788	14,259
18th " "	4,807	2,233	7,040	8,156	15,196
25th " "	4,699	2,394	7,093	8,766	15,859
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th Jan., 1930	4,778	2,011	6,789	8,241	15,030
Average for Dec., 1929	5,121	1,751	6,872	8,587	15,459
Average for Jan., 1929	4,333	2,052	6,385	8,288	14,673

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during January was 934, compared with 1,158 in December, 1929, and with 929 in January, 1929.

East Coast.—Slackness prevailed at most of the North East coast ports, but at Middlesbrough, Sunderland and South Shields there was

a certain amount of activity. There was a marked decline at Hull where employment was very quiet. Some decline was experienced also at Goole and at Grimsby. At Ipswich employment remained slack; at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn it was fair.

Liverpool.—Employment remained generally fair. The average number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st January, 1930, was 14,623, compared with 14,949 in December, 1929, and with 15,300 in January, 1929. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £38,867 in the five weeks ended 31st January, 1930, compared with £35,145 in December, 1929, and with £42,663 in January, 1929.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment continued fairly active at the South Wales ports and was particularly good at Newport and Cardiff; but at Bristol and Avonmouth it declined in the latter part of the month. The improvement noted last month at Southampton was not maintained, and conditions were slack there as well as at Plymouth and other South-Western ports. At Manchester, however, employment continued to improve.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Glasgow conditions remained fair, and employment was fair also at Leith and Grangemouth. At Dundee the jute imports provided good employment, but were nearing completion at the end of the month. At Belfast employment was fairly good, and better than in December.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during January was quiet on the whole. The aggregate number of engagements was more than in the previous month, but in a number of ports the demand for men slackened towards the end of the month. With the few exceptions noted below, the supply of seamen was adequate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage recorded as unemployed at 27th January, 1930, was 21.1, compared with 20.5 at 16th December, 1929, and 19.3 at 21st January, 1929.

The demand for men on the Thames varied from quiet to very fair, and was moderately brisk at the end of January. On the Tyne it was moderate to fair; on the Tees it was quiet to fair; at the Hartlepoons it was fair until the later stages of the month and then became dull; on the Wear, except for some briskness in the middle of the month, the demand was moderate. At Hull the demand was quiet, with slackness more marked in the second half of the month. At Southampton it was quiet on the whole, with a slight upward tendency. The demand at Bristol was fair until the last week when a falling-off occurred; at Avonmouth it varied from quiet to good, but slumped heavily in the last week. At Newport the demand was fairly good until the last week when it became quiet; at Cardiff, where temporary scarcities of able seamen and firemen were experienced, it was fair generally, but declined towards the end of January. At Swansea the demand was good except for some slackness in the last week of the month; and able seamen were reported to be somewhat scarce both at Swansea and Port Talbot. On the Mersey the demand was good at the beginning of the month, but later declined and was moderate at the end; at Manchester it was moderate to fair. On the Clyde and at Leith it was moderate until the middle of the month, thereafter declining. At Belfast it was poor to moderate.

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 January:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in January, 1930.		
	Jan., 1930.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND & WALES:			
Liverpool†	12,951	+ 2,600	- 684
Manchester	686	- 125	- 468
London	9,943	+ 1,028	+ 54
Southampton	6,432	- 1,292	- 1,344
Tyne Ports	2,426	+ 71	- 471
Sunderland	285	+ 109	- 71
Middlesbrough	476	+ 253	- 20
Hull	1,115	+ 210	- 443
Bristol	980	+ 471	- 80
Newport, Mon.	1,027	+ 222	+ 254
Cardiff	2,746	+ 272	- 790
Swansea	838	+ 176	- 288
SCOTLAND:			
Leith			

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 27th January, 1930, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are exempted 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 exempted.

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 66 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 27th JANUARY, 1930.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Fishing	4,237	83	4,320	74	143	217	4,311	226	4,537	4,288	225	4,513
Mining :-												
Coal Mining	110,097	625	110,722	27,735	34	27,769	137,832	659	138,491	137,783	659	138,442
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,057	...	1,057	274	...	274	1,331	...	1,331	1,292	...	1,292
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,307	8	1,315	46	...	46	1,353	8	1,361	1,361	8	1,369
Stone Quarrying and Mining	4,481	9	4,490	1,074	5	1,079	5,555	14	5,569	5,144	14	5,158
Slate Quarrying and Mining	775	2	777	298	...	298	1,073	2	1,075	1,073	2	1,075
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,476	101	1,577	451	49	500	1,927	150	2,077	1,823	150	1,973
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	1,092	17	1,109	109	10	119	1,201	27	1,228	1,143	27	1,170
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,041	16	1,057	203	3	206	1,244	19	1,263	1,243	19	1,262
Artificial Stone and Concrete	2,338	95	2,433	507	17	524	2,845	112	2,957	2,822	112	2,934
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,699	51	1,750	791	5	796	2,490	56	2,546	2,444	56	2,500
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	7,517	911	8,428	2,429	379	2,808	9,946	1,290	11,236	9,767	1,290	11,057
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,727	2,710	5,437	3,835	5,845	9,680	6,562	8,555	15,117	6,542	8,555	15,097
Glass Trades :-												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,969	392	2,361	569	63	632	2,538	455	2,993	2,527	455	2,982
Glass Bottles	2,088	143	2,231	695	21	716	2,783	164	2,947	2,782	164	2,946
Chemicals, etc. :-												
Chemicals	6,732	876	7,608	595	186	781	7,327	1,062	8,389	7,263	1,052	8,315
Explosives	875	273	1,148	49	23	72	724	296	1,020	723	296	1,019
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	740	206	946	40	11	51	780	217	997	780	217	997
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	3,398	894	4,292	1,089	337	1,426	4,487	1,231	5,718	4,460	1,219	5,679
Metal Manufacture :-												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	2,143	12	2,155	500	3	503	2,643	15	2,658	2,643	15	2,658
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	20,063	222	20,285	22,068	90	22,158	42,131	312	42,443	42,120	312	42,432
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,781	192	2,973	971	27	998	3,752	219	3,971	3,725	219	3,944
Tin Plates	1,469	168	1,637	6,470	558	7,028	7,939	728	8,667	7,938	725	8,663
Iron and Steel Tubes	2,260	112	2,372	1,304	15	1,319	3,564	127	3,691	3,561	127	3,688
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,347	268	1,615	1,297	73	1,370	2,644	341	2,985	2,638	341	2,979
Engineering, etc. :-												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	45,589	1,788	47,377	20,403	871	21,274	65,992	2,659	68,651	65,013	2,651	67,664
Electrical Engineering	3,075	817	3,892	414	119	533	3,489	936	4,425	3,477	935	4,412
Marine Engineering, etc.	5,761	21	5,782	513	...	513	6,274	21	6,295	5,803	21	5,824
Constructional Engineering	2,817	37	2,854	535	7	542	3,352	44	3,396	3,341	44	3,385
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	14,818	1,199	16,017	2,723	225	2,948	17,541	1,424	18,965	17,302	1,419	18,721
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Trains	1,771	112	1,883	245	9	254	2,016	121	2,137	1,911	121	2,032
Tramcars	3,918	36	3,954	1,112	37	1,149	5,030	73	5,103	5,025	73	5,098

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			Males.	Females.	Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	45,240	139	45,379	2,365	13	2,378	47,605	152	47,757	45,358	151	45,509
Metal Trades :-												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	6,795	616	7,411	3,365	193	3,558	10,160	809	10,969	10,085	809	10,894
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	1,120	26	1,146	97	1	98	1,217	27	1,244	1,191	25	1,216
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	3,406	1,737	5,143	720	197	917	4,126	1,934	6,060	4,122	1,934	6,056
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files, etc.	2,558	805	3,363	2,582	705	3,287	5,150	1,510	6,660	5,143	1,510	6,653
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,047	1,007	2,054	448	184	632	1,495	1,191	2,686	1,495	1,191	2,686
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,352	785	2,137	379	174	553	1,731	959	2,690	1,726	959	2,685
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	413	7	420	92	...	92	505	7	512	505	7	512
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,358	1,043	2,401	638	796	1,434	1,996	1,839	3,835	1,979	1,837	3,816
Metal Industries not separately specified	8,707	5,699	14,406	3,419	1,843	5,262	12,126	7,542	19,668	12,020	7,538	19,558
Textile Trades :-												
Cotton	15,249	29,679	44,928	21,086	44,770	65,856	36,335	74,449	110,784	36,334	74,408	110,742
Woolen and Worsted	7,351	8,093	15,444	11,994	21,621	33,615	19,345	29,714	49,059	19,251	29,648	48,899
Silk and Artificial Silk	2,605	2,481	5,086	2,668	6,429	9,097	5,273	8,910	14,183	5,157	8,898	14,055
Linen	3,098	5,805	8,903	600	1,842	2,442	3,698	7,647	11,345	433	1,398	1,831
Jute	1,954	3,827	5,781	329	982	1,311	2,283	4,809	7,092	2,283	4,809	7,092
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	642	990	1,632	198	480	678	840	1,470	2,310	705	1,178	1,883
Hosiery	809	2,295	3,104	1,230	5,245	6,475	2,039	7,540	9,579	2,013	7,451	9,464
Laces	391	409	800	600	712	1,173	852	1,121	1,973	852	1,121	1,973
Carpets	349	493	842	463	831	1,294	812	1,324	2,136	812	1,324	2,136
Textile Industries not separately specified	992	2,535	3,527	301	1,441	1,742	1,293	3,976	5,269	1,144	3,266	4,410
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	5,583	2,492	8,075	13,618	4,452	18,070	19,201	6,944	26,145	18,591	5,738	24,329
Leather and Leather Goods :-												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	2,958	1,011	3,969	1,202	317	1,519	4,160	1,328	5,488	4,157	1,328	5,485
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	1,115	832	1,947	223	409	632	1,338	1,241	2,579	1,310	1,239	2,549
Clothing Trades :-												
Tailoring	8,273	6,772	15,045	1,969	8,721	10,690	10,242	15,493	25,735	9,504	14,987	24,491
Dress Making and Millinery	728	4,739	5,467	56	2,729	2,785	784	7,468	8,252	770	7,090	7,860
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	944	822	1,766	600	896	1,496	1,544	1,718	3,262	1,541	1,714	3,255
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	492	3,598	4,090	62	2,569	2,631	554	6,167	6,721	455	3,707	3,762
Dress Industries not separately specified	638	528	1,166	139	326	465	777	854	1,631	777	853	1,630
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	7,437	2,219	9,656	4,740	2,229	6,969	12,177	4,448	16,625	11,996	4,437	16,433
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	8,924	3,676	12,600	426	372	798	9,350	4,048	13,398	8,752	3,954	12,706
Grain Milling	1,957	162	2,119	526	27	553	2,483	189	2,672	2,382	183	2,565
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	2,180	3,416	5,596	591	2,759	3,350	2,771	6,175	8,946	2,766	6,171	8,937
Food Industries not separately specified	5,895	6,133	12,028	486	906							

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 27TH JAN., 1930.			
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1929.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 27TH JANUARY, 1930.										INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Fishing ...	26,700	980	27,680	15.9	8.5	15.6	0.2	14.6	0.8	16.1	23.1	16.4	-0.2	+1.1	+2.8	16.4
Mining :-	1,069,180	5,530	1,074,710	10.3	11.3	10.3	2.6	0.6	2.6	12.9	11.9	12.9	-1.7	-6.2	-5.2	12.9
Coal Mining ...	14,960	10	14,970	7.1	...	7.1	1.8	...	1.8	8.9	...	8.9	+1.0	-4.5	-7.2	8.7
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ...	5,430	40	5,470	24.1	20.0	24.0	0.8	...	0.9	24.9	20.0	24.9	+1.5	+6.2	+11.1	24.9
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	42,270	420	42,690	10.6	2.1	10.5	2.5	1.2	2.5	13.1	3.3	13.0	+0.6	-4.6	-0.1	12.5
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	10,470	10	10,480	7.4	20.0	7.4	2.8	...	2.9	10.2	20.0	10.3	-2.2	+4.1	+6.4	10.3
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	15,440	1,580	17,020	9.6	6.4	9.3	2.9	3.1	2.9	12.5	9.5	12.2	+0.5	-0.7	+0.9	11.9
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	15,990	170	16,160	7.0	10.0	7.0	0.7	5.9	0.7	7.7	15.9	7.7	-0.9	-0.6	+0.8	7.4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ...	11,860	160	12,020	8.8	10.0	8.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	10.5	11.9	10.5	+0.5	-6.5	-1.8	10.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-	16,040	1,390	17,430	14.6	6.8	14.0	3.1	1.3	3.0	17.7	8.1	17.0	+2.2	-3.4	+1.1	16.9
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	18,360	1,120	19,480	9.3	4.6	9.0	4.3	0.4	4.1	13.6	5.0	13.1	+2.1	+2.9	+1.7	13.1
Artificial Stone and Concrete	75,090	6,900	81,990	10.0	13.2	10.3	3.2	5.5	3.4	13.2	18.7	13.7	+1.6	-1.2	-0.8	13.7
Cement, Limestones and Whiting	34,890	39,040	73,930	7.8	6.9	7.4	11.0	15.0	13.0	18.8	21.9	20.4	+3.2	+1.4	+0.9	20.5
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	21,470	6,170	27,640	9.2	6.4	8.5	2.6	1.0	2.3	11.8	7.4	10.8	+1.7	+1.2	+2.0	10.8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	15,360	1,960	17,320	13.6	7.3	12.9	4.5	1.1	4.1	18.1	8.4	17.0	+2.8	-2.9	...	17.0
Glass Trades :-	81,910	23,980	105,890	8.2	3.7	7.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	8.9	4.4	7.9	+1.0	+1.0	+1.7	7.9
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) ...	12,840	5,550	18,390	5.3	4.9	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	5.6	5.3	5.5	+0.5	+0.3	-0.4	5.5
Glass Bottles ...	14,410	4,500	18,910	5.1	4.6	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.4	4.8	5.3	+0.8	...	+0.4	5.3
Chemicals, etc. :-	55,290	19,880	75,170	6.1	4.5	5.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	8.1	6.2	7.6	+1.3	+1.1	+1.1	7.6
Explosives ...	21,810	260	22,070	9.8	4.6	9.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	12.1	5.8	12.0	-0.2	-6.7	-4.2	12.0
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads ...	174,520	4,200	178,720	11.5	5.3	11.4	12.6	2.1	12.3	24.1	7.4	23.7	+1.7	+3.5	+3.3	23.7
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	37,280	3,250	40,530	7.5	5.9	7.3	2.6	0.8	2.5	10.1	6.7	9.8	+1.8	-0.8	+0.4	9.8
Metal Manufacture :-	27,620	3,660	31,280	5.3	4.6	5.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	12.9	9.1	12.7	+0.7	+1.7	-0.2	12.7
Fig Iron (Blast Furnaces) ...	27,710	1,390	29,100	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	1.9	6.2	14.2	9.2	13.4	+1.5	+2.2	-1.6	13.4
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ...	18,610	3,690	22,300	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.0	1.9	6.2	14.2	9.2	13.4	+1.5	+2.2	-1.6	13.4
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	539,330	47,420	586,750	8.5	3.8	8.1	3.7	1.8	3.6	12.2	5.6	11.7	+1.4	+0.8	+1.9	11.7
Tin Plates ...	65,760	18,670	84,430	4.7	4.4	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	+1.0	-0.1	+0.5	5.3
Iron and Steel Tubes	57,520	930	58,450	10.0	2.3	9.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	10.9	2.3	10.8	+0.6	-2.6	-0.5	11.0
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	27,180	1,060	28,240	10.4	3.5	10.1	1.9	0.7	1.9	12.3	4.2	12.0	+0.2	-0.3	+2.5	12.0
Engineering, etc. :-	220,630	24,780	245,410	6.7	4.8	6.5	1.3	0.9	1.2	8.0	5.7	7.7	+0.4	+0.8	+0.9	7.7
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	16,370	2,510	18,880	10.8	4.5	10.0	1.5	0.3	1.3	12.3	4.8	11.3	+1.3	+0.1	+1.3	10.9
Electrical Engineering	52,680	1,530	54,210	7.4	2.4	7.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	9.5	4.8	9.4	+0.2	-2.2	+0.8	9.4
Marine Engineering, etc.	201,430	3,070	204,500	22.5	4.5	22.2	1.1	0.5	1.2	23.6	5.0	23.4	+0.1	-4.2	+2.8	23.6
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-	80,270	8,480	88,750	8.5	7.3	8.4	4.2	2.2	4.0	12.7	9.5	12.4	+3.5	-0.5	+0.5	12.3
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	15,270	1,340	16,610	7.3	1.9	6.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	8.0	2.0	7.5	+1.8	-0.3	+1.2	7.4
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	57,440	36,530	93,970	5.9	4.8	5.5	1.3	0.5	0.9	7.2	5.3	6.4	+1.9	+0.3	+0.5	6.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	23,050	10,490	33,540	11.1	7.7	10.1	11.2	6.7	9.8	22.3	14.4	19.9	+5.2	+4.8	+6.3	19.9
Metal Trades :-	15,900	11,460	27,360	7.8	8.8	8.1	3.3	1.6	2.5	10.8	10.4	10.6	+1.3	-0.4	+1.2	10.6
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	17,440	10,620	28,060	7.8	7.4	7.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	9.9	9.0	9.6	+1.5	-0.2	...	9.6
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	8,150	590	8,740	5.1	1.2	4.8	1.1	...	1.1	6.2	1.2	5.9	+0.9	-0.1	...	5.9
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	22,110	19,570	41,680	6.1	5.3	5.8	2.9	4.1	3.4	9.0	9.4	9.2	+3.2	+0.5	+0.9	9.2
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	118,830	72,540	191,370	7.3	7.9	7.5	2.9	2.5	2.8	10.2	10.4	10.3	+2.5	+1.0	+1.7	10.3
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	200,670	354,120	554,790	7.6	8.4	8.1	10.5	12.6	11.9	18.1	21.0	20.0	+5.6	+8.7	+10.3	20.0
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	96,110	142,920	239,030	7.6	5.7	6.5	12.5	15.1	14.0	20.1	21.0	20.5	+5.7	+5.4	+11.7	20.6
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	32,550	41,310	73,860	8.0	6.0	6.9	8.2	15.6	12.3	16.2	16.6	19.2	+5.8	+5.8	+11.6	19.1
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	24,940	54,620	79,560	12.4	10.6	11.2	2.4	3.4	3.1	14.8	14.0	14.0	-1.0	-2.3	+1.1	12.7
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,040	27,450	39,490	16.2	13.9	14.6	2.8	3.6	3.4	19.0	17.5	18.0	+2.1	+7.2	+11.9	18.0
Cotton	6,810	12,200	19,010	9.4	8.1	8.6	2.9	3.9	3.6	12.3	12.0	12.2	+2.0	+1.9	+4.3	11.4
Woolen and Worsted	22,180	83,600	105,780	3.6	2.7	2.9	5.6	6.3	6.2	9.2	9.0	9.1	+3.3	+1.0	+4.3	9.0
Silk and Artificial Silk	6,500	10,420	16,920	6.0	3.9	4.7	7.1	6.9	7.0	13.1	10.8	11.7	+1.9	+2.3	+3.5	11.7
Linen	9,980	15,290	25,270	3.5	3.2	3.3	4.6	5.5	5.2	8.1	8.7	8.5	+3.4	+1.0	+3.9	8.5
Jute	13,360	32,120	45,480	7.4	7.9	7.8	2.3	4.5	3.8	9.7	12.4	11.6	+2.0	+2.1	+4.6	10.6
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	83,190	33,040	116,230	6.7	7.5	6.9	16.4	13.5	15.6	23.1	21.0	22.5	+4.1	+5.3	+9.7	22.7
Leather and Leather Goods :-	31,600	9,770	41,370	9.4	10.3	9.6	3.8	3.3	3.7	13.2	13.6	13.3	+1.9	+1.5	+6.8	13.3
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	12,190	13,790	25,980	9.1	6.0	7.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	11.0	9.0	9.9	+2.2	-0.2	+1.7	9.9
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	69,090	130,260	199,350	12.0	5.2	7.5	2.8	6.7	5.4	14.8	11.9	12.9	+1.9	-0.6	+2.0	12.6
Clothing Trades :-	10,630	92,770	103,400	6.8	5.1	5.3	0.6	3.0	2.7	7.4	8.1	8.0	+1.1	-0.8	+0.5	7.7
Tailoring ...	14,950	20,350	35,300	6.3	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	10.3	8.4	9.2	+4.4	+1.2	+4.3	9.2
Dress Making and Millinery ...	8,130	72,400	80,530	6.1	5.0	5.1	0.7	3.5	3.2	6.8	8.5	8.3	+2.0	-0.4	+2.6	6.0
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	9,020	18,420	27,440	7.1	2.9	4.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	8.6	4.6	5.9	+1.0	-0.1	+1.1	6.0
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	83,850	51,400	135,250	8.9	4.3	7.1	5.6	4.4	5.2	14.5	8.7	12.3	+0.8	-4.6	+5.4	12.3
Dress Industries not separately specified	89,750	55,020	144,770	9.9	6.7	8.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	10.4	7.4	9.3	+1.7	+0.9	+2.2	9.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco :-	26,040	3,500	29,540	7.5	4.6	7.2	2.0	0.8	1.8	9.5	5.4	9.0	+1.3	+2.4	+2.2	9.0
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	24,530	47,880	72,410	8.9	7.1	7.7	2.4	5.8	4.7	11.3	12.9	12.4	+2.6	+0.3	+1.3	12.4
Grain Milling	56,160	54,950	111,110	10.5	11.2	10.8	0.9	1.6	1.3	11.4	12.8	12.1	+2.0	+1.0	+1.0	12.0
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	84,380	24,150	108,530	6.9	9.4	7.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	7.2	11.4	8.1	+1.2	+0.7	+1.8	7.9
Food Industries not separately specified	14,810	31,270	46,080	4.0	4.6	4.4	0.1	1.3	1.0	4.1	5.9	5.4	+2.2	+0.7	+0.6	5.2
Drink Industries	55,320	3,000	58,320	11.3	3.5	10.9	1.0	1.6								

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 62 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 27th January, 1930, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

Table showing composition of unemployment statistics for Great Britain, categorized by gender (Men, Boys, Women, Girls) and total, with sub-categories like 'Unemployed—Special Schemes' and 'Insured persons on Register'.

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 December, 1929, and on each Monday in January, 1930, are given in the following Table:—

Table showing numbers on registers of employment exchanges for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, broken down by date (30th Dec 1929, 6th Jan 1930, etc.) and gender.

The figures for 27th January, 1930, are analysed below:—

Table analyzing figures for 27th January 1930, showing 'Persons normally in Regular Employment', 'Persons normally in Casual Employment', and 'Wholly Unemployed'.

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 27th January, 1930. Of the 153,452 vacancies filled, 102,236 were for men, 28,929 for women and 22,287 for juveniles:—

Table showing vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges, categorized by week ended and gender (Men, Boys, Women, Girls).

* 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.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27th January, 1930. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table showing the number of persons on registers at principal towns across various divisions like London, South-Eastern, Midlands, etc., including sub-categories like 'Men', 'Women', 'Juveniles', and 'Total'.

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

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 27TH JANUARY, 1930.

Table showing juvenile unemployment statistics for various divisions, categorized by 'Boys' and 'Girls', further divided into 'Insured' and 'Uninsured'.

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

Table showing percentage rates of unemployment among insured juveniles aged 16 and 17, categorized by division and gender.

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES AND CLASSES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 29TH JANUARY, 1930.

Table showing juveniles in attendance at junior instruction centres and classes, categorized by division and attendance type.

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 27TH JANUARY, 1930.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment, categorized by division and placement type.

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.

* Based on the number of juvenile unemployment books lodged at Local Offices, which exceed the number of insured juveniles on the Registers. † The apparent reduction in the number of Centres open is due to re-classification of existing Centres in conformity with the pattern scheme recommended by the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment, which came into force on 1st January. ‡ Girls over 15 years of age are also admitted to certain Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

The following Table gives particulars of the work of Boards of Assessors during the four weeks ended 6th January, 1930. 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.

Table showing particulars of the work of Boards of Assessors, categorized by 'Males', 'Females', and 'Total', including 'Total cases considered by Boards of Assessors'.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

10TH DECEMBER, 1929, TO 13TH JANUARY, 1930.

The following Table gives, for the period 10th December, 1929 to 13th January, 1930, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them:—

Table showing determination of claims to unemployment benefit, categorized by 'Males', 'Females', and 'Total', including 'Fresh and Renewal claims made'.

Table showing disallowances by Insurance Officers, categorized by 'Permanent provisions' and 'Transitional provisions'.

Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

Table showing recommendations of Courts of Referees, categorized by 'Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers' and '78-Day Review Cases'.

* 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.

D.—Decisions by Umpire.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases referred by Insurance Officer	87	266	353
Appeals by Associations ...	115	17	132
Appeals by Claimants ...	21	9	30
Total ...	223	292	515
	468	250	718

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 13TH JANUARY, 1930.

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

	19th April, 1928, to 10th Dec., 1928.		11th Dec., 1928, to 13th Jan., 1930.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	4,954,242	1,495,092	8,210,174	2,368,176
Average number of claims current	946,671	187,716	891,785	197,559
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers:—				
Not genuinely seeking work	93,182	63,161	164,263	95,739
Employment lost through misconduct	25,816	7,523	46,318	13,144
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	31,744	17,014	65,867	35,193
Not normally insurable and/or not reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	107,006	17,611	88,535	30,387
Other grounds	31,608	19,660	75,053	79,413
Total	289,356	124,969	440,036	253,876
Courts of Referees:—				
Appeals against disallowances by Insurance Officers:—				
Cases considered	89,989	43,632	156,322	80,208
Recommended for disallowance	54,495	29,873	93,117	52,132
78 Day Review Cases:—				
Cases considered	535,469	62,124	1,263,302	185,442
Recommended for disallowance:—				
Not genuinely seeking work	19,450	4,999	49,723	16,007
Other grounds	405	80	372	272
Total	19,855	5,079	50,095	16,279
Umpire:—				
Cases considered	3,255	683	8,820	2,084
Cases disallowed	2,153	509	5,912	1,390

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and payments and the liabilities of the fund during the four weeks ended 25th January, 1930, together with comparative figures for the four weeks ended 28th December, 1929, and for the four weeks ended 26th January, 1929:—

	Four weeks ended 25th January, 1930.	Four weeks ended 28th December, 1929.	Four weeks ended 26th January, 1929.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers	1,270,000	1,385,000	1,185,000
Employed Persons	1,060,000	1,180,000	1,000,000
Exchequer	1,170,000	1,275,000	850,000
Total	3,500,000	3,840,000	3,035,000
Unemployment Benefit	4,230,000	3,660,000	4,180,000
Cost of Administration	410,000	410,000	390,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	150,000	140,000	130,000
Other Items	10,000	20,000	10,000
Total	4,800,000	4,230,000	4,710,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	38,940,000	37,850,000	33,150,000
Other Liabilities (net), including accrued interest and deposits	720,000	510,000	290,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see House of Commons Paper No. 55 of 1930 for the period ending 31st March, 1929).

* 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.

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 January, 1930, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 664,017, or 2·9 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 4·2 per cent. less than in January, 1929. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 373, 363, and 388 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Selected Urban Areas.†	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in January, 1930.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolis.						
West District ...	9,440	5,829	15,269	188	+ 10	– 9
North District ...	10,380	14,112	24,492	248	+ 20	– 21
Central District ...	2,293	2,754	5,047	410	+ 17	+ 33
East District ...	9,535	39,144	48,679	785	+ 41	– 89
South District ...	19,469	50,962	70,431	366	+ 20	– 36
TOTAL, Metropolis ...	51,385	112,801	164,186	367	+ 20	– 35
West Ham ...	4,393	16,372	20,765	279	+ 8	– 21
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,769	23,753	26,522	529	+ 4	– 26
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,389	8,455	9,844	358	+ 1	– 87
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,274	7,569	11,843	189	+ 2	+ 5
Wigan District ...	1,847	14,246	16,093	356	+ 14	– 1
Manchester District	9,808	28,157	37,965	363	+ 10	+ 12
Liverpool District	9,697	62,358	72,055	563	+ 6	+ 9
Bradford District ...	1,900	6,394	8,294	223	+ 2	– 2
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,505	3,095	4,600	122	+ 3	+ 19
Leeds ...	2,924	13,318	16,242	341	+ 11	+ 109
Barnsley District ...	1,045	14,706	15,751	457	+ 29	+ 29
Sheffield ...	2,435	24,083	26,518	523	+ 21	– 38
Hull District ...	1,929	15,003	16,932	519	+ 4	– 13
North Staffordshire	2,452	8,459	10,911	257	+ 7	+ 22
Nottingham District	2,233	11,424	13,657	287	+ 2	– 22
Leicester ...	1,206	4,041	5,247	213	+ 4	– 15
Wolverhampton	3,572	13,853	17,425	227	+ 6	– 22
District ...	7,618	14,443	22,061	229	+ 22	– 54
Birmingham ...	2,529	8,380	10,909	258	+ 8	+ 4
Bristol District ...	2,635	15,165	17,800	369	+ 7	– 4
Cardiff and Swansea						
TOTAL, "Other Districts" ...	63,767	296,902	360,669	343	+ 7	– 4
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...	119,545	426,075	545,620	347	+ 11	– 13
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,739	70,675	76,414	805	+ 12	– 18
Paisley and Greenock District ...	854	7,462	8,316	432	+ 21	– 80
Edinburgh ...	1,565	18,124	19,689	459	+ 7	– 6
Dumfries and Dumfriesshire	910	4,108	5,018	231	– 4	+ 2
Aberdeen ...	485	2,891	3,376	212	– 4	– 63
Coatbridge & Airdrie	359	5,225	5,584	544	– 5	+ 21
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,912	108,485	118,397	577	+ 8	– 22
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Jan., 1930	129,457	534,560	664,017	373	+ 10	– 15

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.		Departures.	
	Jan., 1930.	1922 to 1929.	Jan., 1930.	1922 to 1929.
Australia ...	345	171,118	431	169,975
Canada ...	519	122,794	222	121,568
New Zealand ...	23	44,029	153	42,886
Africa and other parts of Empire	2	1,084	6	901
Total ...	889	339,025	812	335,330

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

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

† 25th January in England and Wales and 15th January in Scotland.
‡ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.
§ Includes 268 not included in district figures.

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. 53–54 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 showed a further increase during December. The labour market was adversely affected by unemployment in seasonal industries and by depressed conditions in other groups. At the end of the month the total number of persons reported by employment exchanges as available and seeking work was 3,030,285 (some 52 per cent. of whom were in seasonal industries), as compared with 2,240,257 at the end of November, and 2,545,383 (56 per cent. of whom were in seasonal industries) at the end of December, 1928.

On the last day of December, 1,774,571 persons were stated to be in receipt of standard unemployment benefit and 210,240 in receipt of emergency benefit, giving a total of 1,984,811, as against 1,387,079 at the end of November and 1,829,716 at the end of December, 1928. (The number of persons in receipt of standard and emergency benefit on 15th January, 1930, was 2,293,734.)

Returns relating to 4,583,185 organised workers were received from trade unions. Of these, 922,681, or 20·1 per cent., were totally unemployed on 28th December, as compared with 13·7 per cent. on 30th November and 16·7 per cent. on 29th December, 1928.

In addition, 389,278, or 8·5 per cent., were working short time, as against 7·6 per cent. at 30th November and 7·5 per cent. at the end of December, 1928.

Groups of Trade Unions.	Membership reported on at end of December, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Dec., 1929.	Nov., 1929.	Dec., 1929.	Nov., 1929.
Mining ...	153,000	2·9	1·9	1·7	1·9
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	262,000	34·3	21·5	6·5	5·8
Engineering and metal ...	1,043,600	12·7	10·3	12·5	11·6
Chemical ...	127,700	12·1	9·5	8·4	8·2
Textile ...	377,600	11·6	10·3	23·2	22·8
Paper ...	126,000	10·6	8·4	8·5	5·7
Leather ...	71,700	20·8	17·7	14·7	13·6
Wood ...	312,700	23·9	17·2	7·6	7·0
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	308,300	12·9	8·5	6·6	5·4
Clothing, boots and shoes	155,300	23·7	19·5	24·3	22·0
Building ...	712,600	52·8	29·1	2·5	1·1
Printing ...	152,400	12·0	10·5	1·7	1·6
Transport ...	384,700	6·2	5·2	0·7	0·7
Horticulture, etc. ...	10,700	33·6	24·4	...	...
Hairdressing ...	4,500	6·2	6·0	0·3	0·3
Miscellaneous ...	370,400	8·9	6·1	3·3	2·5
All Unions making Returns	4,583,200	20·1	13·7	8·5	7·6

FRANCE.†

There was some increase in the number of unemployed in the last week of January. The total number remaining on the registers of the Employment Exchanges on 1st February was 12,709 (7,791 men and 4,918 women). At the end of December the corresponding total was 9,771. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 11,112 (6,981 for men and 4,131 for women), as compared with 9,077 at the end of December. During the last week of January the Exchanges succeeded in placing 21,368 persons in situations, including 6,656 dock workers at seaports, and in addition, found employment for 1,695 foreign immigrants.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Employment in December was good for the time of year, except in watch and clockmaking and in certain branches of the textile industry. At the end of the month 13,320 applications for employment (10·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 8,657 at the end of November, and 11,993 at the end of December, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 1,980, 2,451 and 1,666 respectively.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 125 unemployment funds show that, out of an aggregate of 232,221 members, 1·7 per cent. were totally unemployed, and 1·5 per cent. partially so, at the end of November, 1929. At the end of September, the corresponding percentages were 0·8 and 0·9. (These returns are to be made monthly in future instead of quarterly.)

AUSTRIA.§

The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit increased during December, 1929, by some 35 per cent. The total at the end of the month, was 226,567 (including 83,396 in Vienna), as compared with 167,487 (67,002 in Vienna) at the end of November.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th January, 1930. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th February, 1930. Paris.
‡ La Vie économique, January, 1930. Berne.
§ Statistische Nachrichten, 25th January, 1930. Vienna.

BELGIUM.*

Unemployment increased during December, but was still at a low level. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare, from 165 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 625,260, show that 12,561 (2·0 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at 31st December. At the end of the preceding month the percentage was 1·1, and in December, 1928, 1·9. In addition, 29,309 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in December numbered 377,154, or 2·0 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1·25, and in December, 1928, 1·89.

ITALY.†

An increase took place in the number of persons unemployed during December. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 408,748 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 332,833 at the end of November and 363,551 at the end of December, 1928. The total for December, 1929, includes 119,289 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 108,726 in the building, road construction, etc., industries and 56,191 in the textile industry. In addition, 21,349 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 19,694 in November, and 27,178 in December, 1928.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment increased during December in Denmark and Sweden.

Denmark.‡—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that, out of 276,767 workpeople, 19·9 per cent. were unemployed at the end of December, 1929, as against 12·5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 28·4 per cent. at the end of December, 1928.

Sweden.§—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st December, 1929, was 16·6, as compared with 10·4 on 30th November, and 17·2 on 31st December, 1928.

POLAND.¶

Unemployment increased during December. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 28th December, 1929, was 186,427, as compared with 126,544 on 30th November. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 83,164 and 47,878 respectively.

UNITED STATES.¶

Employment showed a decline in December as compared with the previous month. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 34,432 establishments in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industry, these establishments employed 4,928,090 workpeople in December, a decrease of 2·0 per cent., as compared with the total for November. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 0·8 per cent. If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for December is 91·9 as compared with 94·8 per cent. in November and 95·5 per cent. in December, 1928.

According to the January, 1930, issue of the American Federationist, the journal of the American Federation of Labour, unemployment among its members has steadily increased since August. At the beginning of November, 1929, 12 per cent. were stated to be out of work, as compared with 11 per cent. in the preceding month. The proportion in the building trades was 23 per cent., in the metal trades 8 per cent., and in the printing trades 4 per cent. (As to the representative character of these figures, see page 31 of the January issue of this GAZETTE.)

CANADA.**

Employment showed a decline between 1st December, 19

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 January in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £14,600 in the weekly full-time wages of 324,000 workpeople and in a decrease of £1,400 in those of about 14,750 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 ...	26,250	...	£ 800	£ ...
Iron and Steel ...	12,500	3,000	575	130
Shipbuilding ...	66,000	...	5,000	...
Textile ...	85,000	10,500	900	1,150
Transport ...	114,000	1,000	5,650	105
Other ...	20,250	250	1,675	15
Total ...	324,000	14,750	14,600	1,400

In the mining group there was an increase in the percentage addition payable on the basis rates of coal miners in Warwickshire, equivalent to nearly 1½ per cent. on current rates. Iron miners in Cumberland received an increase of 1d. per shift, and those in Cleveland an increase equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on current rates.

In the iron and steel group there were increases in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Cumberland, the increases over current rates amounting to about 2½ per cent. in the former district and to nearly 1½ per cent. in the latter. Iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast district received an increase equivalent to nearly 2½ per cent. on current rates. In Scotland the same class of workers had their wages reduced, by about 1½ per cent. on current rates.

In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry the wages of plain timeworkers 21 years of age and over were increased in most cases as the result of the adoption of national uniform plain time rates, the increases during January varying in amount up to 2s. per week; in a number of cases further additions necessary to bring the rates up to the new amounts take effect at a later date.

In the textile industries the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were those employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland, who received a small increase (2d. or 3d. per week) under cost-of-living sliding-scales. Those affected by reductions were principally workpeople employed in thread manufacture at Paisley, where a bonus of 2s. per week given for good time-keeping was withdrawn during the month.

The principal change in the transport group was an increase of 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale in the wages of various classes of railway traffic workers (mainly the lower-rated men).

The most important changes in groups of industries not separately distinguished in the foregoing Table were an increase of nearly 3½ per cent. on the current rates of felt hat makers in Lancashire and Cheshire, and increases in the wages of employees of the Corporations of Bradford, Hull and Westminster and of the Southampton County Council.

Of the total increase of £14,600 per week, about £7,150 took effect under cost-of-living sliding-scales; £1,150 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices, or the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum was principally the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of individual action on the part of employers.

Of the total decrease of £1,400 per week, about £125 took effect under a sliding scale based on selling prices; £100 was the result of arbitration; and nearly the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiation or of independent action by employers. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work amounted to about £150 per week.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in January.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Changes. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Warwickshire ...	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, making wages 47 per cent. above basis rates at all collieries except two, and 41 and 43 per cent. above basis rates at the two latter respectively; also subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers increased by ¼d. per day to 7s. 2d. at the majority of the collieries.†
Iron Mining	Cumberland... ..	1st bargain day after 8 Jan.	Workpeople employed in or about iron ore mines.	Increase of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (8s. 5d. to 8s. 6d.); of 1d. per shift for other underground and surface workers; and of ¼d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change: shiftmen (1st class or leading), 8s. 9d.; leading labourers, 7s. 7d.; winding enginemen, 8s. 6d.; pumping enginemen, locomotive drivers and crane drivers, 8s.; joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 6d.
	Cleveland	27 Jan.	Ironstone miners	Increase of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61 per cent. above the standard. Rates after change for labourers: underground, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus 61 per cent., plus amounts varying according to base rate from 5d. to 1d. per shift.
	Furness District ...	13 Jan.	Underground workers employed in iron ore mines.	Increase of 1d. per shift in the bargain price (7s. 3d. to 7s. 4d.), and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 6d. to 6s. 7d.).
Limestone Quarrying.	Northamptonshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Feb.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen and limestone quarrymen.	Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 23½ per cent. above the standard.
	Banbury and District.	13 Jan.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase of 1d. per shift for men, and of ¼d. per shift for youths under 18 years. Rates after change include: leading labourers, 7s. 10d.; ruddmen, 7s. 7d.; day borers, 8s. 3d.
	West Cumberland ...	13 Jan.	Limestone quarrymen	Increase of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 61 per cent. above the standard.‡
Pig Iron Manufacture.	South and West Durham.	27 Jan.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 14 per cent. on standard rates of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 14 per cent.
	Cleveland and Durham.	5 Jan.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 1½ per cent. on basis rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 27½ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. 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 27½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
	Tees-side	2nd full pay in Jan.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase of 3 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 51½ per cent. above the standard.
Iron Manufacture.	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in Jan.	Tonnagemen employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 19½ and 17 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	North-East Coast Area.	27 Jan.	Iron puddlers and millmen	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.

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

† The subsistence wage for adult able-bodied underground workers at the majority of the collieries remained unchanged at 8s. 3d. per day. At the two excepted collieries the rate was increased by ¼d. per day at the one colliery and by 1¼d. at the other.

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ The minimum wage for miners remains as previously fixed (7s. per shift).

|| A flat-rate increase of 5d. to 1d. per shift varying according to base rates is paid in addition to the percentage quoted.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	All federated ship-building and ship-repairing centres in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*	Beginning of 1st full pay-week in Jan.*	Plain timeworkers 21 years of age and over employed in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry, with the exception of a small number of men whose wages fluctuate in accordance with wages in other industries.	National uniform plain time rates (including 10s. per week bonus) established for new work on the general principle of 60s. per week for fully skilled men (except ironworkers), and 41s. per week for unskilled men; with the following plain time rates for ironworkers: platers and angle ironmiths, 60s.; riveters and caulkers, 57s. 6d.; holders-on, 55s.; hand drillers, 55s. The plain time rates in the Aberdeen and Isle of Wight districts to be 2s. per week below those specified, and the plain time rates in the Dundee and West of England districts to be 1s. per week below those specified. On repair work, the plain time rates to be adjusted by adding to the plain time rates for new work the repair work allowance previously in force; in districts in England and Wales where only repair work is done, the uniform plain time repair rates to comprise the new work rates, plus 3s. per week. Semi-skilled men to receive the same advances on new and repair work as unskilled men in their respective districts.*
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow.	3 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Increase in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for men 18 years and over, and of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. Rates after change include: cupola men, 1s. 3d. per hour (56 hours); frame setters, 1s. 4d. per hour (48 hours); general minimum: men, 1s. 1½d. per hour; less 12½ per cent. in each case and plus a bonus of 14s. per week; women 18 years and over, 7d. or 8d. per hour; plus 7s. per week.
Coil Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	6 Jan.	Coil spring workers	Workpeople graded according to occupation and rates of wages adopted for day workers as follows: Grade 1, 60s. per week; Grade 2, 57s.; Grade 3, 52s.; Grade 4, 46s.; Grade 5, 43s.; Grade 6 (standard rate) 40s. 6d.; piecework prices to be such as will enable a workman of average ability to earn at least 33½ per cent. over the appropriate time rates.‡
Woolen Spinning and Manufacture.	Saddleworth District (certain firms).	16 or 17 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the woolen spinning and manufacturing industries.	Decrease of 5 per cent. or 7½ per cent. on current rates.‡
	Certain districts in Scotland.†	1 Jan.	Apprentices and young persons employed in the woolen industry.	New scales of weekly time rates adopted, based on age instead of years of service as under previous agreements, apprentices 14 years of age to receive 10s., those 15 years 10s. 6d., the rate increasing with age to 25s. at 18, and 40s. at 20; and thereafter 41s. until completion of apprenticeship; other workers to receive 10s. at 14 years and higher rates according to age, ranging up to 24s. at 17½ years and (for males only) 42s. at 20½, the scheduled rates for adult workers to apply to males at 21 years and to females at 18 years.†
Lace Manufacture	Various districts in England and Scotland.**	1st pay day in Jan.	Workpeople employed in the curtain section.	Percentage addition payable on current piece prices (1920 List less 12½ per cent.) revised in respect of goods made of coloured cotton and of plain and coloured silk or artificial silk, resulting in decreases in earnings in some cases and in increases in others; rate of 1s. 6d. per hour fixed for twisthands when changing from cotton to silk or vice versa, minimum wage of 72s. per week for twisthands previously applicable to the manufacture of silk goods to be continued.
Thread Manufacture.	Paisley	1 Jan.	Female workers	Bonus of 2s. per week previously granted for full attendance withdrawn.
Sailmaking	Tyne, Wear and Tees Clyde District ...	6 Jan.	Sailmakers	Increase of 2s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 3½d. per hour.
		1 Jan.	Sailmakers	Increase of 6d. per week (59s. 6d. to 60s.).
Drift Nets Mending.	Great Britain ...	27 Jan.††	Female workers— Timeworkers	Increases in minimum time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of from 2d. to 11d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 4s. 2d. during 1st six months, increasing to 22s. 11d. after two years' employment.
			Pieceworkers	Increases in minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 2d. or 3d. per net. Minimum rates after change: mackerel nets—English style, 2s. 5d.; Scottish style, 3s. 9d.; all other nets, 5s. 9d. per net.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.††	1st pay day in Feb.‡‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 70½ per cent. to 71½ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 56½ per cent. to 57 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 42½ per cent. to 43 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers:—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.: men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 7½ per cent. on total; other firms: men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per week, plus 7½ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 7½ per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.††	1st pay day in Feb.‡‡	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 4d. per week to 21s. 7d. per week for men 21 and over, from 12s. 8d. per week to 12s. 10d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for those under these ages. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers:—men 21 and over, 28s., plus 21s. 7d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 12s. 10d.

* The new conditions described above are in accordance with arrangements concluded between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and all the shipyard trade unions. The new rates of wages involve increases in wages for practically all classes of plain timeworkers, the amount of increase varying, the increase is more than 2s. per week the excess over 2s. is to take effect in the first full pay week in April. Where the existing plain time rates are higher than the new national plain time rates the former are to continue in operation, both on new and repair work.

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

‡ The increase for youths engaged after 18th October, 1926, was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years of age and of 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years of age.

§ The new grades comprise the following occupations: Grade 1—setters-up and enders; Grade 2—collers, hammermen and rollers; Grade 3—testers and temperers; Grade 4—strickers, grinders and furnacemen; Grade 5—second testers, scragg drivers and machine drivers; Grade 6—labourers.

¶ The amount of reduction was 5 per cent. in the case of all the firms except one; it was agreed that this settlement should operate until the pay day in week ending 26th April, providing that if and when a settlement is made covering the industry generally which is more favourable to the employers such settlement should apply to the firms concerned.

†† The new rates took effect under an agreement made between the Scottish Woolen Trade Employers' Association and the trade unions concerned. It was agreed that no reductions were to be made in the wages of those employed under the terms of the previous agreements, but that they should not receive any increases until entitled thereto under the new scales. The districts affected include:—Peebles, Galashiels, Earlston, Selkirk, Dumfries, Langholm, Hawick, Jedburgh, Innerleithen, Walkerburn and Newton St. Boswells.

** Viz., Nottingham, Southwell, Draycott, Beeston, Newmilns, Galston, Kilmarnock and Stewarton.

††† The Order of the Trade Board (see page 78) provided that further increases of similar amount should take effect from 27th January, 1931.

‡‡ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woolen and worsted manufacturers.

§§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

|| A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged on productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.

¶¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge, the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for piecework rates of 60 per cent. to 61 per cent. for netherwood cutters and from 46 per cent. to 47 per cent. for menders, the cost-of-living wage for hand cutters and other pieceworkers remaining unchanged.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc. (cont.)	West Riding of Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Feb.*	Mechanics employed in dyeworks...	Increase† of 3d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 63s. 10d.; other towns, 62s. 10d.
	Middleton	1st pay day in Feb.*	Workpeople employed in the dyeing bleaching, etc., trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 5d. per week to 21s. 8d. per week for men 21 and over, from 13s. 3d. per week to 13s. 5d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for those under these ages.†
	Scotland	1st pay day in Feb.*	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 21s. 4d. per week to 21s. 7d. per week for men 21 and over, from 12s. 8d. per week to 12s. 10d. per week for women 21 and over, and by corresponding amounts for those under 21 (except male workers 14 years and female workers 14 and 15 years of age, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for timeworkers†:—men 21 and over, 25s., plus 21s. 7d.; women 21 and over, 15s., plus 12s. 10d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Feb.*	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 29s. 6d. per week to 29s. 10d. per week for engravers and from 21s. 4d. per week to 21s. 7d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
Muslin Manufacture.	Glasgow and District	Third week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in muslin manufacture.	Decrease of 5 per cent. on gross earnings for timeworkers and pieceworkers, leaving wages 56·75 per cent. above standard price list of 1920.
Tailoring	Scotland	27 Jan.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	Revised minimum piece rates fixed, under the Trade Boards Acts, for making clerical frock coats, classed according to the material used (instead of being fixed as previously on the basis of first-class material in all cases); new minimum piece rates fixed for making certain working trousers; piecework time statement amended and enlarged; and certain areas re-classified for wages purposes, involving increases in most cases, the increase in minimum time rates varying from ¼d. to 2d. per hour. (See also Notice on page 78.)§
Felt Hat Making.	Denton, Stockport, Hyde, Bury, Failsworth, and Romiley districts; also Carlisle. Atherstone and Bedworth.	1st pay day in Jan.	Timeworkers	Bonus increased† from 45 per cent. to 50 per cent. Minimum rate after change: 10½d. per hour, plus 50 per cent.¶
		Week ending 25 Jan. 23 Dec., 1929.	Pieceworkers	Bonus increased† from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent.
Fish Curing	Various districts in England and Scotland.†	23 Dec., 1929.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 30 per cent. on list prices reduced† to 27½ per cent.
			Barrel-makers	Increase of 1d. per barrel for making, and of proportionate amounts for hooping and for carriers, the rates for other occupations remaining unchanged; also rate fixed for making firkins at 11d.
Mill Sawing	Liverpool	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool	1 Jan.	Woodcutting machinists	Increase of ¼d. per hour (1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d.).
Stone Carving	Manchester, Salford and District.	1 Jan.	Stone carvers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rate after change: 2s. 4d.
Waterworks Undertakings.	Oxford	1st pay week in Jan.	Workpeople employed in waterworks undertaking.	Increase† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, 50s.; pipelayers, 53s.; stokers, 66s.
	Perth	23 Jan.	Labourers and pipelayers	Cost-of-living sliding scale discontinued and wages consolidated at 55s. for labourers and 64s. 6d. for pipelayers, resulting in an increase of 1s. per week.
Railway Electricity Undertakings.	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Adult male workers (excluding electrical fitters, etc., engaged on installation work, and other craftsmen whose wages are regulated by movements in their respective trades) employed in Railway Companies' electricity generating stations and substations and on high tension cables between them.	Increase† of 2s. per week. Rates** after change in London: switchboard attendants (up to 5,000 k.w.), 75s., 5,000 k.w. and over, 89s.; turbine mechanics, 76s.; drivers, 79s.; stokers—leading, 74s., others, 68s.; trimmers, 61s.; electrical fitters on maintenance work, 72s. 6d.; electricians' mates, 59s. 6d., plus 4s. per week in each case for shift workers.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	River Wear	1 Jan.	Workpeople employed in Traffic Department.††	Increase† of 1s. per week.
			Certain classes†† in conciliation grades:— Male workers Female workers	Increase† of 1s. per week. Increase† of 1s. per week for women in receipt of a war wage of 13s. per week and 6d. per week for girls in receipt of a war wage of 6s. 6d. per week.
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 Jan.	Certain other classes of workers:— Female part-timers (charwomen, cleaners, etc.).	Bonus previously paid increased† by 6d. per week on base rates up to 9s. 11d.; and by 9d. per week on base rates of 10s. and over, subject to maximum bonuses varying with base rates from 2s. to 9s. 9d. per week.
			Gatekeepers (wives of Companies' servants). Railway police (except uniform or detective inspectors).	War wage increased† from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per week.
			Certain classes of workpeople employed at docks (including men on hydraulic and steam pumping plants), on dredgers and hopper barges, tug boats, small passenger and lake steamers, tenders and ferryboats. Stationmasters, goods agents, supervising and technical staffs and clerks.	Increase† of 1s. per week.‡‡ Residuary bonus where still applicable increased† by 45 per annum, or 2s. per week for adult males 18 years of age and over, and by 1s. 6d. per week for women clerks.

* In respect of the preceding pay period.
 † Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 ‡ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basic rates) for men, and of 1s. per week for women, is made in addition in the case of timeworkers engaged on productive process work for which a system of collective piecework has not yet been introduced.
 § The general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and "log" rates previously fixed remain unchanged, and are as follows:—Time: male workers with more than 5 years' employment—Areas 1, 2 and 3, 7½d. or 9½d.; Areas 4 and 5, 7d. or 9d.; piecework basis time rates: males—Areas 1, 2 and 3, 4½d.; more than 4 years' employment—Areas 1, 2 and 3, 8½d. or 10½d.; Areas 4 and 5, 8d. or 10d.; "log" rates: male and female workers respectively—Area 1, 1s. 5d., 1s. 3d.; Area 2, 1s. 5d., 1s. 2d.; Area 3, 1s. 4d., 1s. 1d.; Area 4, 1s. 2½d., 11½d.; Area 5, 1s. 2d., 11d. The districts re-classified are as follows:—from Area 5 to Area 3—Blantyre, Bonhill, Carlisle, Dalserf, Larbert, Linnithgow, Stonehouse; from Area 4 to Area 3—Irvine; from Area 5 to Area 4—Aberchirder, Anstruther Easter and Wester, Auchinleck, Callander, Cullen, Dalry (Ayrshire), Dingwall, Dufftown, Findochty, Gamrie, Inverurie, Morton, Portknockie, Portsoy, Rathven; from Area 2 to Area 3—Bothwell.
 ¶ This rate applies principally to men doing odd work for which no piece rate is provided. It does not apply to labourers, packers, etc. who are in receipt of the minimum rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts.
 ** Including Aberdeen, Berwick, Buckie, Fraserburgh, Lerwick, Peterhead, Stornoway, Wick, Lowestoft and Yarmouth.
 †† These rates are subject to a temporary deduction of 2½ per cent.
 ‡‡ Including hydraulic men, gatemen, dock watermen, cranesmen, locomotive drivers, etc.
 §‡‡ The increase applied to the majority of lower-rated men (porters, lampmen, carriage cleaners, undermen, labourers, etc.) other than new entrants to the permanent service on and from 1st February, 1926. No increase took place in the case of engine drivers and firemen, guards, shunters, cloakroom attendants, ticket and excess luggage collectors, station and yard foremen, carriage and wagon examiners, hydraulic enginemen, and chargemen cleaners in loco, sheds and fire brigade men.
 §§ In a few cases the amount of increase was less than 1s.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Road Transport, etc.	Isle of Man	Jan.	Carters and labourers	Increase* of 1s. per week. Minimum weekly rates after change: Eastern area, 43s.; Northern, Western and Southern Areas, 41s.
	Nottingham... ..	1st pay day after 27 Jan.	Road transport workers	Increase* of 1s. per week for men 18 years of age and over, and of 6d. per week for youths under 18 years. Weekly rates after change include: one-horse drivers, 52s.; two-horse drivers, 57s.; petrol wagon drivers:—2 tons and over, 62s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 57s.; under 15 cwt., 52s.; electric-vehicle drivers:—1 ton and over, 59s.; under 1 ton, 52s.
	Bristol	First full pay week after 1 Jan.	Commercial road transport workers, cold store workers and warehousemen.	New schedule of day-work rates adopted, resulting in varying decreases for all classes of workers. Weekly rates after change include: one-horse drivers, 57s.; two-horse drivers, 61s. 6d.; petrol and electric-vehicle drivers (not exceeding 1 ton), 58s.; 1 ton to 2 tons, 65s.; over 2 tons and tractors, 70s.; steam wagon drivers, 70s.; warehousemen (other than tobacco warehousemen), 59s. 6d.; cold store workers—enginemen, 63s. 6d.; gas-plant men and warehousemen, 60s. 6d.†
	Bradford	22 Jan.	Labourers, etc., employed in various Corporation departments, including those employed in Gas and Water Undertakings.	Minimum rate adopted of 1s. 2d. per hour, resulting in an increase of 1d. per hour.‡
	Cumberland... ..	1 Jan.	Workpeople, excluding tradesmen, employed in Highways and Bridge Departments of County Council.	Increase* of 2d. per day or 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 44s. 6d.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Hull	1st full working week in January.	Certain classes of workpeople (excluding labourers, scavengers and other classes on minimum rate of 52s.).	Increase of 1s. or 2s. per week. Rates after change include: navvies, 55s. 11d.; paviors, 60s. 9d.; asphalters, 61s. 9d.
	Oxford	2 Jan.	Manual workers	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week for paviors and masons, and of 1s. per week for other classes. Rates after change: labourers, refuse collectors and carters, 50s.; road scavengers, 46s.; paviors and masons, 54s. 6d.
	Southampton (County) Westminster	1 Jan. 1st pay day in Jan.	Manual workers employed by County Council. Permanent employees in the non-trading services of the Corporation.	Increase* of 5d. per week (36s. 10d. to 37s. 3d.). Rates of wages revised for all classes, the new rates consolidating the cost-of-living bonuses previously paid (based since January, 1929, on a cost-of-living figure of 70), and resulting in increases for the majority of the workpeople, varying in the case of most adult workers from about 5d. to 1s. 2d. per week, with smaller amounts for certain classes and higher amounts for others. Stripe pay (given for service, good conduct, etc.) consolidated at 1s. 6d. per week and made payable to all adult permanent employees whose maximum consolidated rates do not exceed 68s. Night pay consolidated at 8s. 6d. per week (with certain exceptions). Weekly rates after change, without stripe pay, include: road sweepers, 58s. 6d.; road labourers, 61s.; dustmen and yard labourers, 61s.; stokers, 64s.; masons and paviors, 74s.; female bath and lavatory attendants, 44s. 6d. and 47s. respectively.
Mental Hospitals Services.	London and Home Counties.		Nursing and domestic staffs, and farm and garden labourers, etc., employed at London County Council Mental Hospitals, etc.	Reductions previously operated under cost-of-living sliding scale as from 1st July restored, with retrospective effect, and operation of sliding scale suspended until 1st April, 1930, bonuses to be calculated on cost-of-living figure of 70.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 † The above change took effect under an Arbitration Award under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, and is to operate for one year. The Parties to the Award are the Employers' Labour Association of the Port of Bristol and the Transport and General Workers' Union.
 ‡ The above minimum covers roadmen and street sweepers and certain other classes whose wages are regulated by those of labourers. It is to be maintained until the cost-of-living index number falls to 56.
 § It was resolved by the City Council that the minimum wage of 52s. per week previously operative should be stabilised, and also the wages of other classes subject to the restoration of certain differentials; the latter proviso resulted in increases as stated above.
 ¶ The London County Council agreed in December, 1929, to restore the bonuses from the same date as that from which the reduction operated (viz., 1st July, 1929).

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Ino. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron: Cleveland (No. 3.)	Oct.-Dec.	s. d. 68 2½	+ 2 8½	+ 4 10½
	Nov.-Dec.	73 11½	+ 1 2½	+ 6 6½
	Oct.-Dec.	62 10½	+ 2 8	+ 5 9½
	Oct.-Dec.	73 5	+ 2 3½	+ 7 8½
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles.)	Sept.-Oct.	174 3½	- 1 0	+ 2 9½
	Nov.-Dec.	179 3½	+ 4 11½	+ 2 7
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	Sept.-Oct.	214 1½	+ 3 2½	+ 5 2
	Nov.-Dec.	211 5½	- 2 7½	- 0 7½
Steel: South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	Sept.-Nov.	129 6½	+ 0 4½	+ 9 10½

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in an increase in

January of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district. As a result of the November-December ascertainment, workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces received an increase in January of 1½ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings. The same ascertainment also resulted in increases in January of 1d. per shift for men and ½d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age in the wages of iron ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase in January of 3 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this was not applied to dotal workers (already in receipt of more than the scale percentage). The ascertainment for Nottinghamshire warranted an increase in January of 2½ 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 ascertainments, having been waived.

As regards manufactured iron the North of England ascertainment for September-October did not warrant a change in wages, but the November-December ascertainment resulted in an increase in January of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and iron millmen on the North-East Coast. The West of Scotland ascertainment for September-October resulted in an increase in December of 2½ per cent., whilst the November-December ascertainment resulted in a decrease in January of the same amount, on the standard rates of iron puddlers and iron millmen in that area.

The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase in January of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and rolling mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainments, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on basis rates, as against 44½ due under the scale. Further details of such of the above changes as took effect in January will be found on page 70.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	61	59	57	49	54	1930. 1 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						1929.
Czechoslovakia ...	776	862	843	825	780	Dec. Jan. '30
Denmark ...	59	53	53	49	45	Oct. '29
Egypt (Cairo) ...	58	47	44	39	39	Dec. '29
Finland ...	967	965	1,016	979	961	Dec. '29
France (Paris)† ...	474	457	447	509	509	Jan. '30
France (other towns)† ...	510‡	453‡	436‡	482‡	493	Nov. '29
Germany ...	45	57	54	56	52	Dec. '29
Italy ...	440	416	458	454	454	Dec. '29
Norway ...	98	75	73	57	56	Jan. '30
Spain (Madrid) ...	86	84	73	77	81	Nov. '29
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	63	64	65	73	73	Nov. '29
Sweden† ...	56	51	57	51	45	Jan. '30
Switzerland ...	59	57	57	55	57	Dec. '29
United States ...	54	50	50	55	55	Dec. '29
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.						
Australia ...	59	52	52	60	55	Dec. '29
Canada ...	51‡	49	47	50	62	Jan. '30
India (Bombay): Native families ...	55	54	43	45	45	Jan. '30
Irish Free State ...	74	66	66	66	73	Oct. '29
New Zealand ...	49	44	46	46	47	Dec. '29
South Africa ...	16	19	16	16	12	Dec. '29

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1929.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,O,D,E	70	66	65	61	64	1930. 1 Feb.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							1929.
Belgium ...	A,O,D,E	537	690	711	771	797	Dec. '29
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	618	647	646	643	619	Dec. '29
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	84	76	76	73	70	Jan. '30
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,101	1,090	Dec. '29
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	439‡	407‡	419‡	455‡	465	4th Qr. '29
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	42	50	53	54	53	Dec. '29
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	71‡	67‡	70‡	69‡	67	Dec. '29
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	549	448	426	442	446	Nov. '29
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	462	403	387	407	399	Nov. '29
Luxemburg ...	A,C,D	586	684	713	773	812	Dec. '29
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	120	103	93	80	78	Jan. '30
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	15	23	23	21	Jan. '30
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	72	69	73	69	67	Jan. '30
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	62	60	61	61	62	Dec. '29
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	75‡	73‡	70‡	70‡	70	June '29
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	47‡	45‡	46‡	49‡	49	3rd Qr. '30
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	57‡	55	55	56	61	Jan. '30
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	56	47	48	47	Jan. '30
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	82	71	73	74	79	Oct. '29
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	61	61	62	60	60	Dec. '29
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	31	31	29	Dec. '29

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

LINEN AND COTTON HANDKERCHIEF AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND LINEN PIECE GOODS TRADE.

An employer and his agent, charged with underpaying a female worker, pleaded guilty. The charge against the employer was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act, but arrears of £52 16s. 9d. were ordered to be paid, with 28s. costs. The agent was fined £5.—*Rez v. Clarke McLroy*, trading as *Allanson's*, and *Rez v. Samuel K. B. McClurg*. *Birkenhead Police Court*. 28th January, 1930.

MACHINE-MADE LACE AND NET FINISHING TRADE.

A middlewoman prosecuted for failure to keep records, failure to post the Trade Board notice, and underpayment of two out-workers, pleaded guilty to all charges and was fined 20s. on each summons.—*Rez v. Susan McNichol*. *Nottingham Police Court*. 23rd January, 1930.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A dairyman prosecuted on charges of (i) underpaying a worker, (ii) failing to keep adequate wages records, and (iii) producing a false record of wages, was fined 40s. on each of (i) and (iii), and 20s. on (ii). 42s. costs were awarded.—*Rez v. J. Mumford*. *West Ham Police Court*. 22nd January, 1930.

A dairyman charged with (i) the underpayment of a worker, (ii) failing to post notices, and (iii) failing to keep adequate wages records, was convicted, and ordered to pay the costs of the summonses. His wife was also charged as his agent with (i) the underpayment of the worker, and (ii) failing to keep adequate wages records, and was fined 40s. on charge (i), and ordered to pay costs of both summonses. Arrears of wages were paid prior to the hearing.—*Rez v. H. Wyman and Rez v. M. Wyman*. *Swansea Police Court*. 15th January, 1930.

PAPER BAG TRADE.

A limited company as employer, and its managing director as agent, were charged with underpaying six male workers. Summonses against the firm were withdrawn on payment of the Court fees. The agent pleaded guilty, and a fine of 50s. was imposed on each of the six charges, with 6s. special costs. Arrears of £258 13s. 11d. were paid before the hearing.—*Rez v. Joseph Chadwick and Sons, Limited*, and *Rez v. Frederick Chadwick*. *Warrington Police Court*. 3rd January, 1930.

TAILORING TRADE.

An employer was charged with the underpayment of four workers. He was fined £25, with 4s. costs. Arrears of wages amounting to £29 18s. 3d. were paid before the hearing.—*Rez v. A. J. Sims*. *Newcastle-under-Lyme County Petty Sessions*. 6th January, 1930.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

SCOPE—EMPLOYMENT IN DOMESTIC SERVICE IN A TRADE OR BUSINESS CARRIED ON FOR THE PURPOSES OF GAIN—EMPLOYMENT AS A CARETAKER WHERE NO WAGES ARE PAID OR OTHER MONEY PAYMENTS ARE MADE.

This was an appeal to the High Court by the Southern Railway Company from a decision of the Minister of Labour, given in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, that the employment by the Company of one Arthur James Fortman, described by the Company as a "caretaker," was such employment as to make him an "employed person" within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

By reason of the provisions of Section 1 of, and paragraph (b) of Part II of the First Schedule to, the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, a person employed in domestic service is not an "employed person" within the meaning of the Act, except when the person is employed in any trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain. Further, employment as a "caretaker where no wages are paid or other money payments are made" is an excepted employment by reason of paragraph (j) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, 1925 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1323).

The following facts (*inter alia*) were agreed:—That the Southern Railway were the owners of premises at No. 15, Duke Street, Charing Cross; that Fortman had been employed by the Company at these premises since 25th February, 1920; that during the period of employment of Fortman the Company let to tenants as offices a number of rooms on the ground floor at these premises. By the terms of the arrangement between the Company and Fortman the latter resided at the premises, and was provided with accommodation there by the Company at a nominal rent of 1s. per annum.

It was in dispute whether he was bound, or merely at liberty, to render services to the tenants if they so desired, and to make a charge in respect thereof.

It was agreed that during the period of his employment Fortman's duties to the Company included acting as caretaker of the premises, and cleaning the staircases, corridors, and front hall. Each tenant's agreement with the Company contained a covenant by the tenant to pay the "housekeeper" the charges made by him for sweeping, cleaning, dusting, etc., and indemnify the Company in respect thereof.

The Minister in giving a decision that the man was insurable took the view that Fortman was not a simple "caretaker" but had duties of a definitely "domestic" nature; that if he was a "caretaker," money payments were in fact made, and these money payments arose out of the employment of Fortman by the Company; and further, that he was a domestic servant employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain.

The Company, in appealing against the Minister's decision, contended that Fortman was a domestic servant and was not employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain, and that his employment was, therefore, excepted; and further, that he was a "caretaker where no wages are paid or other money payments are made," and was, therefore, excepted by reason of paragraph (j) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the Subsidiary Employments Special Order.

At the hearing Fortman gave evidence as to the nature of his employment and the arrangement came to between the Company and himself when he was engaged.

The learned Judge (Mr. Justice Roche), in giving judgment, said that the matter really depended, in his view, upon the view formed as to the facts of the case. Fortman was admittedly employed by the Railway Company at No. 15, Duke Street. He (the learned Judge) found as a fact that the man was employed to live in the basement, where he was bound to reside; that he was obliged to clean the passages, steps, and emergency staircase leading from the upper floors to the ground floors, and was bound to hold himself available to clean the offices let to various tenants on the ground floor. He was entitled to make charges against the tenants, and the tenants were bound to pay them. This was the joint result of Fortman's agreement with the Company, and the Company's agreement with the tenants.

The first contention of the appellants was that Fortman was employed in domestic service, and not in a business. It was submitted that the letting of these offices was not part of the business of the Company. He held that it was. It was part of their business, which they were entitled and authorised to carry on by Act of Parliament. Therefore that contention failed.

The second contention of the appellants was that Fortman was exempted by virtue of the Unemployment Insurance (Subsidiary Employments) Special Order, in that he was employed "as a caretaker where no wages are paid or other money payments are made." In his view, this contention was wrong. Wages were paid in connection with, by virtue of, and in respect of his employment. The first part of the First Schedule of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, made it plain that for this purpose it was immaterial that wages might not be paid directly by the employer; it says that employment is within the Act "whether the employed person is paid by the employer or some other person." In this case, part of the remuneration, which was not in money but was in money's worth (*i.e.*, the use of the basement as a residence), was provided by the Company. The rest of the remuneration was secured to Fortman by the various arrangements with the tenants.

The learned Judge dismissed the appeal, and held that Fortman's employment was insurable within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.—*In re an appeal by the Southern Railway from a decision of the Minister of Labour*. *High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division*. 13th January, 1930.

Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927.

ACTION AGAINST MEMBERS OF A MINERS' LODGE—INSPECTION OF CARDS—TRESPASS—INTIMIDATION.

In this case the plaintiffs were a colliery company, and the defendants certain members of a local lodge of the Miners' Federation. In June, 1929, the defendants carried out an inspection of trade union cards at the plaintiffs' premises, with a view to collecting arrears of contributions and inducing men without cards to join the union.

The plaintiffs alleged that in so doing the defendants had (a) committed a trespass, and (b) had contravened Section 3 of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, in that they had attended at the place where the men were working for the purpose of persuading or inducing certain of them (*i.e.*, those of them who were non-members of the Federation, or members in arrears with their contributions) to abstain from working, and had so attended in such numbers and in such a manner as to intimidate the workmen.

Evidence was given to prove that the practice of holding the inspection on the premises had been recognised at this colliery, and the defendants contended that the Conciliation Board Agreement of 1926 maintained existing customs.

In giving a reserved judgment the learned Judge found on issue (a) for the defendants, and on issue (b) for the plaintiffs. He awarded damages amounting to £5 against each defendant. He stated that the plaintiffs were entitled to the general costs of the action, but that the defendants, having succeeded with regard to the trespass, were entitled to the costs of resisting that part of the claim.—*Newport (Mon.) County Court*. 11th January, 1930.

Contract of Service.

MILK ROUNDSMAN'S AGREEMENT—UNENFORCEABLE RESTRICTIVE COVENANT.

In this case the plaintiff, a dairy company, claimed damages and an injunction to restrain an alleged breach by the defendant, who was formerly a milk roundsman employed by the plaintiff company, of an agreement in writing dated 24th May, 1927.

The facts, which were not in dispute, were as follows:—In May, 1927, the defendant entered the service of a dairyman as a milk roundsman under a written agreement dated 24th May, 1927, which, after providing for a week's notice and payment to the defendant of wages, contained these restrictive words: "In consideration whereof and of the said wages the said employee doth hereby agree that he shall and will well and faithfully serve the said employer, his successors or assigns in the same business, and will not at any time within a period of two years from the termination of this contract and service in any way interfere with the trade or the customers belonging to the said business or served by the said employer, his successors or assigns, nor serve, solicit, or canvass, or endeavour in any way whatsoever to serve, solicit, or canvass, or cause to be served, solicited, or canvassed, directly or indirectly, any of the said customers with milk or dairy produce, either for his own benefit or that of any other person, persons, or company whatsoever, nor do any act, matter, or thing which shall be prejudicial to the said employer, his successors or assigns."

There were no paragraphs and no punctuation in this clause.

At the time the defendant signed the agreement he was an infant just over 20 years of age. He continued to work for the dairyman after coming of age. The dairyman sold his business to the plaintiff company on 20th December, 1928. On 26th January, 1929, the defendant left the plaintiff's employment, after giving proper notice. He immediately began working for another dairyman in the same neighbourhood, calling on the plaintiff's customers, who then fell in number from 150 to about 45.

The learned Judge (Mr. Justice McCardie), in delivering a reserved judgment, after summarising the facts said that the question was one of interest to the milk trade, as it was usual to impose some form of restriction on milk roundsmen.

It was admitted that, if the restrictive words were binding, there had been a breach of contract by the defendant. It was, however, submitted by him that the restrictive words were too wide, and were in restraint of trade and void.

The contract fixed no geographical radius: there was, therefore, no undue breadth of physical area. The period of restriction was limited to two years from the termination of the contract, and it could not be contended that this was unreasonable in itself should the agreement be otherwise valid. It was important to remember that the defendant was at the time he signed the agreement an infant; for, although an infant might be bound by reasonable restrictions, the fact of infancy was always an important factor.

It appeared that the things which the defendant contracted not to do by the restrictive clause were: (a) he would not in any way interfere with the trade of the employer, his successors or assigns; (b) he would not in any way interfere with the customers, etc.; (c) he would not serve, solicit, or canvass, etc.; (d) he would not do any act, matter, or thing which should be prejudicial to the employer, his successors or assigns.

The plaintiff sued on all these words. In his (the learned Judge's) view the words in (a) and (d) were far too wide and indefinite to be enforceable. Such words were particularly to be condemned in a contract made with an infant.

With regard to (b) and (c) the question was, what was the meaning of the word "customer"? The word "customer," in the contract now under discussion, would seem to include those who first became customers of the plaintiff after the defendant had left their service. The learned Judge then cited various authorities, and concluded by stating that he had come to the conclusion that "customers" was used with so expanded a sense as to render the restrictive clause too wide, and therefore unenforceable. Nor did he think that it was severable.

The claim to an injunction and damages was dismissed, and judgment entered for the defendant.—*Express Dairy Company, Limited v. Jackson*. *High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division*. 19th December, 1929.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.) INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

SHIPBUILDERS, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments, Trade Union Side v. Official Side. *Difference*.—Rates of pay—Claim for increase. *Decision*.—Claim not granted. Award issued 14th January, 1930. (1446.)

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Railwaymen v. Southern Railway Company. *Difference*.—Grade II Mason at Radstock, Somerset and Dorset Railway—Claim to be raised to Grade I. *Decision*.—The Court expressed the opinion that the evidence submitted as to the nature of the various jobs upon which the man had been employed from time to time was not of such a character as to enable them to arrive at a conclusion as to his qualifications as a mason, upon which his grading depends, and decided, therefore, that the matter should be further considered by the parties. Award issued 16th January, 1930. (1447.)

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

[There were no cases under this heading during January.]

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order E. (8), dated 20th January, 1930, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and specifying 27th January, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Order R.B.S. (4), dated 21st January, 1930, confirming general minimum piece-rates fixed and varied for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 27th January, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.W. (17), dated 31st January, 1930, confirming variations of general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male workers and certain classes of female workers, and specifying 10th February, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order I. (19), dated 5th February, 1930, confirming variations of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers, and specifying 10th February, 1930, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (S.W.) 4, dated 17th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Cornwall, Devonshire and Somersetshire and the County Borough of the City and County of Bristol.

Objection period expires 17th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (L) 6, dated 17th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the City of London and Metropolitan Police Area.

Objection period expires 17th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (S.W.a) 5, dated 24th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenhire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire.

Objection period expires 24th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (E) 4, dated 24th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex (excluding that part which lies within the Metropolitan Police District), Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Objection period expires 24th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (S.M.) 4, dated 28th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire (excluding that part which lies within the Metropolitan Police District) and Oxfordshire.

Objection period expires 28th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (S.E.) 6, dated 28th January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Kent and Surrey (excluding in each case the Metropolitan Police Area) and Sussex.

Objection period expires 28th March, 1930.

Proposal R.B. (C.M.) 6, dated 31st January, 1930, to fix general minimum piece-rates, and to vary the overtime rates for certain classes of female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Gloucestershire (except the County Borough of Bristol), Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcester-shire.

Objection period expires 31st March, 1930.

Fur Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Z (24), dated 14th January, 1930, to vary the minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 14th March, 1930.

Proposal Z (25), dated 28th January, 1930, to vary the minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 28th March, 1930.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y (11), dated 31st January, 1930, to fix piece-work basis time-rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 31st March, 1930.

TRADE BOARDS INSPECTORATE (GREAT BRITAIN).

For the purpose of the general enforcement in Great Britain of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and the inspection of firms engaged in industries in which minimum rates of wages have been fixed under these Acts, the country is divided into eight divisions, each in charge of a senior inspector. The areas covered by the eight Divisional Offices, with their addresses and telephone numbers, are given below; and communications should be sent to "the Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour, Trade Boards Division," at the addresses shown:—

South-Eastern Division (I) (comprising London—East, East Central, North, and North-West; Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Middlesex, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Hertfordshire):—
Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
(Tel. No.: Victoria 8020.)

South-Eastern Division (II) (comprising London—South-East, South-West, West, and West Central; Kent, Surrey, and Sussex):—
Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.
(Tel. No.: Victoria 8020.)

South-Western Division (comprising Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall):—
34, Tyndall's Park Road, Bristol.
(Tel. No.: Bristol 7801.)

Midland Division (comprising Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire):—
205, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
(Tel. No.: Birmingham, Central 2511-2.)

North-Eastern Division (comprising Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Durham and Northumberland):—
Stansfeld Chambers, 6, Great George Street, Leeds.
(Tel. No.: Leeds 22425.)

North-Western Division (comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, Westmorland, and Cumberland):—
270, Oxford Road, Manchester.
(Tel. No.: Ardwick 1868.)

Scottish Division (comprising the whole of Scotland):—
26, Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.
(Tel. No.: Edinburgh 30585.)

Welsh Division (comprising the whole of Wales and Monmouthshire):—
Principality Buildings, Queen Street, Cardiff.
(Tel. No.: Cardiff 5253.)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS, 1901-1929.

Refractory Materials: Draft Regulations.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 24th January, 1930, that he proposes to make new Regulations under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in substitution for the Regulations dated 26th April, 1919, to apply to all factories and workshops, or parts thereof, in which the processes of handling, moving, breaking, crushing, grinding, or sieving of refractory materials containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica, or any processes in the manufacture of silica bricks or other articles containing not less than 80 per cent. total silica are carried on.

Copies of the draft Regulations may be obtained on application to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1; and any objection with respect to them must be sent to the Secretary of State, at the Home Office, within 30 days of the date of the notice. The objection must be in writing, and must state (a) the draft Regulations or portions of draft Regulations objected to; (b) the specific grounds of the objection; and (c) the omissions, additions, and modifications asked for.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL.—*Copy of Treasury Minute dated 27th January, 1930, appointing an Economic Advisory Council.* (Cmd. 3478; price 1d.) (See page 47.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1928. Part 2. Friendly Societies.* (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—*Legislative Series. Vol. VII. 1926. Part II. (Great Britain to Zanzibar.)* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for three parts.)

MINING.—(i) *Coal Mines Bill, 1929. Memorandum on additional expenditure likely to be incurred if the Bill is altered in the manner*

proposed by the Government amendment of which notice was given on 21st January, 1930. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3476; price 1d.) (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended September 30, 1929.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.—*Memorandum on chains and other lifting appliances.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 2s.) Deals with the causes of and possible means of preventing accidents due to the fracture or failure of chains and lifting appliances.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT.—*Statistical abstract for the United Kingdom for each of the fifteen years, 1913 and 1915 to 1928. Seventy-third number.* Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and the Registrars-General. (Cmd. 3465; price 6s. 6d.)

TRADE UNION RULES.—*Extracts from the rules of registered trade unions in respect of the seeking of work as a condition for the receipt of unemployment benefit.* (Cmd. 3468; price 4d.) (See page 50.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1928. Unemployment Fund account for the year ended 31 March, 1929.* (H.C. 55; price 2d.) (ii) *Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during December, 1929.* U.I. 440/12. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.—(i) *Vocational education in Agriculture Studies and Reports. Series K (Agriculture) No. 9.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.) (ii) *Education for Industry and Commerce. The West Midlands metal working area.* Educational Pamphlets No. 74. (Industry Series No. 7.) Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series. No. 4a. House Property Management for Women. No. 7. Laundry Management.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 1d. each.)

WIDOWS', ORPHANS' AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.—*Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. Account for the year ended 31 March, 1929.* (H.C. 49; price 2d.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—*Statistics of compensation and proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in Great Britain during the year 1928.* Home Office. (Cmd. 3481; price 9d.) (See page 46.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JANUARY, 1930.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: **Roofing Slates:** Adlards, Ltd., London, E.—**Chatham:** **Wood-Block Paving:** The Acme Flooring & Paving Co. (1904), Ltd., Barking; **Quarters for Artificer Apprentices:** G. E. Wallis & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; **Yards Abroad:** **Portland Cement:** The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accumulators: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Alternators and Generators:** Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Anchors:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—**Apparatus, Cooking:** Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Bars, Boring:** Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Bells, Electric:** Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Bonnella Bros., London, N.W.—**Belting, Leather:** Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Salford; Wm. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Blocks, Cast Iron, Malleable:** Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland.—**Blooms, Steel:** D. Colville & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; W. Jessop & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Monkbridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Boxes, Switch and Fuse, and Spares:** McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brass Fittings:** J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Brushes, Painters':** Percy P. Baker, London, N.; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham; D. Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; J. T. Millwood & Sons, London, S.E.; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; J. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—**Bunting:** Wm. Bancroft & Sons of Halifax, Ltd., Halifax; J. Clough & Son, Baildon Green; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—**Cable, Chain, and Gear:** J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill; Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—**Candles:** Palmer & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Carpets, Rugs and Mats:** Thos. Bond Worth & Co., Ltd., Stourport; John Crossley & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Tomkinson, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Chemicals:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Winnington, Widnes, Fleetwood.—**Cloth, Cotton Cleaning:** Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley; The Fairlea Mill Co.,

Ltd., Luddendenfoot; A. Robertshaw & Sons, Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—**Couch, High Tension and Radiographic:** A. E. Dean & Co., London, E.C.—**Cradle and Haulage Gear:** Rose Street Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Inverness.—**Cranes, Electric Jib:** Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Crane, Electric Travelling:** Marshall Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Cranes, Steam Travelling:** Thos. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—**Cylinders, Tin:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Drums, Light Steel:** F. Francis & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Duck, Cotton:** J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Summerville.—**Elements, Heating:** Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engine, Fire:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** The Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fans, Ceiling:** Kingston Engineering Co., Portlade; Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—**Felt, Hair:** D. Anderson & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Engert & Rolfe, Ltd., London, E.—**Floats, Life:** J. H. Nott & Sons, Frome; Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—**Flour:** Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons, Branch), Liverpool; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Furnaces, Tilting:** Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gear Wheels, etc.:** Alfred Wiseman, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gigs, 30-ft.:** Sittingbourne Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Sittingbourne.—**Horns, Klaxon:** Klaxon, Ltd., London, W.—**Hoses, Bronze:** Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.—**Lace, Gold:** Geo. Kenning & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lamps and Lanterns:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Eli Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Lathe, Capstan:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathe, Hexagon Turret:** H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lead Sheet and Pipe:** Locke Lancaster and W. W. and R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Leggings, Web:** Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Lifts, Electric:** Smith Major & Stevens, Ltd., Northampton.—**Machine, Drilling:** Hulse & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Drilling, Boring, etc.:** Wm. Asquith, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—**Machine, Drilling, Radial:** Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—**Machines, Drilling, Portable Electric:** Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Machine, Milling:** Cunliffe & Croom, Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Planing:** George Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Planing, Bevel-Gear:** Darling & Sellers, Ltd., Keighley.—**Machine, Screw-making:** A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale.—**Machine, Stretching, Plate:** J. Bigwood & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Machine, Testing, Cordage:** S. Denison & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Marmalade:** Chivers & Co., Ltd., Histon.—**Mica:** Mica & Micanite Supplies, Ltd., London, N.; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent; Micanite & Insulators Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Micanite:** H. Clark & Co. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Mica Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bromley, Kent; A. Pearce & Co., Birmingham.—**Microscopes:** W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., High Barnet.—**Mopheads:** T. M. Clewes & Sons, Cradley, Staffs.—**Paint, Black:** W. H. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Paint, Oxide of Iron:** J. Dampney & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Pumps:** Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Worthington Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Pump, Electrification of:** Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—**Serge, Blue:** James Casson, Ltd., Elland.—**Shackles and Pendants, Mooring:** T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—**Socks, Blue Cashmere:** Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; Johnson & Son (Loughborough), Ltd., Loughborough; J. B. Lewis & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham; W. Raven & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Solder:** C. Burley & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Locke Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; G. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tanks, Steel, with Conical Mixers:** Lilleshall Co., Ltd., Oakengates, Shropshire.—**Tape, Adhesive:** Ioco Rubber & Waterproof Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Water Closets and Gear:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., Paisley; Shanks & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Wedges, Beach:** Bowerman & Sons, Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted; J. D. Foster, Emsworth; Pope & Reeves, Purbrook, Hants.—**Whalers, 27-ft.:** Clare Lallow, Cowes, I.O.W.; W. Cook, Maldon, Essex; Ferris & Blank, Dartmouth.—**Winches:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Zinc Slabs, Sheets, etc.:** London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; W. Barns & Son, London, N.; Locke, Lancaster, and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.

WAR OFFICE.

Bags, Kit: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.—**Bearskins (Cleaning, Dressing and Dyeing):** C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Blankets, G.S.:** Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield and Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; A. Preston & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; J. France & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Braces:** George Aked, Halifax; Hookway, Sons & Cook, Ltd., London, E.—**Braid and Lace:** S. Simpson, Preston.—**Brushes, Blacking:** J. Root & Son, London, N.—**Brushes, Brass:** David Burrows & Son, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Clothes:** Briton Brush Co., Ltd., Wymondham.—**Brushes, Hair:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Brushes, Polishing:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—**Brushes, Shaving:** Busst & Marlow, Walsall; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham.—**Calcium Hydrate and Soda Ash:** Sofnol, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cans, 3-gallons:** Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis, 6-wheeled:** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Vulcan Motor & Engg. Co. (1906), Ltd., Southport.—**Chemical Apparatus:** Baird & Tatlock (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Combs, Hair:** John Dobson, Ltd., Milnthorpe.—**Cooking Apparatus:** Automatic Fuel Supply Co., Staines.—**Copper Ingot:** Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brandeis, Goldschmidt & Co., London, E.C.—**Cordage, Hemp Hawser:**

Dixon & Corbitt and R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Curtains, Mosquito:** Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dowlas, Tan:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; R. Stocks & Co., Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.—**Drilling Machines:** F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—**Folding Boats:** Folding Boats and Structures, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Forge Fittings and Misc. Cast-Iron Work:** East Dereham Foundry, Ltd., East Dereham.—**Forks and Spoons:** Mappin & Webb, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Fulminate of Mercury:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanising of Cartridge Boxes:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., Woolwich.—**Gas Fittings, Globes, Burners, etc.:** Welsbach Light Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Grinding Machines:** Churchill Machine Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Knives, Table:** Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Lathe:** Denham's Engg. Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lorries:** Vulcan Motor & Engg. Co. (1906), Ltd., Southampton.—**Metal Rod (Copper Alloy):** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Milling Machine:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—**Mop Heads:** T. M. Clewes & Son., Cradley, Staffs.—**Motor Bodies and Accessories:** Lanchester Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor-Cars, 6-wheeled:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Netting, Mosquito:** Flersheim & Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach, Swansea.—**Paint, Service Colour:** Killick, Hughes & Co., Ltd., Brentford.—**Pins, Tent, Wood:** F. W. Page, Henley-on-Thames.—**Piping, Iron:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—**Plates, Bullet-Proof:** Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Poles, Draught:** R. Garrett & Sons, Ltd., Leiston.—**Pump, Electrically Driven:** Variable Speed Gear, Ltd., Crayford.—**Purses, Highland:** Leckie, Graham & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Rope, Tarred:** Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screw Machines:** B.S.A. Tools, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Screws, Wood:** British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Serge, S.D.:** R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som.; A. W. Hainsworth & Son, Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot.; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—**Shaping Machine:** Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Silk Cloth:** E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; E. H. Sellers & Sons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Standards, Colours, etc.:** Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Steel Billets:** English Steel Corp., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Sheets:** Grovesend Steel & Tinplate Co., Ltd., Nr. Swansea.—**Triple Drum Sander:** T. White & Sons, Ltd., Paisley.—**Vessel, Single-Screw:** Goole Shipbuilding & Repairing Co. (1927), Ltd., Goole.—**Wall and Ceiling Board:** Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.; Patent Impermeable Millboard Co., Ltd., Sumbury Common; Limehouse Paper Mills, Ltd., London, E.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services:** Aldershot, Urinals and W.C.'s: Lee Bros., Aldershot. Larkhill, Sergeants' Mess: A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Bovington, Artificers' Work: G. Riches, Fareham. Tidworth, Alterations and additions to R.A.O.C. Sergeants' Mess: James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Tilshed, Wilts., Quartermasters' Offices and Stores: W. E. Chivers & Son, Ltd., Devizes. South Aldershot, Buller Barracks, Alterations to Buildings: J. R. McLean Keil, Camberley. North Aldershot, Oudenarde Barracks, Renewal of Slate Roof to Officers' Mess: E. Matthews & Co., London, W.C. Portsmouth, Southsea Castle, Garage: F. Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth. Christchurch, Hants, Regimental Institute: H. G. Mills & Son, Bournemouth. Netheravon, Single Officer's Quarter: James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Didcot, Repairs to Corrugated Iron Roof, etc.: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Colchester, Goojerat Barracks, Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Alterations and Improvements to C.O.'s House: J. Kirkwood & Smith, Ltd., Glasgow.

AIR MINISTRY.

Air Bottles: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Aircraft:** Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Conversion and Spares:** Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey.—**Aircraft, Miscellaneous Work:** Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—**Aircraft, Spares:** Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft Spares and Reconditioning:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Airscrews:** Airscrew Co., Weybridge, Surrey; D. M. Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., Slough, Bucks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Altimeters, Repair:** Short & Mason, Ltd., London, E.—**Austin Engine Spares:** Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bomb Sights:** Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—**Brazing Lamps:** W. Parkinson & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Diesel Generating Set (Aboukir): Belliss & Morcom, Ltd., Hollinswood, Lancs.—**Erection of Supply Stores (Halton):** Frank Wood, Esq., Wendover.—**Steelwork for Workshops (Aden):** Wright Anderson & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—**Buzzers:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Crossley Spares:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—**Engines, Aircraft, Crank Cases:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning of, and Full Tests:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repair:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running:** Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., Shoreham, Sussex.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares and Tools:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Type Test:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Flares, Paraffin:** Moneys Patents, Ltd., London, E.—**Generators:** M.L. Magneto Syndicate, Ltd., Coventry.—**Generating Sets, Petrol Electric:** Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—**Lathes:** Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfield, Halifax.—**Lights, Maintenance of:** Gas Accumulator Co., Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.—**Motor Alternator Sets:** Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Oxygen Cylinders:**

Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paint:** Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—**Rags, Old Cleaning:** S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—**Rubber testing Machines,** H. E. Messmer, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Sparking Plugs, Aircraft:** K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lodge Sparking Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Thermometers:** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Turpentine:** Wm. Butler & Co. (Bristol), Ltd., Bristol.—**Tyres:** Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts.—**Wheels and Tyres, Aircraft:** Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Embossing Presses: Smith & Young, London, S.E.—**Envelopes:** J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead, Herts.—**Paper (of various descriptions):** Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts.—**Pencils, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 611 (1930)—Ammunition Labels and Wrappers: E. G. Berryman & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. 5,615 Assessment Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

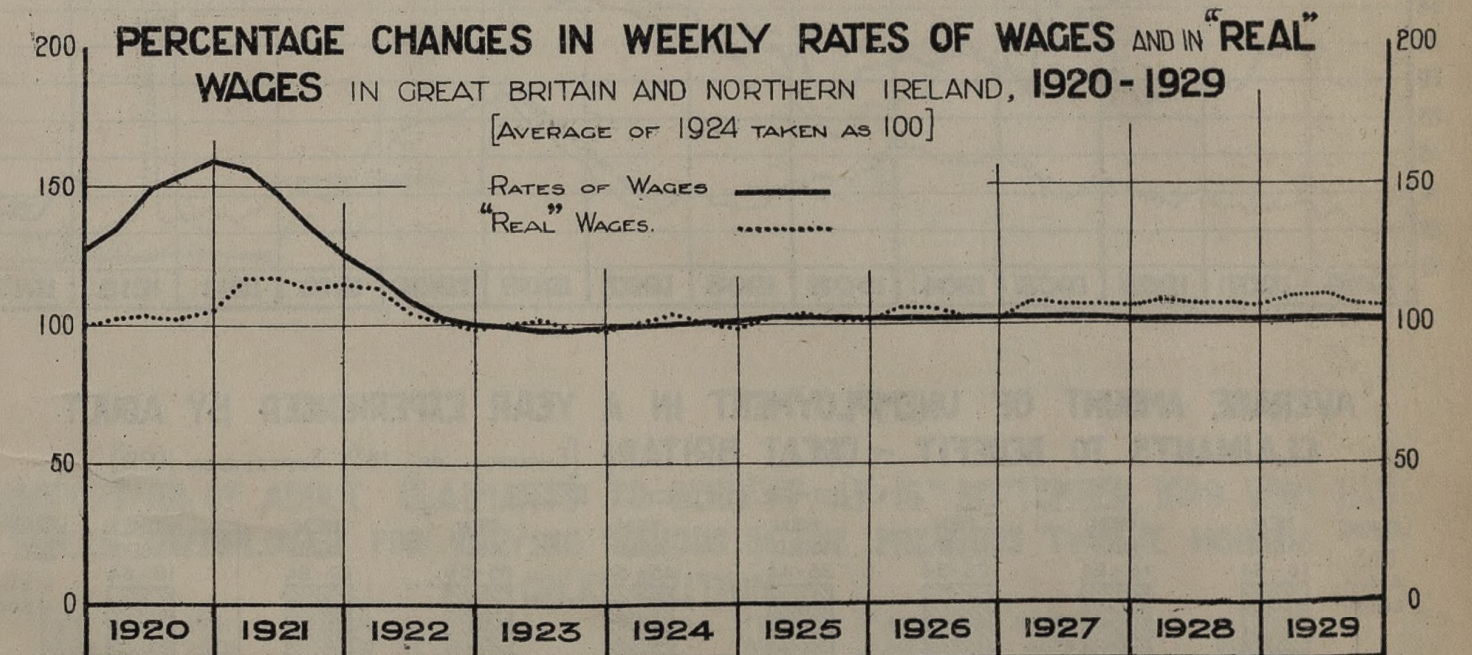
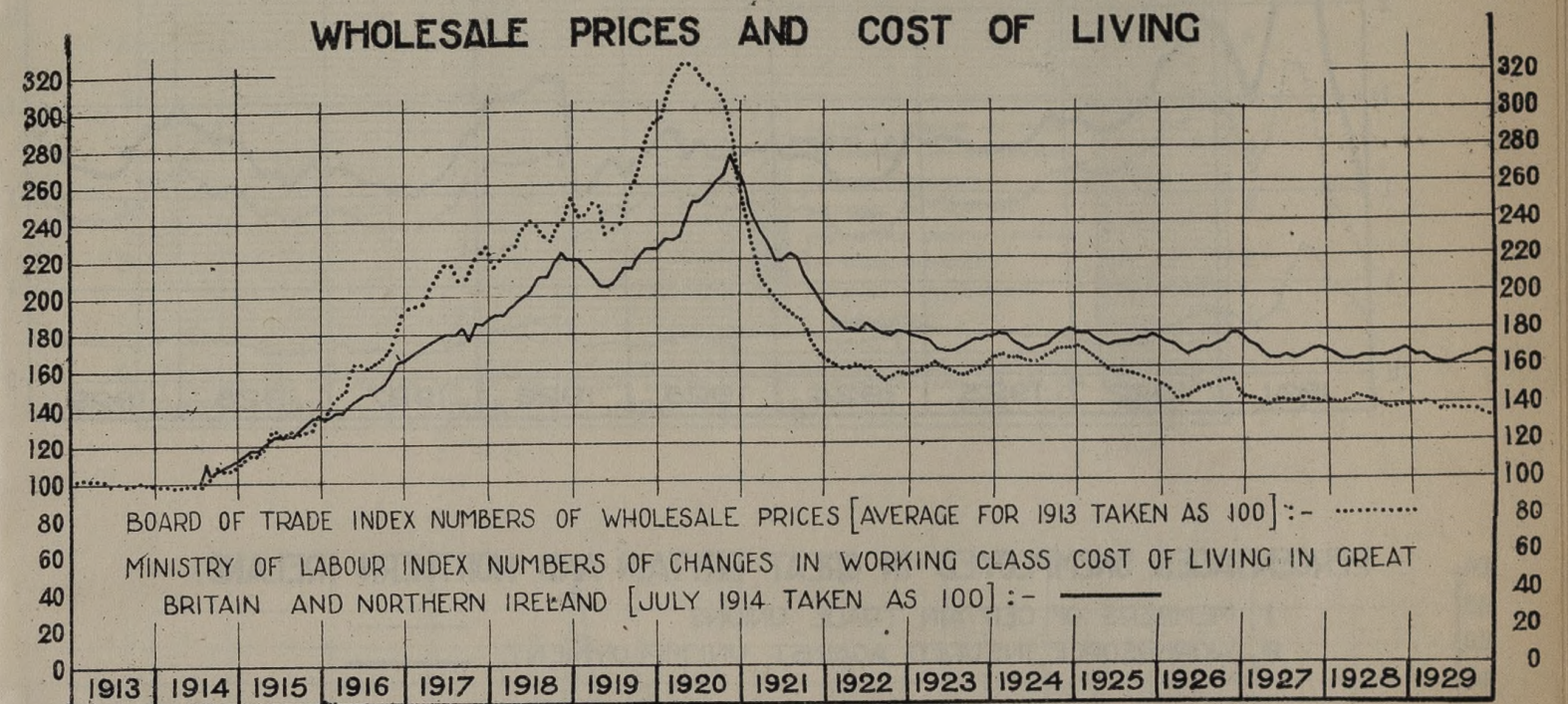
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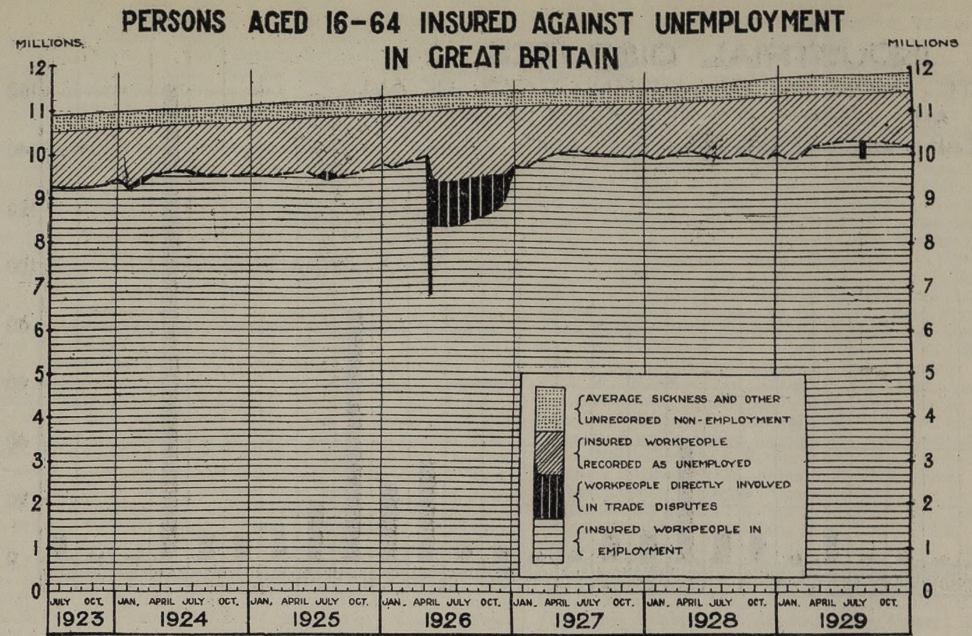
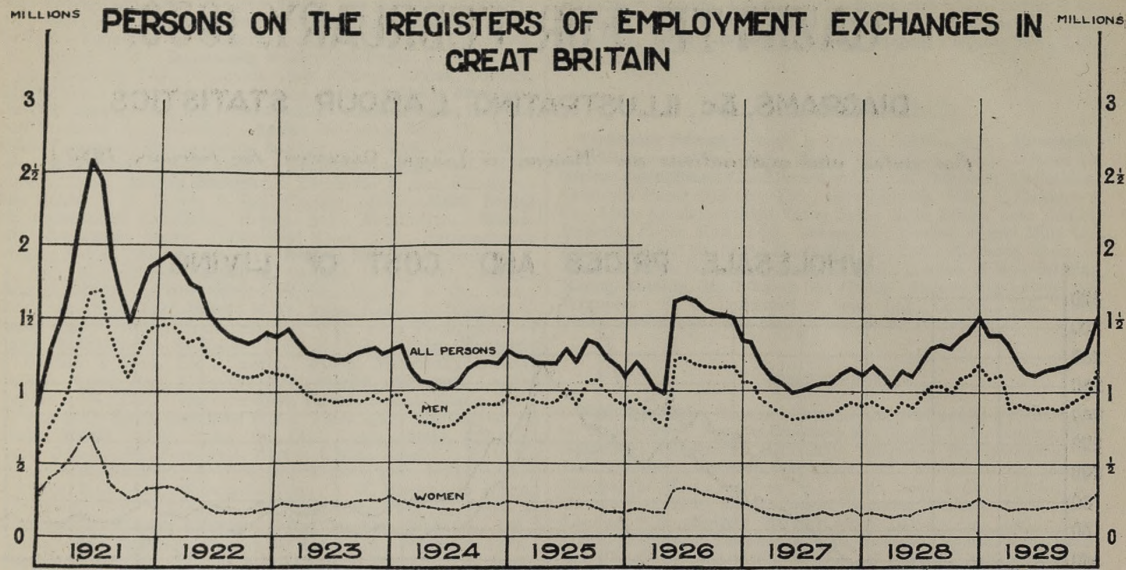
Acid, Sulphuric: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Widnes and/or Wednesbury; Spencer Chapman and Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford, Essex; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Battery Stores:** Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Ever Ready Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., London, N.; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blocks, Terminal:** Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Ebonestos Insulators, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Various:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Lancs; Callenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Connolly's (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend, Kent; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, S.E.; Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Southampton; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—**Casks:** Mark Round & Sons, Old Hill, Staffs; Receiver and Manager, Tyson & Co. (Millwall), Ltd., London, E.—**Chassis and Bodies:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.—**Chloride of Manganese:** Everitt & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Clothing, Uniform (Cotton Materials):** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill, Suffolk; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Cloths, Mutton:** E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.—**Coils, Loading:** Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe and Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Moira, Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield; George Jennings, Parkstone, Dorset; James Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—**Frames, Notice:** C. Webster & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Line, Sash:** Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow.—**Masts, Steel:** William Baird & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Material, Reinforcing:** British Reinforced Concrete and Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford; Grip Steel Bar Co., Ltd., Warrington; Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Oil, Cylinder:** Shell-Mex, Ltd., Shell Haven, Essex, and Patricroft, Lancs.—**Oscillographs:** Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Pipes, Steel:** Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—**Screws for Wood:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Stamps, Metal:** Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Tents, Jointers, to Repair:** John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes, Essex.—**Troughing, Wood, Crossed:** Calders, Ltd., London, S.E., or Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Tube, Lead:** T. & W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Vans, Motor:** Trojan, Ltd., Purley Way, Croydon.—**Wheels, Composition:** H.M.C. Wheels, Ltd., London, N.—**Wheels to Tyre:** Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Copper, Hard-Drawn:** E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Enfield, Middlesex; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Wire, Switchboard:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Conduit-Laying, etc.:** Addiscombe (Croydon) Wickham Road, etc.; Downland—Scheme 1 (Reigate, Epsom and Coulsdon): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Tudor Telephone Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.; Deptford, etc.; Hornsey, etc.; Willesden, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Heworth—Washington and Herrington Burn (Co. Durham); Gloucester—Stroud and Gloucester (Painswick Road, etc.): J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Micheldever (Hants) and Sutton (Sussex); Bristol—Trowbridge (Bathford—Stratford-on-Avon): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Gulliver Telephone Exchange—Northern Area (St. Pancras, N.W.); St. Pancras: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Chichester (Sussex): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Retford (Notts); Saltash (Cornwall); Llandudno and Colwyn Bay (Pwll-y-Crochan Woods, etc.); Huddersfield: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Armitage and Rugeley (Staffs); Amlwch,

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

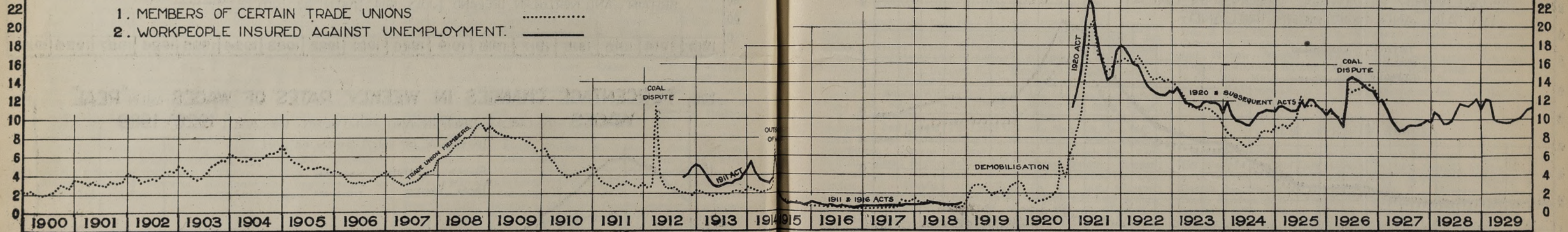
DIAGRAMS, &c. ILLUSTRATING LABOUR STATISTICS

[For notes and explanations see "MINISTRY OF LABOUR" GAZETTE for February, 1930.]

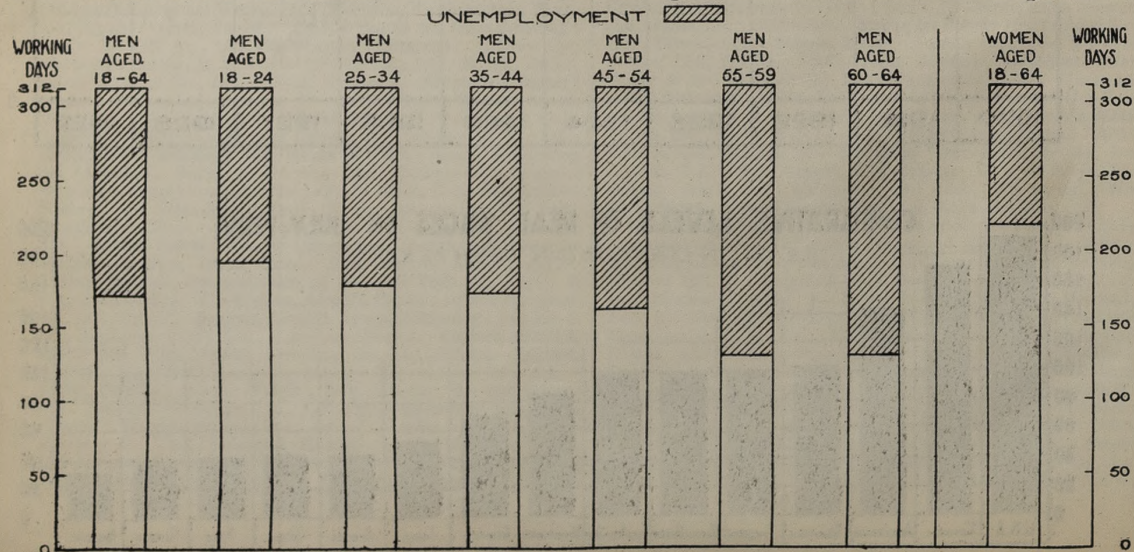




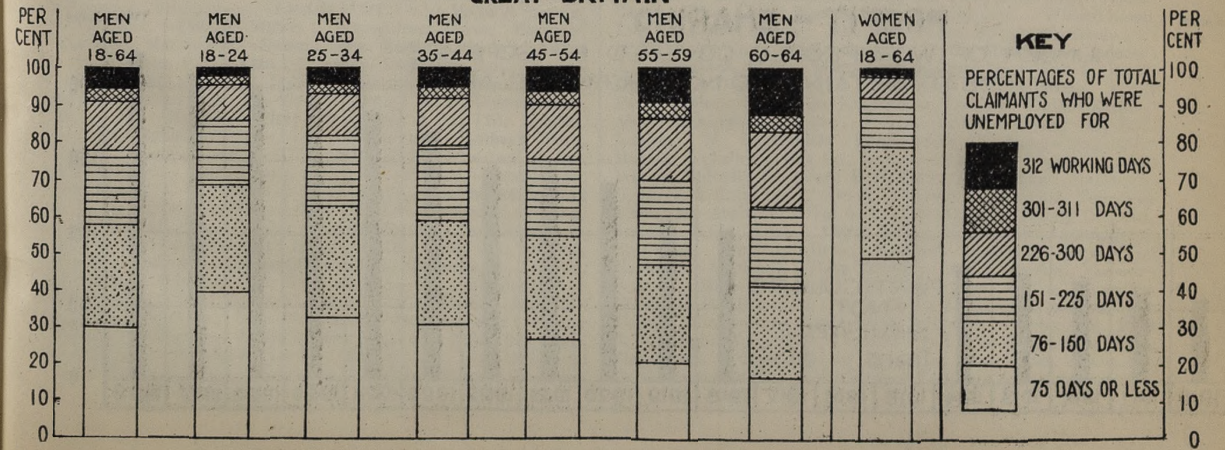
PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



AVERAGE AMOUNT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN A YEAR EXPERIENCED BY ADULT CLAIMANTS TO BENEFIT - GREAT BRITAIN [ENQUIRY OF 16TH SEPTEMBER 1929]

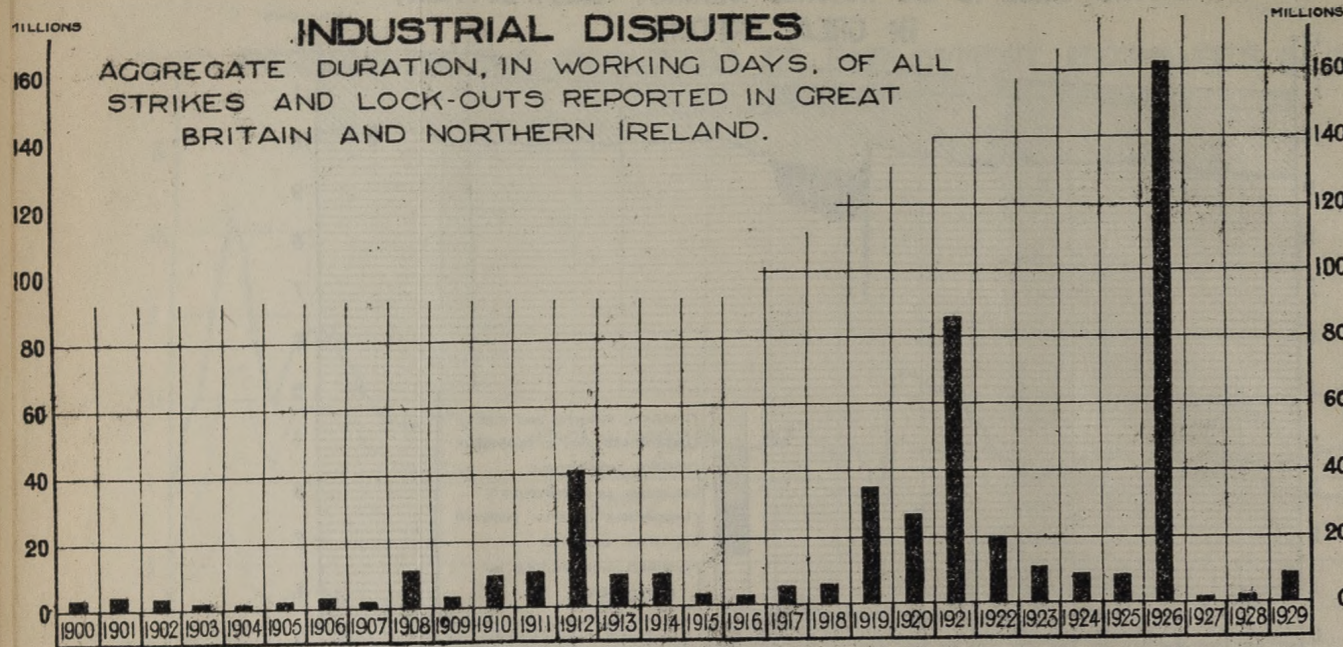


PROPORTION OF ADULT CLAIMANTS TO BENEFIT AT 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1929, WHO HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR VARYING PERIODS IN THE PREVIOUS TWELVE MONTHS - GREAT BRITAIN



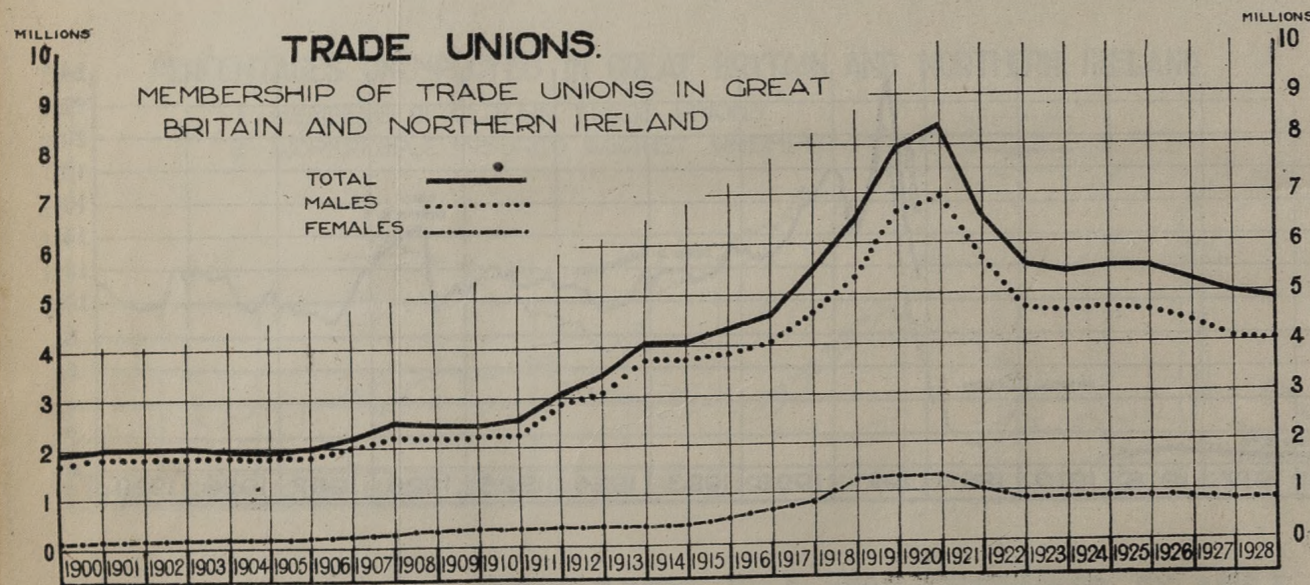
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

AGGREGATE DURATION, IN WORKING DAYS, OF ALL STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS REPORTED IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.



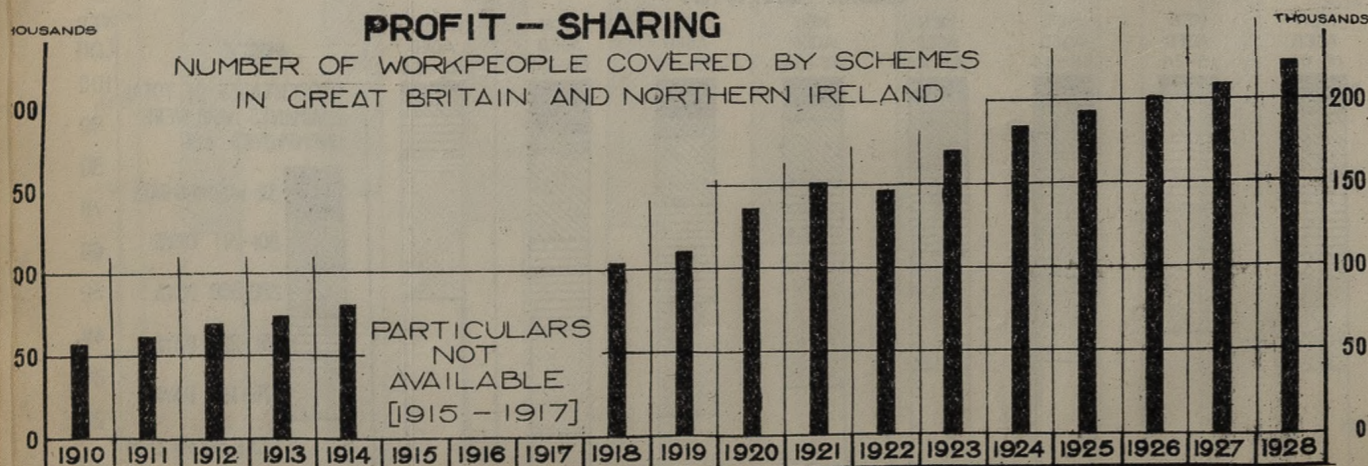
TRADE UNIONS.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



PROFIT - SHARING

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE COVERED BY SCHEMES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND



Valley and Llanfair (Anglesey) : W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grapenhall, Warrington. Bristol—Trowbridge (Bath—Bathaston) : S. Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Reading (Central) : Cambridge (Sidney Street, etc.) : G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Kingsland Road (London, E.); Central Telegraph Office—Odhams Press (Wilson Street, Long Acre, W.C.); Old Parcels Tube (London, W.C.) : Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Chertsey (Surrey) : H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Clitheroe (Lancs.) : E. J. Treasure, York. Melksham (Wilts) : H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Wraybury and Datchet (Bucks) and Tackley (Oxon) : A. Blair, Lyell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Southampton—Eastleigh, Stubbington (Hants), etc. : Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Tadcaster : E. J. Treasure, York. Grosvenor—Mayfair S., S.W., and S.E. : Ruddock & Meighan, Wealdstone, Middlesex. Birmingham East, Erdington, etc. : Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs.—**Electric Lighting** : Birmingham (Midland) Automatic Telephone Exchange : Reynolds & Bradwell, Birmingham.—**Electric Lift** : Wigan Telephone Exchange : W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Lift Cage Gates—Replacement** : London Engineering District : Potter Rax Gate Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Loading—Additional** : London—Derby Cable : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Motor Generator** : Central (London) Telephone Exchange : Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Power Plant** : Valentia Radio Station (County Kerry, Irish Free State) : Davey, Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment** : Messrs. Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd. (London, E.9) ; Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co., Ltd. (London, E.C.4 and E.C.1) : The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Silverthorn (Chingford) ; Bristol Central ; Bristol North, Easton, Kingswood, Westbury, Bedminster, Bristol South, Bristol West, Whitchurch, Stoke Bishop (Bristol Multi-Area) : Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors for Bristol Central, North, Easton, Kingswood, Westbury, Bedminster, South and West : The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging and Ringing Machines. The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. Perth : The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke Coventry. Maida Vale : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Acorn (Acton) : Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors : The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electric Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for batteries.—**Telephonic Repeater Equipment** : Bristol : The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Acridiflavine : Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham.—**Ammunition** : I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Automatic Lining Apparatus** : United Water Softeners, London, W.C.—**Bedsteads** : Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bitumen** : The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Blankets** : J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield, Yorkshire ; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury.—**Boots** : Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London, E.C. ; Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds, Wellingborough.—**Cable and Joint Boxes** : W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Calico** : R. Bailey & Co., Stockport.—**Calf Lymph** : The Lister Institute, Marazion, Cornwall.—**Canvas Roofing** : Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Carriage Underframes** : Cravens Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Cars** : Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—**Cement** : T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. ; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chassis** : Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow ; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., London, S.W.—**Clothing** : Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. ; T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C. ; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.—**Colas** : Asphalt Cold Mix, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper** : F. Smith & Co., Manchester ; Rd. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.—**Corrugated Sheets** : Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—**Couplers and Spares** : A.B.C. Coupler & Engineering, London, S.W.—**Cranes** : Grafton & Co., Bedford.—**Disinfecting Fluid** : R. Young & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dredger** : Ferguson Bros. (Port Glasgow), Port Glasgow.—**Dredger Spares** : Fleming & Ferguson, Ltd., Paisley.—**Drill** : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Manchester ; Howe & Coates, Ltd., Manchester ; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drill Frocks** : D. Gurteen & Sons, Haverhill.—**Drugs** : Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dynamite** : Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Cookers** : Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tividale, Tipton.—**Electrical Equipment** : J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electricity Meters** : Chamberlain & Hookham, Birmingham.—**Electric Hoist** : Smith Major & Stevens, Northampton.—**Electric Motors** : Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Export Co., Manchester.—**Electric Water Heaters** : Manlove, Alliott & Co., London, S.W.—**Fans** : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Fishbolts** : Nuts & Bolts (Darlaston), Darlaston, Staffs.—**Geysers** : Bastian Meter Co., Slough.—**Guns** : W. W. Greener, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Heating Services** : J. Jeffreys & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Iron Culverts** : Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lathes** : Ward, Haggas & Smith, London, S.W.—**Lifts** : J. M. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Lint** : Vernon & Co., Ltd., Preston.—**Locomotive** : Kerr, Stuart & Co., Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.—**Locomotive Spares** : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne ; W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford ; Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—**Mattresses** : Davis's Feather Mills, Ltd., London, E.—**Metal Doors and Casements** : Crittall Manufacturing Co., London, W.C.—**Metal Windows** : H. Hope & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Microscopes** : Chas. Baker, London, W.C.—**Mooring Material** : Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Mosquito Nets** : Arthur Topham, Nottingham.—**Motor Cycles** : Dunford & Elliott (Sheffield), Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Lorries** : Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford ; Morris Commercial Cars, Birmingham.—**Motor Rail Car** : Wickham & Co., Ltd., Ware.—**Neosalvarsan** : Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Novarsenobillon** : May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil** : T. Habbuck & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Overhead Line Materials** : Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pasteur Anthrax Vaccine** : Genatossan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leicesters.—**Pipes** : Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Hollingwood, near Chesterfield ; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Poles** : J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Printing Machinery** : Dawson, Payne & Elliott, Ltd., Otley, Yorks.—**Printing Materials** : H. W. Caslon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pumps** : Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Wolverhampton.—**Punching Machines** : J. Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.—**Puttees** : T. & J. Tinker, Ltd., Holmfirth, near Huddersfield.—**Quinine** : Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Rail Clips** : Chas. Richards & Sons, Darlaston, Staffs.—**Raincoats** : The North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Roller Shutter Doors** : Dennison, Kett & Co., London, E.C.—**Sanitary Fittings** : J. Beresford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Saw Benches** : T. Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Serge** : The Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buckfastleigh, Devon ; Fox Bros. & Co., Wellington.—**Signal Mechanism** : British Power Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Sprayers** : Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard, Somerset.—**Static Transformers** : Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Loughborough.—**Stationery** : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steam Rollers** : Agricultural & General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Steel** : P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Pins** : Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Poles** : British Mannesmann Tube Co., London, E.C.—**Steelwork** : Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Bridgeton, Glasgow ; Brandon Bridge Building Co., Motherwell ; Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough ; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool ; Motherwell Bridge & Engineering Co., Motherwell ; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Street Lighting Materials** : General Electric Co., London, W.C.—**Sulfarsenol and Biscam** : Modern Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Surgical Requisites** : Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches and Crossings** : Anderston Foundry Co., Middlesbrough ; Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.—**Tarpaulins** : J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Telephone Cable** : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. ; Siemens Bros., Ltd., Woolwich, S.E. ; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Timber** : W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge ; C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tin** : Williams, Harvey & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Tin Containers** : John Feaver, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Tools** : V. & R. Blakemore, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Trailers** : Eagle Engineering Co., Ltd., Warwick.—**Train Lighting Cells** : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., London, S.W.—**Tubes** : Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow ; Wellington Tube Works, Ltd., Great Bridge, Staffs.—**Turntable** : Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, near Wellington.—**Typewriters** : Barlock (1925) Co., Basford, Nottingham.—**Tyres** : J. Baker & Bessemer, Rotherham ; Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co. (G. B.), Ltd., Wolverhampton ; Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Wagons** : Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Birmingham ; R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw.—**Wagon Ironwork** : Metropolitan Cammell Carriage Wagon & Finance Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Water Tank** : Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Web Equipment** : Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire** : Shropshire Iron Co., Hadley, near Wellington, Salop.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

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Bedding, Supply of, for two years from 1st January, 1930: Messrs. W. & C. Nightingale, London, W.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Supply of two Motor Launches: H. McLean & Son, Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.

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

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

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