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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during June.

There was a continued improvement in the building trade, in public works contracting, and in the brick, tile, artificial stone, and cement industries. The other principal industries in which improvement occurred included fishing, shipping service, coke oven and by-product works, glass manufacture (including glass bottles), pig-iron manufacture, general and marine engineering, and textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing. On the other hand, there was some decline in the iron and steel, motor vehicle, pottery, woollen and worsted, and lace industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 9·8 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 9·9 at 27th May, 1929, and 10·7 at 25th June, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th June, 1929, was 7·4, as compared with 7·6 at 27th May, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·4, as compared with 2·3. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st July, 1929, was approximately 1,176,000, of whom 912,000 were men and 209,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th May, 1929, it was 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men and 198,000 were women; and at 2nd July, 1928, it was 1,264,000, of whom 997,000 were men and 209,000 were women.

WAGES.

There were comparatively few changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June. In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes recorded, all of which were reductions, amounted to a total of £14,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 150,000 workpeople. The greater part of this amount was accounted for by changes under cost-of-living sliding scales.

The principal groups of workpeople affected by the reductions included hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose cost-of-living bonus of 7d. on each shilling earned was reduced to 6d.; men employed by civil engineering contractors, who sustained a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour; and coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, for whom the percentage addition to basis rates was reduced by the equivalent of 4 per cent. on current rates. Other workpeople whose wages were reduced, in each case under cost-of-living sliding scales, included carpet makers, hosiery and lace bleachers, dyers, finishers, etc. in the Midlands, bobbin makers in England and Wales, metallic bedstead makers, and men employed by electrical contractors in London and in certain provincial districts in England and Wales.

During the first six months of 1929 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £7,150 in the weekly full-time wages of over 106,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £39,600 in those of 453,000 workpeople. In the corresponding six months of 1928 there were net increases of £14,450 in the weekly full-time wages of 155,500 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £120,000 in those of 1,115,000 workpeople.

The statistics are presented in further detail, and particulars are given of the principal changes in rates of wages during June, on pages 259 to 261.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st July the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 61 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 60 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the average level of retail prices was 49 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 47 per cent. a month ago and 57 per cent. a year ago.

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, and accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

For further particulars and details of the statistics for 1st July reference should be made to the article on page 242.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June, was 25. In addition, 15 disputes which began before June were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in June (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 16,300, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during June was about 188,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 17,200 workpeople involved and 218,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 23,700 workpeople involved and 452,000 days lost in June, 1928.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first six months of 1929 was about 899,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 67,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 930,000 days and 94,000 workpeople, respectively.

An analysis of these totals and further particulars of the disputes are given on page 258 of this issue.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Table with columns: Industry, Workpeople included in the Returns for June, 1929, June, 1929, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a Month before, Year before. Includes rows for Coal Mining, Iron, Shale, Pig Iron, Tinplate and Steel Sheet, Iron and Steel.

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Table with columns: Industry, Number of Workpeople Employed, Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. Includes rows for Textiles (Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Carpet, Boot and Shoe, Pottery, Brick).

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th June, 1929, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :-

Table with columns: Divisions, Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1928, Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a Month before, Year before.

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Table with columns: Date, Males, Females, Wholly Unemployed and Casuals, Temporarily Stopped, Total, Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

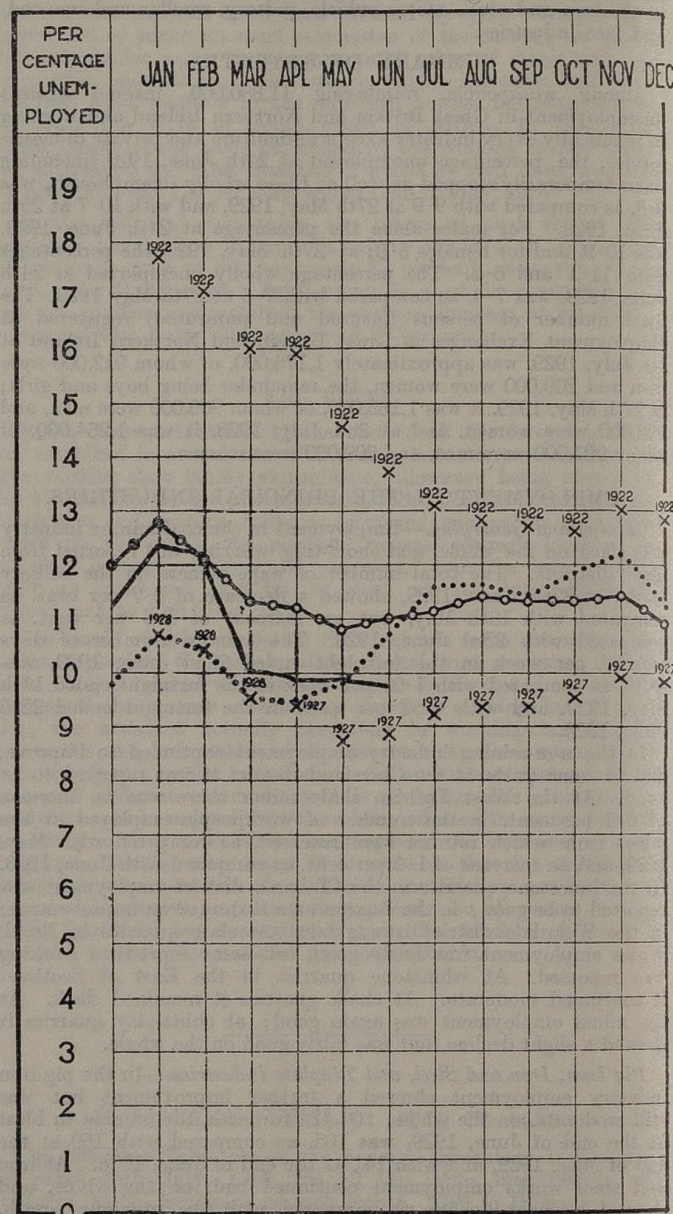
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :-

Plain Curve = 1929.

Dotted Curve = 1928.

Chain Curve = Mean for 1922-25 and 1927-28.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Table with columns: Area, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total, Percentages of Numbers Insured at July, 1928.

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.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June was slack on the whole, and short-time working was reported from most districts. Employment was considerably better, however, than in June of last year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.3 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 17.9 at 27th May, 1929, and 25.7 at 25th June, 1928.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd June, 1929, showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with 18th May, 1929, but an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with 23rd June, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd June 1929, was 4.86, a decrease of 0.09 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, but an increase of 0.34 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals :-

Table with columns: Districts, Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at 22nd June, 1929, Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.* Includes rows for England and Wales, Scotland, and Great Britain.

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, was 0.93 of a day per week, of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, were 0.84 of a day per week and 0.72 of a day per week respectively; and for the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1928, they were 1.28 days per week and 1.24 days per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd June, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,929,100 tons, as compared with 18,401,400 tons in the four weeks ended 25th May, 1929, and 16,708,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd June, 1928. The output for the four weeks ended 25th May, 1929, and 23rd June, 1928, was affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 24th June, 1929, and the increases or decreases as compared with 27th May, 1929, and 25th June, 1928, are shown in the following Table :-

* 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.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued to improve, especially in the Cleveland district, where, in some localities, it was reported as good. 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 6.0 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 7.0 at 27th May, 1929, and 13.1 at 25th June, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods. The comparisons with the previous periods in regard to the number of days worked are affected by the reopening of a mine in the Cleveland district half way through the fortnight under review :-

Table with columns: Districts, Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns, Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.* Includes rows for Cleveland, Cumberland and Lancashire, Other Districts, and ALL DISTRICTS.

* See footnote * in previous column.

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,556, showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with June, 1928.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further improvement, but was still moderate, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at

The following Table shows the increases and decreases compared with 27th May, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+119	+36	+155	-355	-314	-669	-514
Spinning ...	+653	+133	+786	+482	-174	+308	+1,094
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+103	+373	+476	+78	-78	...	+476
Weaving ...	+68	+590	+658	-374	-824	-1,198	-540
Other Processes ...	+63	-25	+38	-137	-133	-270	-232
Total ...	+1,006	+1,107	+2,113	-306	-1,523	-1,829	+284

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 65,286,000 lbs. in June, 1929, compared with 103,098,700 lbs. in May, 1929, and with 108,246,200 lbs. in June, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 12,283,100 lbs. in June, 1929, compared with 16,026,000 lbs. in May, 1929, and with 14,370,500 lbs. in June, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 223,870,200 square yards, as compared with 321,450,000 square yards in the previous month, and with 277,911,800 square yards in June, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued depressed in both the woollen and worsted sections, and showed a general falling off in all the main departments as compared with the previous month. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the industry as a whole employment was slightly below the level of a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·9 on 24th June, 1929, as compared with 11·5 on 27th May, 1929, and with 12·0 on 25th June, 1928.

Worsted Section.—Employment declined slightly in nearly all districts, and was still bad, on the whole. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd June indicated that over 26½ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing 11½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, 7 per cent. were reported to be working overtime to the extent of 6 hours each.

In the wool-sorting, combing and preparing departments the position generally was bad, much short time was worked, and employment was slightly worse than during the preceding month. In the week ended 22nd June, about 36½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on the average, over 13 hours each in short time; only a very small amount of overtime was recorded.

In worsted spinning employment was reported to be bad generally, and very bad with many firms at Bradford. Short-time working was prevalent at Halifax. According to the employers' returns more than 26½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing, on the average, nearly 11½ hours each during the week ended 22nd June; during the same period over 7½ per cent. worked overtime to the extent of more than 5½ hours each. In worsted weaving there was a serious falling off in employment at Bradford and Keighley, and the position was reported to be bad at other centres, except Huddersfield, where it was described as only moderate. According to the employers' returns approximately 26 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on the average, nearly 12 hours each in short time* during the week ended 22nd June; on the other hand, about 4 per cent. worked 5 hours each in overtime.

Woollen Section.—There was a slight decline in this section of the industry, and employment, on the whole, was bad, slight improvements in some districts being more than counterbalanced by slight declines in others. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd June indicated that more than 29½ per cent. of the workers in the spinning section were on short time, losing, on the average, over 8½ hours each, and about 31 per cent. of those in the weaving section, losing, on the average, nearly 9 hours each.* On the other hand, 12½ per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning section were on overtime to the extent of 9½ hours each, while over 3 per cent. of the weavers, etc., also worked overtime averaging more than 6 hours each. In the woollen section, as a whole, 27½ per cent. of the operatives lost, on the average, over 8½ hours each in short time,* and approximately 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of over 8½ hours each.

The improvement recorded last month in the Heavy Woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley was maintained during June, while there was a slight improvement in the Halifax and Calder Vale district, where the recent dispute has been settled and full work

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

is being gradually resumed. The position was described as fair at Morley, but as very bad in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district (where a good deal of short time was worked), and as bad in other districts.

The rag and shoddy section continued to show improvement, the demand for good classes of shoddy being maintained. With blanket workers also a slight improvement was reported, the position being described generally as moderate. The position with flannel workers was regarded as moderate, but employment was somewhat irregular. Employment with woollen workers was fairly good at Rochdale, and even better at Stockport.

In Scotland the position varied in different districts, but, on the whole, showed little change.

Carpet Section.—Employment continued fairly good, on the whole. The position remained good at Kidderminster and in Scotland, and showed little change in Yorkshire.

Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd June showed that approximately 8½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing 8½ hours each, on the average; only a small amount of overtime was reported.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)*
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,156	- 0·8	93·5	27,202	- 6·7	88·4
Spinning ...	40,505	- 1·3	95·1	63,747	- 3·5	95·7
Weaving ...	20,190	- 1·6	96·3	41,399	- 5·1	99·7
Other Depts. ...	11,271	- 0·3	101·3	28,246	+ 0·8	100·0
Not specified ...	1,837	+ 4·9	95·6	3,907	+ 7·0	102·8
Total—Worsted	84,959	- 1·1	95·9	164,501	- 3·5	96·4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,056	- 2·2	88·4	2,577	- 3·0	100·9
Spinning ...	13,375	- 0·1	94·9	28,680	- 1·0	101·8
Weaving ...	25,149	- 0·3	103·5	45,152	- 3·0	107·1
Other Depts. ...	17,444	+ 1·1	97·7	40,408	+ 0·4	103·9
Not specified ...	2,830	+ 0·1	95·7	6,187	- 1·8	109·1
Total—Woollen	59,854	+ 0·1	99·2	123,004	- 1·6	104·6
CARPET SECTION ...	10,585	+ 0·5	108·9	19,574	- 0·3	106·1
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	155,398	- 0·5	97·7	307,079	- 2·6	100·3
Districts† :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	37,080	- 1·1	92·1	73,910	- 5·1	86·9
Huddersfield ...	9,694	+ 1·2	108·6	21,475	+ 0·5	119·7
Halifax ...	9,811	- 1·2	92·4	17,331	- 0·7	92·5
Leeds ...	8,385	- 1·4	95·0	15,554	- 3·7	97·7
Keighley ...	8,907	- 3·3	99·2	16,592	- 6·2	108·8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,515	- 0·9	100·7	5,979	+ 1·1	114·0
Total, West Riding ...	77,392	- 1·1	95·5	150,841	- 3·6	95·7
West of England and Midlands ...	5,159	- 0·9	98·8	9,709	- 2·8	96·6
Lancashire ...	338	- 1·2	115·9	575	- 14·6	100·5
Scotland ...	2,070	+ 0·3	103·5	3,376	- 1·7	139·6
Total—Worsted	84,959	- 1·1	95·9	164,501	- 3·5	96·4
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	11,974	- 0·4	90·6	26,572	- 4·2	87·3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	12,015	+ 2·2	101·7	25,624	+ 3·8	120·1
Leeds ...	9,320	- 0·3	109·6	19,575	- 2·8	120·9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	1,653	+ 0·7	92·2	3,287	- 3·4	78·6
Bradford ...	1,247	- 0·4	99·4	2,732	- 9·8	95·3
Total, West Riding ...	36,209	+ 0·5	98·8	77,790	- 1·5	104·2
Lancashire ...	5,166	+ 0·1	97·3	10,924	+ 0·6	107·7
West of England and Midlands ...	4,358	- 0·0	103·1	8,117	+ 0·2	115·0
Lancashire ...	13,922	- 0·9	99·9	25,905	- 3·5	103·6
Scotland ...	199	+ 7·0	119·9	268	+ 3·9	103·6
Total—Woollen	59,854	+ 0·1	99·2	123,004	- 1·6	104·6
CARPET SECTION ...	10,585	+ 0·5	108·9	19,574	- 0·3	106·1
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	155,398	- 0·5	97·7	307,079	- 2·6	100·3

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd June, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 18th May, 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.

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")

WORSTED SECTION :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				All Depts. (including not specified).
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	
Bradford ...	- 0·8	- 0·8	- 2·7	- 1·3	- 1·1
Huddersfield ...	+ 2·1	+ 2·6	+ 0·3	+ 1·0	+ 1·2
Halifax ...	+ 4·8	- 1·5	- 2·8	+ 0·2	- 1·2
Leeds ...	...	- 3·4	- 0·1	+ 0·9	- 1·4
Keighley ...	- 6·3	- 3·8	- 2·3	- 0·6	- 3·3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	- 0·4	...	- 3·6	- 0·9
Total, West Riding	- 0·8	- 1·4	- 1·6	- 0·5	- 1·1
West of England and Midlands ...	- 0·2	- 1·7	- 1·5	...	- 0·9
Lancashire ...	...	- 1·3	...	...	- 1·2
Scotland ...	...	+ 0·1	...	+ 1·0	+ 0·3
TOTAL ...	- 0·8	- 1·3	- 1·6	- 0·3	- 1·1

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")

WOOLLEN SECTION :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.				All Depts. (including not specified).
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
Huddersfield ...	- 0·2	- 0·0	- 1·4	- 0·4	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 1·4	+ 0·6	+ 5·0	+ 2·2	
Leeds ...	+ 0·9	- 1·3	+ 0·3	- 0·3	
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 0·6	- 0·6	+ 5·1	+ 0·7	
Bradford ...	- 3·8	+ 0·7	+ 0·2	- 0·4	
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0·4	- 0·2	+ 1·9	+ 0·5	
Lancashire ...	+ 0·1	- 0·7	+ 1·1	+ 0·1	
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 1·8	- 1·6	+ 1·2	- 0·0	
Scotland ...	- 2·8	- 0·4	- 0·5	- 0·9	
Wales ...	- 4·8	+ 17·8	...	+ 7·0	
TOTAL ...	- 0·1	- 0·3	+ 1·1	+ 0·1	

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 24th June, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th June, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	279	4	283	461	91	552	835
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	327	201	528	408	144	552	1,080
Wool Combing ...	207	221	428	604	642	1,246	1,674
Wool Carding ...	392	114	506	562	95	657	1,163
Woollen Spinning ...	243	82	325	280	126	406	731
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	352	1,506	1,858	377	3,229	3,606	5,464
Wool Winding and Warping ...	53	26	79	138	52	190	269
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	64	234	298	136	879	1,015	1,313
Woollen Weaving ...	89	266	355	348	1,667	2,015	2,370
Worsted Weaving ...	104	322	426	125	2,853	2,978	3,404
Other Processes ...	544	96	640	509	208	717	1,357
Total ...	2,654	3,072	5,726	3,948	9,986	13,934	19,660

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th May, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 12	+ 2	+ 14	+ 94	+ 90	+ 184	+ 198
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 2	- 7	- 9	+ 27	- 61	- 34	- 43
Wool Combing ...	+ 24	+ 34	+ 58	+ 9	+ 183	+ 192	+ 250
Wool Carding ...	+ 7	- 1	+ 6	+ 14	+ 34	+ 48	+ 54
Woollen Spinning ...	- 20	+ 21	+ 1	+ 28	+ 14	+ 42	+ 43
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 62	+ 91	+ 153	+ 92	+ 1,378	+ 1,470	+ 1,623
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 19	+ 5	- 14	+ 7	- 38	- 31	- 45
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 11	+ 20	+ 31	- 10	+ 247	+ 237	+ 268
Woollen Weaving ...	- 19	- 25	- 44	+ 137	+ 332	+ 469	+ 425
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 15	+ 103	+ 118	- 1	+ 1,092	+ 1,091	+ 1,209
Other Processes ...	- 72	+ 14	- 58	+ 153	+ 72	+ 225	+ 167
Total ...	- 1	+ 257	+ 256	+ 550	+ 3,343	+ 3,893	+ 4,149

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 30,513,200 lbs. in June, 1929, compared with 63,548,000 lbs. in May, 1929, and 10,340,500 lbs. in June, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,352,000 lbs., compared with 4,709,500 lbs. in May, 1929, and with 4,465,700 lbs. in June, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 10,210,800 square yards, compared with 11,286,400 square yards in May, 1929, and 14,681,800 square yards in June, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 53,975 pairs, 85,239 pairs and 92,301 pairs in June, 1929, May, 1929 and June, 1928, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June was moderate, and showed little general change; although there was a decline as compared with the period of activity immediately before the Whitsuntide holidays. The trend of employment varied between one firm and another, and short time was worked to a considerable extent in many factories.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·6 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 14·5 at 27th May, 1929, and with 14·1 at 25th June, 1928. It should be noted that, as stated in last month's GAZETTE, the Whitsuntide holidays were extended by many firms, and the percentage for 27th May, given above, was affected by such extensions.

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

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th June, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th June, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	92	37	129	65	23	88	217
Rough Stuff Department ...	339	7	346	364	6	370	716
Clicking Department ...	741	9	750	1,094	7	1,101	1,851
Closing Department ...	24	936	960	5	1,384	1,389	2,349
Making Department ...	1,560	19	1,579	1,780	36	1,816	3,395
Finishing Department ...	1,018	361	1,379	1,145	215	1,360	2,739
Slipper Making ...	327	159	486	408	364	772	1,258
Clog Making ...	15	3	18	1	1	2	20
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	463	1	464	28	—	28	492
TOTAL ...	4,579	1,532	6,111	4,890	2,036	6,926	13,037

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 27th May, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
	Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department ...	- 10	+ 1	- 9	- 83	- 10	- 93	- 102
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 33	+ 1	+ 34	- 26	+ 4	- 22	+ 12
Clicking Department ...	+ 137	- 3	+ 134	- 51	- 1	- 52	+ 82
Closing Department ...	+ 6	+ 137	+ 143	- 3	- 332	- 335	- 192
Making Department ...	+ 84	- 3	+ 81	- 652	- 10	- 662	- 581
Finishing Department ...	- 12	+ 80	+ 68	- 136	- 13	- 149	- 81
Slipper Making ...	- 13	+ 6	- 7	- 137	- 137	- 274	- 223
Clog Making ...	- 3	...	- 3	- 5	...	- 5	- 8
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	- 15	+ 1	- 14	+ 1	...	+ 1	- 13
TOTAL ...	+ 207	+ 220	+ 427	- 1034	- 499	- 1533	- 1106

The exports of boots and shoes in June, 1929, amounted to 93,588 dozen pairs, or 34,519 dozen pairs less than in May, 1929, and 27,053 dozen pairs less than in June, 1928.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during June showed a further slight improvement, and was fair, on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 8.7 at 24th June, 1929, compared with 9.4 at 27th May, 1929, and 10.1 at 25th June, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,869	+ 2.0	4,697	+ 0.4	+ 6.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,560	+ 1.6	18,823	+ 1.5	+ 11.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,739	+ 1.8	4,369	- 0.4	+ 6.5
Scotland ...	185	+ 6.3	515	+ 16.3	+ 4.3
TOTAL ...	10,353	+ 1.8	28,404	+ 1.2	+ 9.5

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,308 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information 19.8 per cent. were working on an average 3.7 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd June, 1929; on the other hand, 8.3 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 5½ hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

APART from a slight decline in the painting and decorating section, employment continued to improve during June, weather conditions being particularly favourable; it was fairly good or good with skilled operatives in most districts, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As compared with June, 1928, employment showed an improvement, on the whole, although there was some decline in Scotland.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, a shortage of whom was reported from a number of centres; it was good, in most districts, with masons and carpenters.

Employment improved with plasterers, and was fairly good, on the whole, the demand for this class of operative exceeding the supply in a few districts; it was also better with slaters, although generally still slack. Employment was fair with plumbers; it showed some decline with painters, but was generally fairly good; it remained moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with June, 1928, increased employment was recorded for all classes, except slaters; the improvement was particularly noticeable in the case of plasterers.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 24th June, 1929, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with June, 1928:—

Occupations.	Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople at July, 1928.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	127,050	5,935	158	4.7	- 1.1	- 1.9
Bricklayers ...	73,890	1,652	78	2.2	- 0.7	- 3.0
Masons ...	22,150	1,108	53	5.0	- 0.4	- 1.0
Slaters ...	5,940	606	31	10.2	- 2.7	+ 2.8
Plasterers ...	23,430	1,374	41	5.9	- 2.9	- 5.2
Painters ...	107,380	6,132	102	5.7	+ 1.6	- 1.3
Plumbers ...	32,540	2,316	76	7.1	+ 0.3	- 2.3
Labourers to above ...	240,930	26,907	730	11.2	- 0.6	- 0.8
All other occupations ...	183,250	24,207	845	13.2	+ 0.2	- 1.0
Total ...	816,560	70,237	2,114	8.6	- 0.3	- 1.4
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	172,710	12,002	11	6.9	+ 0.3	- 0.8
South-Eastern ...	126,940	4,111	26	3.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
South-Western ...	99,450	6,711	47	6.7	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Midlands ...	93,750	7,281	507	7.8	- 0.6	- 1.5
North-Eastern ...	99,410	11,794	588	11.9	- 0.9	- 3.5
North-Western ...	106,400	12,401	458	11.7	- 1.0	- 1.4
Scotland ...	75,030	7,482	233	10.0	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Wales ...	28,870	5,960	238	20.6	- 0.3	- 3.1
Northern Ireland ...	14,360	2,495	6	17.4	- 0.1	- 2.0
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	816,560	70,237	2,114	8.6	- 0.3	- 1.4

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,937,000, show that in June, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,104,800, as compared with £7,181,000, in May, 1929, and £5,359,500 in June, 1928. Of the total for June, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,636,700; factories and workshops for £828,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £404,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,235,800.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change as compared with the previous month, and much short-time working was again reported. In the best china ware and in the sanitary ware sections, however, employment was good. At Derby and at Worcester employment remained steady; at Bristol it was reported as good.

In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was slack, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.4 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 13.8 at 27th May, 1929, and 16.7 at 25th June, 1928. 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 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,242	+ 4.0	2,371	- 8.0	+ 0.5
Earthenware Manufacture ...	8,104	+ 0.2	15,422	- 2.4	+ 0.1
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,868	+ 0.8	3,598	- 1.0	+ 3.5
TOTAL ...	11,214	- 0.2	21,391	- 2.8	+ 0.7
DISTRICTS.					
North Staffordshire ...	8,471	+ 0.0	14,713	- 3.8	- 1.6
Other Districts ...	2,743	- 0.8	6,678	- 0.4	+ 6.3
TOTAL ...	11,214	- 0.2	21,391	- 2.8	+ 0.7

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,641 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,464, or 32½ per cent., were working on an average 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 22nd June, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was negligible.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good in the paper-making industry during June. Very little short time was reported. In the hand-made section employment was stated to be better than in the previous month.

With letterpress printers employment was generally good, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with May. At Leeds, Birmingham and Leicester, however, employment was reported as slack, and worse than in the previous month. There was also a slight decline at Glasgow, but at Sheffield, Nottingham and Bristol employment improved. Employment continued good with electrotypers and stereotypers, with whom an improvement on the previous month was reported in the London district.

Employment was good, on the whole, with lithographic printers, and showed an improvement compared with May in several districts, including London and Birmingham; a further decline was, however, reported at Sheffield, where employment was slack. Lithographic artists generally continued well employed, with the principal exception of Leeds, where employment was reported as moderate, and not so good as in May.

In the bookbinding industry employment, on the whole, was moderately good, and showed an improvement compared with the previous month.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding industries was 4.0 at 24th June, compared with the same percentage at 27th May, and 3.8 at 25th June, 1928. In the paper and paper-board industry the percentage was 4.2 at 24th June, compared with 4.1 at 27th May, and 3.9 at 25th June, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 4.0 at 24th June, compared with 4.3 at 27th May, and 3.9 at 25th June, 1928.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1929.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		June, 1929.	May, 1929.	June, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
		Letterpress Printing:				
London ...	38,909	2.4	2.5	4.2	- 0.1	- 1.8
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	16,305	3.4	3.3	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	9,607	2.1	1.8	2.8	+ 0.3	- 0.7
Scotland ...	6,714	3.2	3.0	5.3	+ 0.2	- 2.1
Other Districts ...	11,358	2.2	2.1	2.3	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Total ...	82,893	2.6	2.6	3.8	...	- 1.2
Lithographic Printing	10,986	2.3	2.4	3.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Bookbinding ...	19,283	4.0	4.5	3.7	- 0.5	+ 0.3

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during June was slack, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 31.8 per cent. were unemployed at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 31.9 per cent. at 27th May, 1929, and with 31.8 per cent. at 25th June, 1928.

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

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—					
1st June, 1929 ...	3,840	2,361	6,201	7,953	14,154
8th " " ...	3,939	1,804	5,743	7,883	13,626
15th " " ...	3,802	2,152	5,954	7,234	13,188
22nd " " ...	3,785	2,097	5,882	7,204	13,086
29th " " ...	3,830	1,904	5,734	7,189	12,923
Average for 5 weeks ended 29th June, 1929 ...	3,835	2,073	5,908	7,479	13,387
Average for May, 1929	4,089	2,080	6,169	7,677	13,846
Average for June, 1928	3,988	2,116	6,104	7,769	13,873

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during June was 899, compared with 798 in May, and with 849 in June, 1928.

East Coast.—Employment remained fair generally on the North-East Coast, coal shipments from the Tyne continuing to be brisk, and full employment being available at Middlesbrough. Employment at Hull remained moderate, but at Grimsby it was better than during the previous twelve months. At Goole there was a slight falling-off. Conditions at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn remained fair, and slackness continued at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was still slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th June was 14,038, compared with 14,352 in May, and with 14,435 in June, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,943 in the four weeks ended 28th June, compared with £36,746 in May, and with £37,081 in June, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—There was an increase in the amount of work at the South Wales ports towards the end of June, and employment was moderate generally. There was a marked improvement at Avonmouth, but at Bristol work was quiet. There was a further slight improvement with deal porters at Gloucester, but with other dock workers it was slack. At Southampton and Weymouth employment was good. It was fair at Falmouth, but remained slack at Plymouth and most of the other South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Dundee remained very slack, more than half the available men being without work. It continued fair at Glasgow and Grangemouth, and good at North Alloa. At Ayr it remained poor.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during June was fair, on the whole. The demand for ratings was quiet in the early stages of the month, but after the first week a decided improvement occurred, which was more or less maintained until the end. With the exception of the shortages noted below, the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th June, 1929, was 15.5, as compared with 16.5 at 27th May, 1929, and 14.9 at 25th June, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames fluctuated considerably, and was somewhat dull at the close of the month. On the Tyne it was fairly active, with some slackening in the last week; on the Wear it declined, and was quiet. On the Tees the demand was fair until the latter part of the month, when a falling off was noted; at the Hartlepool it was fair throughout the month. It was brisk at Hull. At Southampton the demand was active, and there was a substantial reduction in the number of unemployed ratings; there was a shortage of able seamen, which led to an influx of men from other districts. At Bristol the demand was quiet, except in the third week of the month, when it was good; a temporary shortage of carpenters was reported. At Avonmouth it was good throughout the month. At Newport it was fair, except for some slackness in the third week, and a temporary shortage of deck hands was experienced. The demand at Cardiff was poor at the beginning of the month, but fairly good otherwise. At Swansea it was fair to good and scarcity of weekly ratings occurred. On the Mersey the demand was moderate to fair in the first half of the month, with a substantial improvement afterwards; at Manchester it was fair generally. On the Clyde there was a moderate to fair demand, with some falling off late in the month. At Leith the demand was quiet but activity increased towards the end of the month. At Belfast it was quiet generally.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Six Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	June, 1929.	June, 1928.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool ...	11,889	- 3,256	- 297	72,467	71,147
Manchester ...	798	+ 98	+ 149	4,768	4,474
London ...	9,475	- 1,696	- 1,373	55,703	57,696
Southampton ...	11,560	- 1,431	- 693	56,137	58,085
Tyne Ports ...	2,698	- 437	- 40	16,592	15,511
Sunderland ...	146	- 109	- 255	1,257	1,952
Middlesbrough ...	415	- 141	+ 45	2,752	2,822
Hull ...	1,194	- 13	+ 291	6,800	7,227
Bristol ...	1,052	- 166	+ 266	6,093	5,854
Newport, Mon. ...	1,087	+ 218	+ 313	4,647	4,

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 24th June, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 257 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.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24th JUNE, 1929.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,197	36	2,233	16	11	27	2,213	47	2,260	2,209	47	2,256
Mining:—												
Coal Mining	126,397	543	126,940	76,650	469	77,119	203,047	1,012	204,059	203,000	1,012	204,012
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	801	1	802	79	...	79	880	1	881	873	1	874
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	949	9	958	23	...	23	972	9	981	972	9	981
Stone Quarrying and Mining	2,696	5	2,701	699	...	701	3,395	7	3,402	3,243	7	3,250
Slate Quarrying and Mining	591	...	591	547	...	547	1,138	...	1,138	1,138	...	1,138
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,067	93	1,160	398	36	434	1,465	129	1,594	1,426	128	1,554
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	618	12	630	109	1	110	727	13	740	717	13	730
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,172	17	1,189	133	2	135	1,305	19	1,324	1,305	19	1,324
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	1,822	66	1,888	380	14	394	2,202	80	2,282	2,189	80	2,269
Cement, Limestone and Whiting Works	894	25	919	139	17	156	1,033	42	1,075	1,015	42	1,057
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	5,192	624	5,816	1,070	164	1,234	6,262	788	7,050	6,150	788	6,938
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,206	1,966	4,172	2,253	3,775	6,028	4,459	5,741	10,200	4,456	5,741	10,197
Glass Trades:—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture	1,582	287	1,869	498	47	545	2,080	334	2,414	2,073	334	2,407
Glass Bottle Making	1,923	92	2,015	554	12	566	2,477	104	2,581	2,474	104	2,578
Chemicals, etc.:—												
Chemicals Manufacture	5,197	630	5,827	474	153	627	5,571	783	6,354	5,600	777	6,377
Explosives Manufacture	521	186	707	8	15	23	529	201	730	528	201	729
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	593	112	705	27	26	53	620	138	758	619	138	757
Oil, Grease, Ghee, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,036	716	3,752	1,927	131	2,058	4,963	847	5,810	4,950	837	5,787
Metal Manufacture:—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	2,054	10	2,064	267	2	269	2,321	12	2,333	2,320	12	2,332
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	15,888	176	16,064	18,308	58	18,366	34,196	234	34,430	34,186	234	34,420
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,326	147	2,473	1,034	21	1,055	3,360	168	3,528	3,333	168	3,501
Manufacture of Tin Plates	1,278	135	1,413	5,300	510	5,810	6,578	645	7,223	6,578	645	7,223
Iron and Steel Tube Making	1,540	85	1,625	965	9	974	2,505	94	2,599	2,502	94	2,596
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	1,230	207	1,437	546	40	586	1,776	247	2,023	1,774	246	2,020
Engineering, etc.:—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	35,126	1,236	36,362	14,660	469	15,129	49,786	1,705	51,491	48,941	1,701	50,642
Electrical Engineering	2,553	634	3,187	404	89	493	2,957	723	3,680	2,943	723	3,666
Marine Engineering, etc.	4,755	17	4,772	322	...	322	5,077	17	5,094	4,765	17	4,782
Constructional Engineering	2,372	24	2,396	453	11	464	2,825	35	2,860	2,818	35	2,853
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—												
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	10,397	902	11,299	3,468	227	3,695	13,865	1,129	14,994	13,718	1,122	14,840
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,145	82	1,227	142	68	210	1,287	150	1,437	1,256	150	1,406
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-car Building	3,239	26	3,265	1,587	1	1,588	4,826	27	4,853	4,822	27	4,849

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	44,264	135	44,399	1,519	27	1,546	45,783	162	45,945	42,667	157	42,824
Metal Trades:—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	6,111	485	6,596	1,676	140	1,816	7,787	625	8,412	7,728	625	8,353
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,087	26	1,113	85	...	85	1,170	26	1,196	1,151	25	1,176
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	2,750	1,201	3,951	221	173	394	2,971	1,374	4,345	2,967	1,374	4,341
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	2,014	707	2,721	1,534	308	1,842	3,548	1,015	4,563	3,542	1,015	4,557
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	900	879	1,779	456	119	575	1,356	998	2,354	1,356	998	2,354
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	1,187	630	1,817	260	97	357	1,447	727	2,174	1,447	727	2,174
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	331	3	334	44	1	45	375	4	379	373	4	377
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	1,222	937	2,159	433	375	808	1,655	1,312	2,967	1,611	1,309	2,920
Metal Industries not separately specified	6,666	4,134	10,800	2,372	1,269	3,641	9,038	5,403	14,441	8,956	5,398	14,354
Textile Trades:—												
Cotton	11,699	22,077	33,776	12,979	29,325	42,304	24,678	51,402	76,080	24,678	51,366	76,044
Woolen and Worsted	5,308	5,408	10,716	7,613	15,305	22,918	12,921	20,713	33,634	12,884	20,661	33,545
Silk and Artificial Silk	1,792	1,576	3,368	722	2,035	2,757	2,514	3,611	6,125	2,362	3,545	5,907
Linon	3,236	5,514	8,750	634	1,769	2,403	3,930	7,283	11,213	481	1,571	2,052
Jute	1,538	2,991	4,529	143	584	727	1,681	3,575	5,256	1,681	3,575	5,256
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	518	791	1,309	198	708	906	716	1,499	2,215	630	1,261	1,891
Hosiery	481	2,107	2,588	501	2,999	3,500	982	5,106	6,088	975	5,016	5,991
Lace	355	343	698	447	511	958	802	854	1,656	802	853	1,655
Carpet Manufacture	263	456	719	189	537	726	452	993	1,445	452	993	1,445
Textile Industries not separately specified	686	1,882	2,568	280	758	1,038	966	2,640	3,606	897	2,141	3,038
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,029	1,551	5,580	8,092	2,258	10,350	12,121	3,809	15,930	11,578	3,213	14,791
Leather and Leather Goods:—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,010	465	2,475	1,352	197	1,549	3,362	662	4,024	3,361	662	4,023
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	817	579	1,396	218	217	435	1,035	796	1,831	1,015	792	1,807
Clothing Trades:—												
Tailoring	3,904	2,782	6,686	219	1,926	2,145	4,123	4,708	8,831	4,041	4,576	8,617
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	550	1,771	2,321	20	565	585	570	2,336	2,906	564	2,253	2,817
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	475	667	1,142	130	320	450	605	987	1,592	603	974	1,577
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making	336	1,932	2,268	23	885	908	359	2,817	3,176	274	1,206	1,480
Dress Industries not separately specified	581	389	970	104	234	338	685	623	1,308	684	621	1,305
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	6,646	2,220	8,866	6,240	3,213	9,453	12,886	5,433	18,319	12,641	5,417	18,058
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—												
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ...	6,370	2,329	8,699	272	206	478	6,642	2,535	9,177	6,058	2,445	8,503
Grain Milling	1,418	142	1,560	409	41	450	1,827	183	2,010	1,702	179	1,881
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,707	2,452	4,159	247	2,374	2,621	1,954	4,826	6,780	1,939	4,818	6,757
Food Industries not separately specified	3,591	4,075	7,666	175	475	650	3,766	4,550	8,316	3,676	4,419	8,095
Drink Industries	5,127	1,396										

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with columns for Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons Aged 16-64 Inclusive, at July, 1928, Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as Compared with 27th May, 1929, 25th June, 1928, 20th June, 1927, and Great Britain Only, Total Percentage at 24th June, 1929.

Table with columns for Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons Aged 16-64 Inclusive, at July, 1928, Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as Compared with 27th May, 1929, 25th June, 1928, 20th June, 1927, and Great Britain Only, Total Percentage at 24th June, 1929.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER, AT 24TH JUNE, 1929.

Table with columns for Division, Insured 16 and under 18, Uninsured 14 and under 18, Total, Insured 16 and under 18, Uninsured 14 and under 18, Total.

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTRES. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 28TH JUNE, 1929.

Table with columns for Division, No. of Centres open, Average daily attendance (As a condition for benefit, Others, Totals), No. of individuals attending at any time 1st April, 1929, to 28th June, 1929.

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

Table with columns for Division, Estimated numbers insured at July, 1928, Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929 (Boys, Girls, Total).

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 24TH JUNE, 1929.

Table with columns for Division, Number of Vacancies Filled (Boys, Girls, Total), Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School (Boys, Girls, Total).

* These percentages are based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at Local Offices, which are in excess of the numbers of insured juveniles on the Live Registers.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

14TH MAY TO 10TH JUNE.

The following Table gives, for the period 14th May to 10th June, 1929, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them:—

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Fresh and Renewal claims made, Average number of claims current.

A.—Number of Claims.

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Fresh and Renewal claims made, Average number of claims current.

B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Permanent provisions, Transitional provisions, Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time.

C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include (1) Ordinary Benefit Appeals, (2) 78-Day Review Cases, Total recommended for disallowance.

D.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Cases referred by Insurance Officer, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants.

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 10TH JUNE, 1929.

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

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Permanent provisions, Transitional provisions, Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time.

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age.

† 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.

‡ 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 is considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

Table with 4 columns: Males, Females, Males, Females. Rows include Fresh and renewal claims made, Average number of claims current, Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers.

These figures relate to claims for benefit, and not to separate individuals.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

Table with 4 columns: Five weeks ended 29th June, 1929, Four weeks ended 25th May, 1929, Five weeks ended 30th June, 1928. Rows include Contributions received from Employers, Employed Persons, Exchequer, Total.

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th June, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Table with 8 columns: Industry Group, Males (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total), Females (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total). Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass Trades, etc., Metal Manufacture, Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, etc., Leather and Leather Goods, Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades, Clothing Trades, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork, Printing and Paper Trades, Building and Construction of Works, etc., Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, Miscellaneous Trades and Services, All Industries and Services.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 252 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 24th June, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

Table with 6 columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows include 1. Unemployed—Special Schemes, 2. Claims admitted or under consideration, 3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration, 4. Uninsured persons on Register, 5. Two months' file, Persons on Register (lines 2-4), Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5).

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

The number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the last Monday in May, 1929, and on each Monday in June, are given in the following Table:—

Table with 6 columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows include 27th May, 1929, 3rd June 1929, 10th, 17th, 24th.

The figures for 24th June, 1929, are analysed below:—

Table with 5 columns: Persons normally in regular employment, Persons normally in casual employment, Total, 24th June, 1929, 27th May, 1929. Rows include Great Britain, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Scotland Division, Wales Division, Northern Ireland, Rest of Division.

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 24th June, 1929. Of the 130,867 vacancies filled, 79,296 were for men, 29,327 for women and 22,244 for juveniles:—

Table with 4 columns: Week ended, Applications from Employers, Vacancies Filled. Rows include 20th May, 1929, 27th, 3rd June, 10th, 17th, 24th, Average (4 weeks).

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923. † "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 27th May, 1929, the average number of such placings was 4,251 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 24th June, 1929, was 600 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 1st July, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Table with 6 columns: Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 27th May, 1929. Rows include London Division, South-Eastern Division, South-Western Division, Midlands Division, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Scotland Division, Wales Division, Northern Ireland, Rest of Division.

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 652 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 25, as compared with 32 in the previous month and 20 in June, 1928. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 6,300. In addition, about 10,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 15 disputes which began before June and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 40, involving about 16,300 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during June, of about 188,000 working days.

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

Industry Groups.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	2	11	13	9,900	90,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	4	5	9	3,000	63,000
Textile...	3	3	6	2,900	30,000
Other...	6	6	12	500	5,000
Total June, 1929 ...	15	25	40	16,300	188,000
<i>Total, May, 1929</i> ...	<i>17</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>218,000</i>
<i>Total, June, 1928</i> ...	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>22,700</i>	<i>452,000</i>

Causes.—Of the 25 disputes beginning in June, 4, directly involving 600 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 6, directly involving 800 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 2,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 4, directly involving 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.†	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
MINING AND QUARRYING:—						
Colliery workpeople—Seaham Harbour, Durham.	3,800		2 March	17 June	Against proposed reduction in certain piece-work rates.	Old rates to be paid till 20th July pending settlement by negotiations (up to 29th June) or by arbitration.
Granite masons and quarrymen—Cornwall.	1,000		2 April	13 July	For advance in wages ...	Modified advance granted, to take effect in two instalments; wages stabilised until June, 1931.
Colliery workpeople—Chester-le-Street, Durham.	1,344	100	3 June	4 June	Refusal to work with non-unionists.	Non-unionists agreed to join Trade Union.
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY:—						
Shipyard joiners, painters, riveters, shipwrights, holders up, scrapers, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.—Belfast.	936	1,448	23 April	...	For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	No settlement reported.
WOOLLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY:—						
Workpeople employed in wool and worsted spinning and woollen manufacture—Sowerby Bridge and Calder Valley.	1,900		17 May	6 July	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Worst spinning operatives resumed work early in June at old rates of wages; other workpeople resumed at reduced rates early in July.
Worst spinners, drawers, etc.—Bradford and District.	427		24 May	...	Against proposed reduction in wages.	With all but one firm work was resumed on 4th June at the old rate of wages.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.
 † In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.
 ‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 5,100 workpeople, and 3 old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 600 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1928 AND 1929.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first six months of 1929, as compared with the corresponding period of 1928:—

Industry Groups.	January to June, 1928.			January to June, 1929.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	56	60,300	295,000	60	33,300	377,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	300	9,000	4	1,000	77,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	7	600	19,000	5	300	1,000
Engineering ...	6	300	2,000	8	12,000	37,000
Shipbuilding ...	15	2,500	10,000	10	4,000	133,000
Other Metal ...	8	2,500	36,000	14	5,600	131,000
Textile ...	16	21,900	462,000	21	4,400	80,000
Clothing ...	5	200	1,000	8	800	8,000
Woodworking and Furniture ...	12	300	4,000	9	1,100	9,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2	300	2,000	1	400	20,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	29	2,600	67,000	20	1,400	18,000
Transport and Communication ...	7	1,200	9,000	12	1,900	3,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	4	300	8,000	3	100	3,000
Other ...	6	200	6,000	9	500	2,000
Total ...	176	93,500	930,000	184	66,800	899,000

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 June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £14,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 150,000 workpeople. No increases were reported.

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	23,500	£ ...	£ 2,100
Textile	80,000	...	8,500
Building and Allied Industries	35,000	...	3,350
Other	11,500	...	950
Total	150,000	...	14,900

In the mining group there was a reduction in the percentage addition payable on the basis rates of coal miners in the Cannock Chase district equivalent to 4 per cent. on current rates.

Among workpeople in the textile industries whose wages were reduced were those employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, who had a bonus of 7d. on each shilling earned reduced to 6d. (equivalent to about 5½ per cent. on current rates); and those employed in the carpet-making industry, who sustained reductions amounting to about 6½ and 6 per cent. on current rates in the case of time-workers and pieceworkers respectively. There were also reductions of varying amounts (from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour for adult time-workers) in the wages of workpeople employed in the hosiery and lace bleaching, dyeing and finishing industries in Midland districts.

The reductions in the building and allied industries group principally affected men employed by civil engineering and electrical contractors. In the former case there was an all-round reduction of ¼d. per hour, and in the latter a reduction of ¼d. per hour took place in the London area and in the lowest-rated provincial districts in England and Wales. There were also reductions, usually of ¼d. per hour, in the wages of building trade operatives in various districts in County Durham as a result of re-gradings under the National Grading Scheme.

In the other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople affected by changes in June included bobbin makers in England

and Wales and metallic bedstead makers, in both of which cases there were reductions amounting to 2s. and 1s. per week for men and women respectively.

Of the total reduction of £14,900 per week, nearly £12,600 took effect under cost-of-living scales, including £10,200 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; other changes arranged by joint bodies accounted for about £160; £2,110 was the result of a sliding scale based on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); and the remaining sum was principally the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. The amount of reduction following disputes causing stoppage of work was less than £50.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1929.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	33,000	73,000	£ 2,500	£ 4,200
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,150	100	690	5
Iron and Steel ...	27,000	38,000	700	1,850
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	250	25,250	30	2,600
Textile ...	3,000	171,000	150	13,400
Clothing ...	...	32,750	...	2,000
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	150	3,750	10	300
Woodworking and Furniture Building and Allied Industries	50	17,000	5	2,200
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	22,500	53,500	1,800	10,100
Other ...	5,100	200	740	20
Transport ...	250	14,000	25	1,280
Public Administration ...	5,750	1,700	470	145
Other ...	150	23,000	30	1,500
Total ...	106,350	453,250	7,150	39,600

In the corresponding six months of 1928 there were net increases of £14,450 in the weekly full-time wages of 155,500 workpeople, and net reductions of nearly £120,000 in those of 1,115,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in June.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	6 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 6.06 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 45.24 per cent. above basis rates.†
Chemical, etc., (Manufacture.)	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease of 1s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 43s. 3d. per week.
Admiralty Dockyards.	Great Britain ...	1 June	Chargemen of trades and minor and titular grades.	Rate of charge pay revised to 10s. per week after 3 years' service as chargemen, whether on permanent list or not, increasing by annual increments of 1s. per week up to a maximum of 12s., provided that for men not on the permanent list their years of service will be calculated from a date not earlier than 1st June, 1926. (See I.C. Decision No. 1426 on page 229 of JUNE GAZETTE.)
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	2nd pay day in June.	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.	Decrease of 0.25d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10.5d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 6d. per hour.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in July.†	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	Decrease of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change: men—higher skilled, 60s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 51s.; labourers, 41s.; women—24s.
	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn).		Journeymen shuttlers	Addition to base rate reduced from 46 to 40 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 40 per cent. (1s. 4.8d. per hour).
	Lancashire ...		Apprentices to shuttlers	Addition to base rate reduced from 28½ to 22½ per cent. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. at 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years, 19s. at 19 years, and 21s. at 20 years, in each case, 22½ per cent.
Yorkshire ...	Journeymen shuttlers	Addition to base rate reduced from 49 to 43 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 43 per cent. (1s. 3.75d. per hour).		
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow.	1 June	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade.	Decrease of flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for men 18 years and over,** of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 15 years. General minimum rates after change: men—1s. 1½d. per hour, less 12½ per cent., plus a bonus of 12s. per week; women—7d. or 8d. per hour, plus a bonus of 6s. per week.

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
 † In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 65,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
 ‡ In the case of adult able-bodied day-wage men whose gross wages are less than 8s. 9d. per shift, a subsistence allowance is granted sufficient to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift.
 § Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 ¶ Men on permanent list (about 45 per cent. of the whole) had previously received 8s. per week, rising to 12s. by 2s. after three years' service as chargemen and 2s. after a further three years' service. The normal charge pay for other men had previously been 8s. per week.
 ** In respect of the preceding pay period.
 †† In the case of the younger men engaged after 18th October, 1926 the decrease was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years of age.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Carpet Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in July.*	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture.	Decrease† of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. above basis wages for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. Rates after change: male weavers (when on timework), 9d. per hour; female pieceworkers (when on timework), 5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 50 per cent.
	Kidderminster and District.	1st pay day in July.*	Dyehouse labourers ...	Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: machine vat men, 41s.; hand vat men, 40s.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various Districts in Midland Counties.†	1st pay day after 24 June.	All classes of workpeople (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.).	Bonus of 7d. in the shilling on earnings reduced† to 6d. in the shilling.
			Timeworkers: Dyers, scourers and trimmers ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for those 21 and over, 1d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and 1d. per hour for those 14 and under 18 years. Rates after change for dyers and scourers: 14 years, 3d. increasing each year to 7½d. at 18 and to 1s. 1½d. at 21 and over.
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby and Hinckley.	Pay day in week ending 29 June.*	Other workers ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for menders and male and female auxiliary workers 18 years and over, and proportionate decrease for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: auxiliary workers—Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley, men 18 to 21, 9d.; 21 and over, 1s. 1d.; women 18 and over, 8d.; qualified menders, 10d.
			Pieceworkers: Trimmers (other than web or jersey trimmers), Web trimmers and jersey trimmers, Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers.	Bonus of 50 per cent. on list prices reduced† to 40 per cent. Bonus of 32½ per cent. on list prices reduced† to 25 per cent. Decrease† of 1s. in the £.
Lace Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Nottingham...	Pay day in week ending 6 July.*	Lace dyers ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for those 21 and over, 1d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and 1d. per hour for those under 18. Rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 7d. at 18 and to 1s. 1½d. at 21.
			Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for those 21 and over, 1d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and 1d. per hour for those 14 and under 18 years. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 11d.; women 18 and over, 6½d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 7½d.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	17 June	Female learners ...	New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, resulting in a decrease of from 1d. to 1d. per hour. (See also page 267.)
			Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 22 June.	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 27½ per cent. on piece price lists reduced† to 25 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Leicester ...	1st pay day after 1 July.*	Adult workers ...	Decrease† of 3s. per week. Rates after change: ordinary bakeries—forehands, 62s.; singlehands and secondhands, 60s.; tablehands, 58s.
	Newport (Mon.) ...	22 June	Youths and deliverers under 21 ...	Decrease† of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. per week for those aged 18, 19, and 20 years respectively. Rates after change: 18 years, 32s.; 19 years, 39s.; 20 years, 47s.
Furniture Manufacture.	Ayrshire|| ...	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: first hands, 63s. 6d.; secondhands, 59s. 6d.; tablehands, 57s. 6d.
	London ...	1 June	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
Building.	Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Altrincham, Stockport and Oldham.	21 June	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Decrease† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, leaving wages 61 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 29 June.	Upholsterers, mattress makers and upholstresses.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for male workers, 1d. per hour for female workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: upholsterers and mattress makers, 1s. 7½d.; upholstresses, 11½d.
Building.	Glasgow ...	1st full pay in June.	Women timeworkers ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).
	Bishop Auckland and District.¶	1 June	Rocking and baby chair makers ...	Decrease† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3½d.) and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
Building.	Barnard Castle ...	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A1, resulting in a decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.**
	Frosterley, Hamsterley, Stanhope, Tow Law and Wolsingham.	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A3, resulting in a decrease of 1½d. per hour for craftsmen and 1½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.**
Building.	North-West Durham District.††	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A2 to A3, resulting in a decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.**
	Leicester ...	1 June	Plasterers ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A1, resulting in a decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.**

* In respect of the preceding pay period.
 † Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
 ‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.
 § Under the provisions of the same Trade Board Order, piecework basis time rates were also fixed for the first time for male workers, other than learners. These included 1s. 3½d. per hour for cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers, and machinists, 1s. 1d. for under-pressers and plain machinists, and 1s. for all other workers.
 ¶ Auchinleck, Dalmeilington, Irvine, Kilbrnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Dunlop, Stewarton, Bethel, Dalry, Glengarnock, Crosshouse, Hurlford, Darvel, Galston, Newmilns, Kilmours, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, etc.
 †† Including Aycliffe, Brandon, Coundon, Crook, Cockfield, Esh Winning, Etherley, Evenwood, Ferryhill, Hunwick, Howden-le-Wear, Shildon, Spennymoor, Stanley, Witton-le-Wear, West Auckland, Waterhouses and Willington.
 ** The above new gradings are in accordance with recommendations approved by the Grading Commission on behalf of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.
 ††† Including Anfield Plain, Blackhall Mill, Blackhill, Burnhope, Burnopfield, Consett, Craghead, Dipton, Ebchester, Esh, Hamsterley Colliery, Knitsley, Lancheater, Langley Park, Leadgate, Medomsley, Shotley Bridge, South Moor, Stanley, Tanfield and Tantobie.
 ††† The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to this arrangement.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain*	1st pay day after 18 June.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 2½d.; Class I districts, 1s. 2d.; Class II, 1s. 1d.; Class III, 1s.; Class IV, 11d.; Class V, 10d.*
Electrical Installation.	Certain districts in England and Wales.†	2nd pay day in June.‡	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour in Grade A and D areas. Rates after change: Grade A, 1s. 10½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.‡
	London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.	2nd pay day in June.‡	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area ...	2nd pay day in June.‡	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber joiners, armature winders, and assistant mates to these classes.	Decrease† of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change skilled men, 1s. 10d.; assistants, 1s. 5½d.
Tramways Undertakings.	Birmingham ...	19 June	Permanent way labourers ...	Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week (56s. 9½d. to 54s. 10d.).
Port, Harbour, and River Authorities.	Mersey ...	21 June	Navvies and labourers on new works employed by Docks and Harbour Board.	Decrease† of 1s. 10d. per week (53s. 2d. to 51s. 4d.).

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING JUNE, 1929.

Industry.	Locality.	Date	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc.	Grimsby and Immingham.	30 May	Coal trimmers and tippers ...	An additional shift (11 p.m. to 6 a.m.) to be worked as and when required on weekdays (Mondays to Fridays inclusive), such work to be paid for at 1s. 6d. per hour (or part of an hour) in addition to usual tariff rates, subject to a minimum payment for the shift of 12s. per man employed.

* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It is understood that the rates of wages agreed by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country. The classes in which districts are placed are determined by economic or geographic conditions. The Board have agreed that Class I rates should apply to the following towns—Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Manchester, Oldham, Liverpool, West Bromwich, Coventry, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Bolton, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness, Stockport, Birmingham, Smethwick, West Ham, Willesden, Wimbledon, Cardiff, Swansea, Newport (Mon.), Merthyr Tydfil and Bristol.

† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
 ‡ The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The reduction was equivalent to one of 1 per cent. on rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 28 per cent. below such rates, except in Grade A area, where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. No actual change in the hourly rate resulted from the reduction in the case of Grade B and C areas, where the rates remain at 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 6d. per hour respectively. Grade A comprises the London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford. A list of the districts comprised in the other Grades was given on page 106 of the March GAZETTE.
 § In respect of the preceding pay period.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during June, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 43. Six deaths* were reported during the month, three due to lead poisoning, two due to epitheliomatous ulceration, and one due to toxic jaundice. In addition, two cases of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during June, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. One case of anthrax among dock labourers was also reported.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
Among Operatives engaged in—	ANILINE POISONING ... 4	Wool ... 3	Pitch ... 5	Manufacture of Bichromates ... 2
Smelting of Metals ... 2	TOXIC JAUNDICE ... 1	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1	Tar ... 5	Dyeing and Finishing ... 1
Plumbing and Soldering ... 2	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ... 5	—	Paraffin ... 4	Chrome Tanning ... 1
Shipbreaking ... 2	TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 4	—	Oil ... 4	Other Industries ... 1
Printing ... 1	—	—	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... 9	—
Tinning of Metals ... 1	—	—	—	—
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 1	—	—	—	—
White and Red Lead Works ... 1	—	—	—	—
Pottery† ... 1	—	—	—	—
Vitreous Enamelling ... 1	—	—	—	—
Electric Accumulator Works ... 1	—	—	—	—
Paint and Colour Works... 1	—	—	—	—
Indiarubber Works ... 1	—	—	—	—
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding ... 1	—	—	—	—
Paint used in Other Industries ... 1	—	—	—	—
Other Industries ... 1	—	—	—	—
Painting of Buildings ... 7	—	—	—	—
TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 21	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... 4	—	—	—

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.
 † The person affected in the pottery industry was a female.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during June, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 168, as compared with 213 in the previous month and with 185 in June, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1929, numbered 38, as compared with 35 in the previous month and with 31 in June, 1928.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakemen and Goods Guards ... 3	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... 2
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ... 3	Other Metal Trades ... 1
Firemen ... 1	Shipbuilding ... 5
Guards (Passenger) ... 1	Wood ... 4
Permanent Way Men ... 5	Gas ... 3
Porters ... 3	Electric Generating Stations ... 9
Shunters ... 3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 4
Mechanics ... 3	Chemicals, etc. ... 4
Labourers ... 4	Food and Drink ... 2
Miscellaneous ... 1	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 2
Contractors' Servants ... 1	Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 2
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 20	Rubber Trades ... 2
—	Other Non-Textile Industries ... 2
—	—
MINES.	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Underground ... 60	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 6
Surface ... 5	Buildings ... 14
TOTAL, MINES ... 65	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... 3
—	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 78
—	—
—	SEAMEN.
—	Cotton ... 2
—	Use or Working of Tramway ... 1
—	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ... 1
—	Other Textiles ... 1
—	Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ... 1
—	Metal Extracting and Refining ... 6
—	Trading Vessels, Sailing ... 4
—	" " Steam ... 31
—	Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... 5
—	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ... 3
—	" " Steam ... 3
—	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 38
—	—
—	Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... 4
—	TOTAL (including Seamen) ... 206

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 140 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the second quarter of 1929. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1928.

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 140 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions to Existing Buildings.	TOTAL.
(a) SECOND QUARTER OF 1929.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (917,000)	£ 314,400	£ 15,400	£ 59,400	£ 38,800	£ 120,500	£ 548,500
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,515,600	625,700	243,300	625,900	289,700	3,300,200
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,188,400	170,200	632,500	350,100	216,500	2,557,700
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	2,477,900	441,600	232,300	309,000	413,200	3,874,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	488,800	93,000	45,000	28,300	93,400	748,500
Outer London* (1,762,000)	3,080,900	312,100	186,100	202,100	255,500	4,036,700
South-Eastern Counties (949,000)	853,500	8,100	92,200	66,800	243,700	1,264,300
South-Western Counties (433,000)	248,500	7,400	35,400	48,600	56,900	396,800
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	219,500	16,200	25,500	11,500	67,200	339,900
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	767,600	166,900	133,100	619,400	414,800	2,101,800
Total (15,937,000)	11,155,100	1,856,600	1,684,800	2,300,500	2,171,400	19,168,400
(b) SECOND QUARTER OF 1928.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (917,000)	£ 341,100	£ 39,600	£ 144,000	£ 62,400	£ 76,800	£ 663,900
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,126,200	94,100	207,000	288,100	272,700	1,988,100
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,386,000	128,600	305,200	163,200	270,200	2,253,200
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,710,200	355,000	124,800	311,700	569,200	3,070,900
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	430,600	27,400	59,000	34,700	82,900	634,600
Outer London* (1,762,000)	1,749,600	103,400	294,600	190,700	306,300	2,644,600
South-Eastern Counties (949,000)	888,300	33,800	41,100	22,700	180,700	1,166,600
South-Western Counties (433,000)	246,500	3,000	47,400	26,500	51,800	375,200
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	221,900	20,800	37,900	50,000	42,600	373,200
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	521,700	383,400	99,800	316,500	379,900	1,701,300
Total (15,937,000)	8,622,100	1,189,100	1,360,800	1,466,500	2,233,100	14,871,600

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. Approvals subsequently cancelled have been excluded.

Destination.	Applications Approved in June, 1929.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in June, 1929.	Total Departures.	
		1922	Jan.-June, 1929.		1922	Jan.-June, 1929.
Australia ...	856	160,232	5,770	537	158,426	5,968
Canada ...	2,340	98,781	18,586	3,215	97,124	12,609
New Zealand ...	117	42,339	730	132	41,037	830
Africa and other parts of Empire	6	1,013	45	3	798	29
Total ...	3,319	302,365	25,131	3,887	297,385	19,436

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

* Particulars are not available for the London County Council Area.

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 June, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 628,175, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 8.6 per cent. less than in June, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 353, 358, and 384 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in June, 1929, was 513,507, a decrease of 1.6 per cent. as compared with May, 1929, and of 8.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 114,668, an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with May, 1929, but a decrease of 8.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in June numbered 122,675, or 2.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, twenty-two showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in June, as compared with the previous month, while six areas showed small increases; in three areas there was no change. Compared with June, 1928, twenty-four areas showed decreases, including Paisley and Greenock (147 per 10,000), East London (145 per 10,000), Stockton-on-Tees (99 per 10,000), Glasgow (82 per 10,000), and West Ham (70 per 10,000); while seven areas showed small increases, the greatest being Barnsley (58 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Areas.	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in June, 1929.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.‡	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolises.						
West District ...	8,516	5,438	13,954	172	- 4	- 11
North District ...	9,950	13,131	23,081	234	- 3	- 10
Central District ...	2,112	2,516	4,628	376	- 5	+ 31
East District ...	9,282	39,155	48,437	781	- 13	- 145
South District ...	18,343	46,890	65,233	539	- 9	- 53
TOTAL, Metropolises ...	48,432§	107,130	155,562§	348	- 8	- 48
West Ham ...	4,160	14,629	18,789	252	- 3	- 70
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,650	23,229	25,879	517	- 16	- 29
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,314	8,863	10,177	370	- 17	- 99
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	3,904	6,868	10,772	137	- 3	- 6
Wigan District ...	1,772	14,353	16,125	357	- 1	- 2
Manchester District	9,239	24,474	33,713	322	- 3	- 38
Liverpool District	9,371	58,919	68,290	533	- 4	+ 6
Bradford District ...	1,724	5,701	7,425	200	...	+ 2
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,390	2,875	4,265	113	- 2	- 4
Leeds ...	2,717	11,832	14,549	305	- 2	+ 23
Barnsley District ...	968	12,794	13,762	408	+ 7	+ 58
Sheffield ...	2,320	21,299	23,619	466	...	- 15
Hull District ...	1,745	14,584	16,329	501	- 31	- 6
North Staffordshire	2,371	8,603	10,974	259	- 1	- 5
Nottingham District	2,171	10,593	12,764	268	- 6	- 39
Leicester ...	1,157	3,925	5,082	207	- 3	- 11
Wolverhampton District ...	3,419	13,364	16,783	219	- 5	- 14
Birmingham ...	7,288	13,580	20,868	217	- 4	- 35
Bristol District ...	2,502	8,475	10,977	260	+ 1	- 58
Cardiff and Swansea	2,555	14,248	16,803	348	- 6	- 40
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	60,577	278,579	339,156	322	- 5	- 17
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...	113,169	400,338	513,507	326	- 6	- 29
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,594	67,844	73,438	774	+ 2	- 82
Paisley and Greenock District ...	741	7,866	8,607	447	+ 10	- 147
Edinburgh ...	1,549	17,142	18,691	436	- 6	+ 2
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	847	4,145	4,992	229	+ 7	- 1
Aberdeen ...	473	3,065	3,538	222	- 4	- 23
Coatbridge & Airdrie	302	5,100	5,402	526	+ 4	+ 1
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,506	105,162	114,668	559	+ 1	- 55
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in June, 1929...	122,675	505,500	628,175	353	- 5	- 31

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

† 29th June in England and Wales and 15th June in Scotland.

‡ The rates per 10,000 of population for June, 1929, and May, 1929, are calculated on the basis of the estimated populations of the various districts in the middle of 1928; the rates for June, 1928, are based on the estimated populations in the middle of 1927.

§ Includes 229 not included in district figures.

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 period 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, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 49	1929. July 1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia...	816	776	862	843	806	May
Denmark ...	110	59	53	53	50	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	58	47	44	45	Feb.
Finland ...	1,007	967	965	1,016	965	May
France (Paris)† ...	321	474	457	447	524	June
France (other towns)† ...	351‡	510‡	453‡	436‡	483	May
Germany ...	54	45	57	54	54	June
Italy ...	...	...	440	416	463	May
Norway ...	160	98	75	73	56	June
Spain (Madrid)† ...	90	86	84	73	84	Apr.
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	82	63	64	65	75	Apr.
Sweden† ...	69	56	51	57	49	June
Switzerland ...	69	59	57	57	54	May
United States ...	56	54	50	50	50	May
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.						
Australia ...	56	59	52	52	60	May
Canada ...	42§	51§	49	47	49	June
India (Bombay): Native families ...	52	55	54	43	44	June
Irish Free State ...	88	74	66	66	64	Apr.
New Zealand ...	51	49	44	46	48	May
South Africa ...	20	16	19	16	19	May

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, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Per cent.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 73	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 61	1929. July 1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	767	June
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	640	618	647	646	626	May
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	74	74	Apr.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,087	May
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	301¶	439¶	407¶	419¶	456	2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	53	June
Greece (Athens) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	48	49	Feb.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	79§	71§	67§	70§	69	Mar.
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	498	549	448	426	442	May
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	409	Apr.
Luxemburg ...	A,C,D	419	586	684	713	752	Mar.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	159	120	103	93	79	June
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	15	23	23	June
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	71	Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D,E	68	62	60	61	60	May
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	74§	75§	73§	70§	71	Dec.'28
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	44¶	47¶	45¶	46¶	46	4th Qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55§	57§	55	55	56	June
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	47	June
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	73	Apr.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	61	Apr.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	32	May

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

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