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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during

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 byproduct 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 10.7at 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 $2 \cdot 4$, as compared with $2 \cdot 3$. 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 ½d. 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.

PROFIT-SHARING AND LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1928.

INQUIRIES have recently been made by the Department as to the operation, in 1928, of schemes of profit-sharing and labour copartnership known to have been in existence in that year, and statistics compiled from the information obtained are given below, together with comparative figures for earlier years. These statistics are in continuation of those contained in the Report on Profit-sharing and Labour Co-partnership in the United Kingdom issued in 1920 (Cmd. 544) and in annual articles subsequently published in this GAZETTE. The figures relate only to definite schemes under which employees participate in profits on some pre-arranged basis; schemes consisting in the giving of bonuses or gratuities at the discretion of the employer, without any specified basis, and schemes providing for bonuses which depend only on output, sales, etc., and not on profits, are excluded from these statistics.

ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

The total number of undertakings of all kinds known to have been The total number of undertakings of all kinds known to have been practising profit-sharing at the end of 1928, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 471. Of these, eight firms had each two separate schemes in operation, and the total number of schemes was therefore 479. About 515,000 workpeople were employed in the businesses concerned, of whom about 251,000 participated, or were entitled to participate, in the benefits of the schemes.

The following Table gives comparative figures for the years 1923–28 as to the numbers of schemes in operation, the numbers of employees covered, and also, so far as the information is available, as to the bonuses paid under these schemes:—

	Number	Approxi- wl		Bonuses p	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.*				
Year. of of	of schemes.	number of employees entitled to participate.	Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.				
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	433 443 454 464 478 471	440 450 461 471 486 479	192,000 208,000 217,000 226,000 235,000 251,000	348 354 368 375 376 402	£ s. d. 6 16 4 7 13 2 9 0 5 8 16 4 8 11 5 8 17 5	Per cent. 4.8 4.8 5.1 4.4 4-0 4.4			

There was thus a small reduction during 1928 in the number of schemes in operation, but an appreciable increase in the number of

The figures in the above Table include schemes in co-operative societies as well as schemes in ordinary businesses. Detailed particulars for each of these two groups are given below.

I.—SCHEMES IN BUSINESSES $OTHER\ THAN$ CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

According to the returns received, 297 firms were practising profitsharing or co-partnership at the end of 1928; eight of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes operated by these firms was 305. Two other schemes were suspended, but not definitely terminated, at the end of 1928.

In addition, there were 16 schemes as to which the Department was unable to obtain particulars in respect of the year 1928. Eleven of these schemes are believed to be still in operation, and they have been included in the immediately following, and in the succeeding, Tables, among the schemes still in operation at the end of 1928. As to the remaining five schemes the Department has no information; these have been included with the suspended schemes in the last column but one of the following Table, which shows, for various groups of industries, the total number of schemes known to have been put into operation, the number discontinued by the end of 1928, and the number remaining in operation at that date:—

dato:				
Industry or Business.	Total Number of Schemes known to have been started.	Number of Schemes discontinued by end of 1928.	Schemes suspended, and Schemes for which no information has been received.	Number of Schemes still in operation at end of 1928.
Agriculture Glass, chemical, soap,	31	25		6
oil, paint, etc Metal, engineering, and	32	16	1	15
shipbuilding	87	40	1	46
Textile Food and drink (manu-	42	12	1	29
Paper, printing, book-	61	28		33
binding, publishing, etc. Gas, water and electricity	66	37		29
supply† Insurance, banking and other financial busi-	70	12		58
nesses Merchants, warehousemen	10			10
and retail traders	103	57	3	43
Other businesses	110	62	1	47
Total	612	289	7	316

^{*} Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.
† The firms in this group are almost entirely gas companies.

For those firms whose schemes still remained in operation at the end of 1928, particulars are given in the following Table as to the numbers of persons employed and the numbers of such persons participating in the scheme.

July, 1929.

	Schemes in operation at end of 1928						
Industry or Business.	Number of Firms.	Number of Schemes.	Total Number of workpeople employed by these Firms.	Approx. Number of employees entitled to participate			
Agriculture Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint.	6	6	700	300			
etc Metal, engineering and ship-	15	15	86,400	33,100			
building	43	46	78,700	21,800			
Textile	29	29	46,200	21,000			
Food and drink (manufacture) Paper, printing, bookbinding,	31	33	46,200	28,400			
publishing, etc Gas, water and electricity	28	29	15,100	7,800			
supply* Insurance, banking, and other	58	58	50,800	43,300			
financial businesses Merchants, warehousemen and	10	10	40,500	34,500			
retail traders	42	43	41,900	11,400			
Other businesses	46	47	78,100	20,700			
Total	308	316	484,600	222,300			

From the figures given it will be seen that profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and in all industries taken together nearly one-half of the schemes started have come to an end. The most conspicuous exception is the gas industry, in which a large proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes; comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and a number have been in operation for twenty years or longer.

number have been in operation for twenty years or longer.

The number of workpeople employed by the 308 firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1928 was approximately 485,000, of whom about 222,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. In the previous year the number participating, or entitled to participate, in the schemes then in force was approximately 209,000, out of a total of about 422,000 persons employed. The large proportion of employees of the firms concerned who did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years; but to a much greater extent it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation siderable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only to the extent that they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking

Types of Scheme.

In view of the variety of different profit-sharing or co-partnership arrangements which are included in the statistics, particulars are given, in the following Table, of the numbers of schemes of various types in operation, and of schemes discontinued, respectively; together with the numbers of workpeople covered by each type of

	Scheme	Number of		
Type of Scheme.†	Number of Schemes.	Total Number of Workpeople employed in 1928.	Approx. Number of Employees entitled to participate in 1928.	Schemes discon- tinued by end of 1928.
"Share issue" schemes, i.e., schemes consisting in the issue to employees of share capital, either free, or on specially favourable terms				
as to price or dividend "Deposit" schemes, i.e., schemes under which in- terest, varying with the profits, is allowed on de-	62	184,000	36,600	21
profits, is anowed on de- posits made by employees Other schemes, analysed by methods of paying bonus: (a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a sayings	28	94,100	12,000	6
or deposit account (b) Bonus retained in a	125	108,200	92,500	189
provident, superannua- tion, or other similar fund (e) Bonus paid in shares or invested in capital of	13	8,300	8,200	10
the undertaking (d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of	36	46,200	34,400	16
above systems; and method of payment unknown	52	43,800	38,600	47
Total	316	484,600	222,300	289

Some particulars of the duration of those schemes of the above types which were still in operation in 1928 are shown below:—

	Number	Number of such Schemes which were started—					
Type of Scheme.	opera- tion at end of 1928.	Before 1901.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1918.	1919 and 1920.	1921 to 1928,	
Share issue "Schemes Deposit" Schemes Other Schemes :—	62 28	1 3	8 4	10 5	23 8	20 8	
(a) Bonus paid in cash, or credited to a savings or deposit account (b) Bonus retained in a	125	- 13	11	28	34	39	
provident, superannuation, or other similar fund (c) Bonus paid in shares	13	2	Biging Total	1	5	5	
or invested in capital of the undertaking* (d) Bonus paid in other ways; combinations of	36		7	6	8	15	
above systems; and method of payment unknown	52	7	9	8	8	20	
Total	316	26	39	58	86	107	

Reference was made in a previous paragraph to the fact that in many schemes profit-sharing is only available to those employees who are prepared to purchase shares in the undertaking or to deposit savings with the firm. In the case of the share-purchase schemes the employee is usually offered shares on terms more favourable than those open to the ordinary investor. The mere holding of shares by an employee is not in itself regarded, for the purpose of the Department's statistics, as an example of profit-sharing; but where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor the scheme is included in the statistics as being an but where specially favourable terms are accorded to the employee-investor the scheme is included in the statistics as being an example of profit-sharing, although of a rather special and limited kind. Similarly those schemes which give to employees who deposit money with the firm a guaranteed minimum rate of interest together with a further dividend varying with profits are treated as examples of profit-sharing, although not of the normal type. These two special types of arrangement account for 90 of the existing schemes and for 27 of the defunct schemes included in the Table.

The most prevalent type of scheme is the simple arrangement under which a cash bonus is paid to employees, the amount of the bonus representing a specified proportion of the net profits, or of the profit remaining after a fixed minimum rate of interest or dividend has

remaining after a fixed minimum rate of interest or dividend has been paid on capital; in some cases the bonus is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend on the capital. Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed in a deposit or savings account from which the employee may freely withdraw) represent about 40 per cent. of the existing and about 65 per cent. of the discontinued schemes. In contrast with these schemes are those under which the whole, or part, of the employee's bonus is not obtainable in cash form; bonuses retained in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, etc., fund, or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the

in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, etc., fund, or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking.

In the gas companies' schemes the bonus usually takes the form of a percentage on wages varying inversely with the price charged for gas, which itself usually regulates the rate of dividend payable on capital; but in a number of the more recent gas companies' schemes the bonus varies directly with the rate of dividend on capital, or is a fixed percentage of the amount paid in such dividends.

Co-partnership Schemes.

Co-partnership Schemes.

Schemes which encourage employees to acquire shares or other capital in the undertakings with which they are connected, and in this and in other ways to obtain some share in the control of the business, are frequently referred to under the description "co-partnership." It is therefore interesting to notice that among the 316 schemes in operation included in the statistics, there are 132 which provide for some form of shareholding by employees; while of the 289 defunct schemes, 49 provided such arrangements.

One form of shareholding has already been mentioned: that in which shares are issued to employees on specially advantageous terms. This type of arrangement has become prominent in recent years. 83 such schemes are known to have been introduced, of which 62 are still in force. 44 of these having been started since the end of the war. Although the firms with these schemes in operation employ about 184,000 workers, only about 37,000 participate. The smallness of the proportion is not, in this case, mainly due to the conditions attached to participation, but to the fact that participation is voluntary, and that only a minority of the employees have been able, or have wished, to take advantage of the facilities offered.

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is wholly retained for investment in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employees have acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 52 are known to

but is wholly retained for investment in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employees have acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 52 are known to have been started; 36 of these are still in operation, and 23 of them date from after the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 25 out of the 36 schemes of this type; and practically all of the pre-war schemes of this type are those in gas companies.

In addition to the above schemes, which may be regarded as wholly co-partnership in character, a further 46 schemes are included

* See note ‡ to previous Table.

in the Department's statistics in which some definite part (usually one-half) of the bonus is capitalised, the other part being paid in cash, or retained in a provident fund, &c. Of these 46 schemes, 12 have been terminated and 34 are still in operation; 24 of these 34 schemes are in operation in gas companies.

In the case of 245 schemes in operation in 1928 particulars are available as to the bonuses paid or credited to employees in that year. These particulars are summarised, for various industry groups, in the Table given below. Certain firms were unable to supply particulars of bonuses paid or credited, owing, in some cases, to the nature of the scheme itself. There is one important type of scheme, in particular, in regard to which it is usually impracticable to state with precision the amount of the beauty. to state with precision the amount of the bonus. Where shares are allotted to employees on specially favourable terms, the bonus may be regarded as that part of the dividends on the shares which represents the advantage given to employees over other shareholders; and this advantage is usually insusceptible of exact calculation:

Note.—The figures include "Deposit" schemes, on the assumption that the bonus in these schemes is the supplementary interest, over and above the fixed minimum rate, paid on deposits; but the figures in italics show the effect of excluding these schemes.

Industry or Business.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head in 1928.**	Average percentage addition to earnings in 1928.*
Agriculture { Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc {	5 3 13 12	300 100 23,900 23,800	£ s. d. 6 0 15 8 6 18 9 6 18 9	Per cent. 0.5 1.2 4.6 4.6
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	32 25 25 21	19,800 16,400 14,000	2 11 7 2 13 8 4 11 1	1·9 2·2 4·4
Food and drink (manu-) facture) Paper, printing, book-	21 27 23 22	12,600 27,800 26,700 5,600	4 18 9 5 4 4 5 6 10 9 10 1	3.9 3.9 6.8
binding, publishing, etc Gas, water, and electricity	21	5,400	9 15 6	6.8
supply Insurance, banking and other financial businesses	53	42,700	8 6 1	4.5
Merchants, warehouse- men and retail traders Other businesses {	31 30 26	7,100 18,100 13,800	14 2 8 6 2 8 6 9 4	7·3 4·1 5·0
Total {	245 222	185,800 175,100	9 8 0 9 15 6	4·3 4·5
Total (1927) {	222 198	167,500 157,100	9 3 1 9 13 11	4.0

The results of the same schemes, classified according to the rates

Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1928.
Nil { Under 2 per cent { 2 and under 4 per cent. } 4 ,, ,, f ,, { 6 ,, 8 ,, 10 ,, } 10 ,, 12 ,, 12 ,, 12 ,, 12 ,, 12 ,, 12 ,, 16 ,, 20 per cent. or over Percentage not stated {	49 39 14 12 39 36 46 45 31 7 11 15 4 8 21	93,500 39,500 7,900 3,200 62,600 59,800 42,800 42,400 10,300 8,900 10,300 1,800 41,500 23,300	34,200 28,900 4,400 3,000 49,300 47,800 39,200 38,800 15,400 1,500 9,900 6,800 200 1,400 23,500 21,400	£ Nil Nil 4,700 4,200 237,500 230,300 364,400 361,900 176,700 23,800 154,900 116,100 5,800 73,000 589,100 565,300
Total {	245	290,000	185,800	1,746,000
	222	209,900	175,100	1,712,000
Total (1927) {	222	268,500	167,500	1,532,800
	198	194,000	157,100	1,523,500

The average amount of bonus paid in 1928 was a little above the level of the previous year. In 1927, in about one-quarter of the total number of schemes for which returns were received, no bonus was available owing to insufficient profits having been made; but in 1928, the proportion fell to one-fifth. In each of the past seven years a considerable proportion—ranging from one-fifth to one-third—of all the schemes covered have failed to yield a bonus.

In 1928, as in 1927, the highest amount of bonus was paid in the small group of insurance, banking, etc., businesses, the bonuses in this group averaging £26 per head in both years. In the case of one very large firm in this group, which pays especially high bonuses, no particulars are available as to the percentage addition to earnings which the bonuses represent, and it is accordingly

^{*} The firms in this group are almost entirely gas companies.
† Where a scheme was modified, after its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.
‡ In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a given period or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital.

^{*} Schemes under which no bonus was earned are included for the purpose of calculating the average amount of bonus per head and the percentage addition to earnings; but in calculating the latter figure it has been necessary to omit certain cases in which a bonus was earned but the percentage could not be stated.

impossible to give an average percentage which would be representative of the group as a whole. A number of firms in other industries, also, were able to give the amount of bonus, but not the percentage rate of bonus; and for this reason the average percentages shown in the Table above are not strictly comparable with the figures representing the average amounts of bonus per head. It is known, however, that if it were possible to include particulars for these schemes also, the average percentage rate of bonus would be higher in each of the post three reasons. in each of the past three years.

The results for the various other industry groups in 1928 reveal features similar in general to those for the previous year. As was the case in 1927, a high rate of bonus was paid by firms engaged in merchanting and dealing, and the next highest rate by undertakings engaged in paper manufacture, printing, bookbinding, etc.; while for the few agricultural schemes the bonuses paid were almost negligible, as they were in the two previous years. The most noteworthy changes as between 1927 and 1928 were in the group of firms engaged in the textile industry, in which bonuses averaged £4 11s, 1d. in 1928, as compared with £2 7s. 11d. in 1927, and in the group of firms engaged in merchanting and dealing, in which bonuses averaged £14 2s. 8d. in 1928, as compared with £17 13s. 7d. in 1927.

New Schemes in 1928.

Twelve new schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1928. These schemes are briefly sum-

Industry or business.	Approxi- mate total number of employees.	Type of scheme.
Chemical manufacture.	52,400	Ordinary £1 shares are offered to employees on a graduated price scale at substantially less than market price. Under this scheme the greatest benefit is given to the lowest paid employees.
Colliery	10,700	Ordinary shares issued to employees on advantageous terms.
Engineering and iron founding.	10,000	Deposits received from employees carrying interest at a minimum rate of 5 per cent. (free of tax), together with a supplementary rate varying with the dividend on ordinary shares.
Cement manufacture	8,000	Employees (with certain exceptions) are treated as if they held five £1 ordinary shares for each year of service up to ten years, and receive bonuses equivalent to the dividends on such shares.
Insurance	3,250	A definite proportion of the total divisible profits of the industrial department is distributed amongst the outdoor staff.
Drapery and furnishing.	500	The bonus consists of the dividends on a block of the firm's shares held in trust for the benefit of employees.
Engineering	450	One "employee's" share given free for each year of service, with the option of taking up other such shares at par, with a limit equal to one year's salary.
Cardboard box, paper bag, etc., manufacture.	290	A fixed proportion of the net profits, after 8 per cent. has been paid on capital and provision made for other allocations, is distributed amongst the employees.
Gas manufacture	115	A definite percentage on salary or wages is credited to employees, part being used for investment in the Company's stock, and part placed to a withdrawable account at interest.
Gas manufacture	80	One-fifth of surplus profits, after charges for loan interest, dividends on certain stocks, and depreciation have been met, is distributed amongst the employees; three-quarters of the bonus is retained for investment in the Company's stock, and one-quarter carried to a cash account.
Clothing	75	A definite share of any profits in excess of a fixed limit is distributed amongst the employees (with certain exceptions) in proportion to wages.
Waterworks	50	Half the surplus profits on the average of the previous three years, after making provision for depreciation, contingencies, and dividends on capital at maximum rates, is paid to the trustees of the fund, to be applied: (i) in payment of expenses of scheme; (ii) compassionate allowances; (iii) reserve fund; (iv) division amongst employees in proportion to salary or wages and length of service, not less than one-half of such division to be held one behalf of such employees for investment in the Company's shares.

It is of interest to note that one-half of the new schemes described above provide for some form of capital holding by employees; and these schemes, again, are equally divided between the two principal types of capital-holding schemes. In three cases the capital is subscribed for by the employees, the favourable terms of issue constituting the profit-sharing element in the scheme; while in three cases there is an ordinary bonus depending on profits, part of this bonus being retained for investment in the firm's capital.

Schemes terminated in 1928.

Ten schemes were reported to the Department as having been definitely terminated during 1928; particulars of these schemes are

Date of starting.			Reasons for termination,			
1925	Manufacture of chemicals and allied materials.	11,000	Absorbed in a merger company which has another scheme o			
1923	Chemical manufac- ture.	6,800	co-partnership in force.			
1926	Cycle and motor- cycle manufacture.	3,500	Lack of financial success.			
1919	Electrical engineers and contractors.	1,000	Discontinued in favour of superannuation scheme.			
1919	Manufacture of var- nish, enamels, etc.	280	Amalgamation with anothe undertaking not practisin profit-sharing.			
1926	Mill furnishers, iron- mongers, etc.	120	Discontinued in favour of system of indeterminat bonuses fixed by director each year.			
1919	Brewers	60	Amalgamation with anothe undertaking, followed be closing of brewery.			
1927	General drapers and furnishers.	55	Liquidation of company.			
1910	Coal merchants	30	Amalgamation with anothe undertaking not practisin profit-sharing.			
1918	Newspaper proprietor and printer.	10	Conversion of business intlimited company.			

The following Table analyses, by cause of termination, and by duration, all the schemes known to the Department to have been

	Numbers of Schemes which lasted							
Cause of Discontinuance (as reported by the firms concerned).	Under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 10 years.	10 and under 15 years.	15 and under 20 years.	20 years or over. Period not known.		Total Schemes Discon- tinued by end of 1928.
Apathy of employees, and dis- satisfaction of employers with	E 10	175375			100			
results	8	25	22	9 3	6	4	3	77
Dissatisfaction of employees	2	4	3	3	2	2		16
Diminution of profits, and losses or want of success	5	20	8	7	4	4	1	49
Enterprise abandoned; death of employer; liquidation or dis-				Heis.	10. 10			
solution of business, etc	9	12	4	6 7	6	5	1	43
Changes in, or transfer of, business Substitution of increased wages, or shorter hours, or other	2	8	13		5	9		44
benefits		10	11	5	1	4		31
Other causes; cause not known or indefinite	5	3	6	6	2	1	6	29
Total	31	82	67	43	26	29	11	289

It is to be observed that the reasons assigned for the discontinuance of many profit-sharing schemes do not necessarily imply that the schemes, as such, had proved of little value. For example, many schemes are known to have been discontinued solely on account of a change of ownership; while in other cases it has been found desirable to substitute other arrangements which, while favourable to the employees, do not come within the category of profit-sharing.

Comparison with previous years.

The following Table shows the total number of firms known to have been practising profit-sharing or co-partnership at the end of each of the years 1910-28, the number of schemes in operation in connection with these firms, and the approximate number of employees entitled to participate under the schemes. The Table also gives particulars, so far as these are available, of the average bonus paid in each year; but, as already explained, it is not possible in the case of a number of schemes to obtain statistics of bonuses paid, and the figures given, therefore, relate only to certain schemes for which this information is available.

information is available.

Schemes for which particulars are available as to Bonuses paid or credited.* Number of schemes in operation.

Number of employees entitled to participate. Year. Percentage addition of Bonus to Number of Schemes. earnings Per cent 121 125 137 149 162 163 156 76 89 97 110 117 99 101 122 126 139 151 166 167 161 3 18 3 15 3 3 13 9 5 0 6 9 18 3 6 14 0 6 7 11 7 5 10 8 2 5 9 12 10 9 8 10 105 107 120 159 182 190 195 198 211 217 222 245

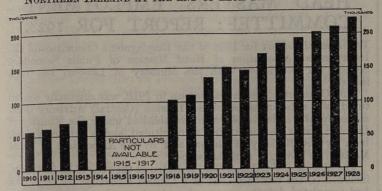
* Schemes under which no bonus was earned are included. † Cannot be given.

As judged by the numbers of schemes in operation and by the numbers of employees participating, the profit-sharing movement has made almost continuous progress during the period covered by these figures. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes during the period were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 94 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. During the succeeding years progress has been slower, but in the last two years there has been a net increase of 12 schemes

July, 1929.

and of 21,000 workpeople participating. The variations from year to year in the numbers of employees known to be working under profit-sharing arrangements are illustrated in the following diagram:-

NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE COVERED BY PROFIT-SHARING OR CO-PARTNERSHIP SCHEMES IN OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.



Expressed as a percentage addition to the wages of the recipients, the average bonus for the whole period 1910-28 represents an addition of 4.9 per cent. During this period the average for any year has never exceeded a figure of 6.7, and has never fallen

The historical aspect of the profit-sharing movement may be further illustrated by the following Table, which gives particulars of schemes started, schemes discontinued, and schemes still in operation, classified by the date of starting of the schemes :-

	Total			Schemes still in operation at end of 1928.				
Period in which started.	number of schemes discontinued (or suspended*) by end of 1928.		Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.			
Before 1881 1881-1890 1891-1990 1901-1910 1911-1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	35 80 77 84 96 62 58 15 14 19 14 12 14 20 12	31 69 66 45 38 22 12 2 1 4 1 2 2	4 11 11 39 58 40 46 13 13 15 13 10 12 19	1,700 17,400 8,500 87,600 57,900 38,800 59,100 34,000 3,700 22,300 30,800 18,000 13,700 5,200 85,900	800 14,100 7,100 51,900 26,000 22,800 16,300 13,100 2,800 21,800 11,500 3,900 8,700 2,700 18,800			
Total	612	296	316	484,600	222,300			

Of the 316 schemes in operation at the end of 1928, only 26 were started in or before the year 1900; 193 of the schemes, or over 60 per cent., date from 1919 or later. On the other hand, a large proportion of the defunct schemes were of early origin, and only 42 of the total of 289 defunct schemes had been started since the end of the war.

It will be seen that the number of new schemes started in 1928 was only twelve, the same number as in 1925, and the smallest in the ten years since the end of the war. Owing to the magnitude of some of the firms that introduced schemes in 1928, however, the new schemes of 1928 brought an addition of nearly 86,000, or 18 per cent., to the total number of employees covered by schemes at the end of 1928; and the number of employees entitled to participate was increased by nearly 19,000, or 8 per cent.

II.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

At the end of 1928, 163 co-operative societies were known to the Department to have in operation definite profit-sharing systems. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales, &c., but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics on profit-sharing, and are accordingly excluded from the figures given below.

About 29,000 workpeople are employed by the 163 societies mentioned above, and practically all of these workpeople participated, or were entitled to participate, in the schemes. Thus, in contrast with many schemes in ordinary businesses, profit-sharing when practised by co-operative societies applies in nearly all cases to virtually the whole of the workers employed.

Statistics are given in the following Table as to the numbers

of schemes known to have been in operation in each of the years

* Two suspended schemes are included; these were started in 1917 and 1921 respectively. Five schemes also are included for which the Department was unable to obtain particulars. One of these was started in 1914, two in 1919, and two in 1923.

1923 to 1928 and as to the bonuses paid under all but a few of these schemes; separate figures are shown for each type of co-operative society:-

	Number	Approx.	Bonus	es paid unde details are	er schemes for available.‡	or which
Year.	of achamaa amplayees		Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	employees entitled to	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
PROPERTY.	rel decision	A	gricultural	Societies.		
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	54 58 60 59 60 59	600 600 600 600 600 600	53 56 55 55 51 56	600 600 600 600 500 600	£ s. d. 3 0 9 2 15 10 1 19 8 2 3 3 1 17 1 2 6 11	2·8 2·4 1·8 1·8 1·5
		Indust	trial Produc	tive Societies	· es elegate	olicina ja
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	51 52 52 53 50 50	8,200 8,200 8,500 8,700 8,900 9,600	51 51 52 52 51* 50	8,200 8,200 8,500 8,700 8,900 9,600	4 17 5 5 4 10 4 18 6 5 0 11 5 3 1 5 11 5	4·3 4·9 4·6 4·5 4·6 5·1
		Retai	il Distributi	ve Societies.		
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	52 53 54 55 57 57	13,100 13,600 14,900 16,000 16,800 18,800	49 49 50 51 52 51	12,800 13,300 14,300 15,800 16,800 18,500	3 11 6 3 19 6 4 11 6 4 15 0 4 15 4 5 9 9	2·9 3·1 3·5 3·8 4·1 4·4
		T	otals—All	Societies.		
1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928	157 163 166 167 167 163	21,900 22,400 24,000 25,300 26,300 29,000	153 156 157 158 154 157	21,600 22,100 23,400 25,100 26,200 28,700	4 1 0 4 8 4 4 12 9 4 15 11 4 16 9 5 8 11	3·4 3·8 3·8 4·0 4·2 4·6

Agricultural Societies.—The agricultural societies form the smallest group, measured by the numbers of employees working under profit-sharing conditions. Thirty-nine of these 59 societies are of the type known as Requirement Societies, † whose main function is to supply their members with seeds, manures, utensils, or other requirements for the carrying on of agriculture; of the remainder, sixteen are of the type known as Produce Societies, † these being chiefly concerned with the marketing of members' produce; and four are Service Societies,† which supply their members with some service connected with agriculture, e.g., auctioning of produce, transport, etc.

The schemes in force with all of these agricultural societies provide

for a bonus to employees consisting of a fixed proportion of the net profits; and in all cases the bonus is paid in cash. As is the case with non-co-operative agricultural schemes, the rates of bonus paid in recent years have been noticeably small, amounting to less than 2 per cent. on wages in each of the years 1925 to 1928; 15 societies paid no bonus in 1928, and in 7 of these societies no bonus was paid in each of the years 1925–1928.

Industrial Productive Societies .- Of the 50 productive societies in 1928, 49 were workers' productive societies; the remaining society (employing about 2,000 workpeople) was a baking society. The schemes adopted by the majority of productive societies provide for a specified proportion of the profits to be set aside for the workers, but in a number of cases the employees receive a bornto on wages at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon at a rate which varies with the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. A large proportion of the schemes in the productive societies are of the co-partnership type; of the 50 schemes, 9 provide that the employees' bonuses are to be wholly retained for investment in the society's share capital, while 26 schemes provide for the whole bonus to be so retained until the employee has to his credit a stated amount of capital. In the case of four other societies some part of the bonus is similarly retained for investment; and in three cases, the whole or part of the bonus is used for provident, etc., purposes; thus, in the case of only 8 of these 50 societies is the bonus paid out wholly in cash. the bonus paid out wholly in cash.

The productive societies are mainly engaged in the printing, boot and shoe, and other clothing, and textile industries. The following Table shows the numbers of societies in each of these industry groups in 1928, together with particulars of the bonuses paid in that year:—

	1	21.034	Number of	Bonuses paid or credited in 1928.‡			
Industry.		umber of chemes.	employees entitled to participate.	a	mount additi		Average percentage addition to earnings.
Boot and Shoe Other clothing Printing, bookbinding, etc.		6 16 3 15 10	930 1,600 3,330 1,060 2,650	£44636	s. 0 15 0 7 18	d. 4 6 7 8 1	Per cent. 4 · 1 3 · 6 7 · 0 2 · 1 5 · 0
Total		50	9,570	5	11	5	5.1

* A bonus was paid in this year under one scheme which ceased operation before the end of the year.

† The classification into these types may, in certain cases, be somewhat arbitrary, as certain societies may exercise more than one function.

‡ Schemes in operation under which no bonus was earned are included.

Failure to earn sufficient profits to provide a bonus is a feature frequently found among these productive societies. In 1928 no bonuses were available in 21 of the societies, of which 3 were in the textile group, 5 in the boot and shoe group, and 9 in the printing and bookbinding group; indeed, in I2 of the 50 societies no bonus has been available during the whole of the six years 1923–1928. Nevertheless, owing to the fact that the schemes in these societies usually provide that employees shall receive a substantial share of profits, when realised, the average rate of bonus was in every year above the level of that paid in the other classes of society.

Retail Distributive Societies.—The societies classified under this title, although primarily engaged in retail distribution, in nearly

every case engage to some extent in production; and the profit-sharing arrangements apply almost invariably to the productive as well as to the trading sections. The type of scheme which is most common among these societies consists in paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) in the \(\mathbf{L} \) on gross sales and \(\frac{1}{2} \text{d.} \) in the \(\mathbf{L} \) on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. Where the former arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—

it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is merely a collective commission on sales and is, therefore, outside the scope of these statistics. Accordingly, in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

The co-partnership type of scheme is practically non-existent in the retail distributive societies, bonuses being almost invariably paid out in cash. These bonuses, when averaged, show a steady increase throughout the period 1923–1928; as will be seen, they are much larger in all these years than those paid by the agricultural societies, and, in 1928, were nearly on a level with those paid by the industrial productive societies.

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1928-9.

THE Unemployment Grants Committee, established in December, 1920, under the chairmanship of Viscount St. David's, have issued their eighth (interim) Report, covering the period from mid-summer, 1928, to 10th June, 1929.*

Between the inauguration of the Committee and December, 1925, schemes estimated to cost nearly £100,000,000 were approved for State assistance; but, in consequence of the Committee's circular letter of 15th December, 1925, which made the terms of grants much more severe, the numbers of schemes approved during the last two years (1926–7 and 1927–8) fell to the low level of 63 and 28, etively, valued at only £792,000 in 1926-7 and £319,000 in

Following on the publication of the Report of the Industrial Transference Board,† however, the Unemployment Grants Committee issued, on 9th November, 1928, another circular letter,‡ offering much improved terms for works undertaken in areas with light unemployment, provided that not less than 50 per cent. of men transferred from the "depressed" areas were employed on the approved works. At the same time works on non-classified roads to the provided that the same time works on the same time works on

proved works. At the same time works on non-classified roads, towards which grants were not being made by the Ministry of Transport, again became eligible for grants from the Committee.

The issue of this circular immediately led to a revival of the Committee's activities, both in regard to "transfer" schemes, for which the new terms are applicable, and in regard to "non-transfer" schemes, to which the old terms still apply. The following Table shows the position of schemes received and dealt with from the issue of the circular letter of 9th November up to 10th June, 1929.

It should be noted that the first two classes represent "loan" schemes, i.e., schemes assisted by the State's assuring a large proportion of the interest and sinking fund charges on any loans raised to meet the expenditure; the "wages" schemes are those where the assistance takes the form of a large proportion of the wages bill of the unemployed men taken on for the work, no grant being payable towards the cost of land, materials, or overhead charges.

resident and bear	Dist.	Submitte	d.	Approved.			
there of sections is	No.	Value.	Man- months.	No.	Value.	Man- months.	
"Transfer" schemes "Non-transfer" schemes "Wages" schemes	313 256 88	£ 7,069,580 3,990,752 474,047	260,233 155,221 19,416	150 139 31	£ 4,096,638 1,376,585 72,526	148,532 70,884 5,530	
Total	657	11,534,379	434,870	320	5,545,749	224,946	
"Non-transfer" schemes outstand- ing on 9th Novem- ber.	37	650,948	22,376	27§	651,944§	22,323§	
Grand Total	694	12,185,327	457,246	347	6,197,693	247,269	

These figures compare with totals of 248 schemes, valued at £2,810,000, submitted, and 91 schemes, valued at £1,111,000, approved, during the whole of the two preceding years. The number of schemes under consideration by the Committee on 12th June, 1929, was 240, of an estimated value of over £5,000,000.

The schemes submitted have, it is stated, on the whole, been of a marked degree of public utility, and have covered public weeks.

marked degree of public utility, and have covered public works of

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.
† Cmd. 3156. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net.
‡ See the November, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 393-4.
§ These figures include approvals given after 9th November to schemes received prior to that date, and to fresh additions (to schemes approved before 9th November) received after that date.

many kinds, such as dock and harbour undertakings, sewerage and sewage disposal, land drainage and reclamation, electricity and water supply, sea defence works, and roads.

conclusion, the Committee observe :- "That over 650 new schemes, of a value exceeding £11,500,000, should have been prepared by these [local] Authorities and submitted to the Committee in the last few months is an eloquent testimony to their desire to co-operate in the local relief of unemployment This is the more striking in view of the fact that these schemes of assisted works have been in progress for ever eight works it would appear the have been in progress for over eight years; it would appear that Local Authorities have by no means come to an end of their resources in this direction, and that further schemes of useful public work will be forthcoming if encouragement be afforded."

HEAD MASTERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1928.

THE Annual Report for 1928 of the Employment Committee of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters of Public Secondary Schools (in association with the Ministry of Labour) has been issued.*

issued.*

This Committee, which was set up in 1918, was originally constituted as a sub-committee of the London (Central) Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment, established under the Ministry of Labour; but it has since been reconstituted, and is now recognised, both by the Ministry of Labour and by the Association of Head Masters, as having a national scope.

The objects of the Committee, as stated at the time of its inception, included (i) the establishment of a Central Exchange for boys who had completed definite courses of post-primary instruction; (ii) the visitation of the public secondary schools by an officer of the Ministry of Labour to interview and advise boys, in conjunction with their head masters, on the choice of a suitable career; (iii) the canvassing of employers for vacancies; (iv) the provision of a central organisation to which head masters might apply for information; and (v) the provision of a common centre to which applicants already in employment could apply for further advice.

owhich head masters hight apply for information; and (v) the provision of a common centre to which applicants already in employment could apply for further advice.

The Committee now has upon its employers' register the names of some 3,000 employers, of whom approximately half may be called large firms. The number of registrations during the year 1928 was 2,432; the number of interviews 13,206; and the number of boys placed in employment 1,289. All these figures were considerably in excess of those for 1927; indeed, the figures of registrations and of interviews, and (with one slight exception) the figures of placings, have shown a steady advance each year over the preceding year.

The 1,289 placings during 1928 included 923 in clerical employments, and 366 in other than clerical employments. Of those in clerical employments, 100 were placed in banks or banking houses; 120 with insurance companies or brokers; 140 in merchants' houses (99 in the City, and 41 overseas); 61 in civil, municipal, and public utility services; 51 in oil companies; and 46 in shipping companies. Of those in non-clerical employments, by far the largest numbers were in wholesale houses; others were in retail houses, in chemical and scientific employments, in engineering, etc. and scientific employments, in engineering, etc.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1928-1929.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1929 (page 43), a statement was published giving quarterly averages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain from July, 1923, to December, 1928. In the Table below the series is continued to the second quarter of 1929, and the figures for 1928 have been repeated for purposes of reference:-

	Quarterly Averages.		Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unem- ployed.	Numbers not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	Allowa Sickner (A) Includ directly in Trade I (B) Exclu	Number in nent after ance for ss, etc.: ing Persons nvolved in bisputes; iding such sons.
l	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	A. (5)	B. (6)
l	1000		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
	AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		11,589 11,613 11,637 11,661	1,173 1,147 1,317 1,351	10,416 10,466 10,320 10,310	10,011 10,059 9,912 9,902	10,006 10,051 9,911 9,899
			11,690 11,714	1,333 1,138	10,357 10,576	9,947 10,166	9,943 10,161
	Alotted stocks	In	dex Numb	ers. Aver	age 1924 =	= 100.	OMOUNDS &
The state of the s	AprJune July-Sept. OctDec.		104·7 104·9 105·1 105·3	103·2 100·9 115·8 118·8	104·8 105·3 103·9 103·8	104·8 105·4 103·8 103·7	105·2 105·6 104·2 104·0
	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF		105·6 105·8	117·2 100·1	104·2 106·4	104·2 106·5	104·5 106·8

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL: PROPOSED INCREASE IN EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION.

THERE was introduced into Parliament on 12th July, after the necessary financial resolution had been passed, an Unemployment Insurance Bill proposing an increase of the Exchequer contribution to the Unemployment Fund to one-half of the aggregate contributions of employed persons and of their employers, the ratio recommended in the Report of the Committee on Unemployment Insurance (the Blanesburgh Committee*).

In a Memorandum† explaining the grounds of this proposal which has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour, it is explained that the effect will be to increase the annual Exchequer contribution to the revenue of the Fund by about £3,500,000. The

it is explained that the effect will be to increase the almust Exchequer contribution to the revenue of the Fund by about £3,500,000. The total annual revenue at present is about £43,000,000, of which about £31,000,000 is paid by employers and employed (including the contributions paid by the Service Departments as employers) and £12,000,000 by the Exchequer.

The revenue of the Fund at present is sufficient to cover the explicit of the property of the explicit of the sufficient to cover the explicit of the sufficient to cover the explicit of the expli

The revenue of the Fund at present is sufficient to cover the expenditure arising from an average live register of about 1,000,000. The live register on 24th June, 1929, was 1,117,800. The debt of the Fund on 29th June was £36,620,000, and its borrowing powers are limited to £40,000,000. The finance of the Fund, both in relation to meeting current expenditure and to the repayment of this large debt, needs examination. The present proposal, in the absence of some unforeseen circumstances, will be sufficient to enable the Fund to discharge its liabilities until the early part of next year, and thus give time for the examination which is being undertaken forthwith. aken forthwith

The contribution payable to the Unemployment Fund out of moneys provided by Parliament during the "extended period" is at present determined in accordance with Section 8 of the Economy is at present determined in accordance with Section 8 of the Economy (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1926, as amended by Section 2 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927. The "extended period" is defined by Section 4 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925; substantially, it is the period during which the Fund remains in debt to the Treasury. The weekly rates of contribution in the case of men are:—employer, 8d.; employed, 7d.; and Exchequer, 6d. Taking into account the contributions of other classes also (women, young persons, and juveniles), the Exchequer contribution is at present rather less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate contributions of the other parties.

present rather less than 40 per cent. of the aggregate contributions of the other parties.

It is provided by Section 4 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1925, that, after the end of the extended period, the contribution from employer and employed together shall not exceed certain reduced rates, which in the case of a man total 1s., and that the contribution out of moneys provided by Parliament shall be at a rate equal to three-sevenths of the contributions of the employed received and his complexes. erson and his employer.

It is proposed that the Exchequer contribution should be one-half

of the aggregate contributions of employed persons and of their employers both during the extended period and afterwards.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING IUNE IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 24th June, 1929, differed from the figures for 27th May, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 27th May, 1929.							
Males.	Females.	Total.					
- 3,493 - 3,854 - 631 - 2,110 - 517 - 1,660 - 878 - 1,252 - 1,005	- 967 - 111 - 2,458 24 - 1,189 - 15 - 736 - 53 - 196	- 4,460 - 3,965 - 3,089 - 2,134 - 1,706 - 1,675 - 1,614 - 1,305 - 1,201					
+ 1,220 + 687	+ 23 + 991	+ 1,243 + 1,678					
+ 1,864 + 2,261 + 4,895 + 1,132	+ 11 + 146 - 59 + 4,585	+ 1,875 + 2,407 + 4,836 + 5,717					
- 3,341	- 52	- 3,393 - 13,827					
	Numbers at 24th J wit Males. - 3,493 - 3,854 - 631 - 2,110 - 517 - 1,660 - 878 - 1,252 - 1,005 + 1,220 + 687 + 1,864 + 2,261 + 4,895 + 1,132	Numbers recorded as Ur at 24th June, 1929, as with 27th May, 19 Males. Females. - 3,493 - 967 - 3,854 - 111 - 631 - 2,458 - 2,110 - 24 - 517 - 1,189 - 1,660 - 15 - 878 - 736 - 1,252 - 53 - 1,005 - 196 + 1,220 + 23 + 687 + 991 + 1,864 + 11 + 2,261 + 146 + 4,895 - 59 + 1,132 + 4,585 - 3,341 - 52					

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. A review of this Report appeared the February, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 46-8. † Cmd. 3354. *Unemployment Insurance: Memorandum on Financial 280lution. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

First Quarter of Year 1929.

(1) ENGLAND AND WALES.

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

The total number of persons† in receipt of poor-law relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of

ciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1929, was 1,107,000, equivalent to 282 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,103,000 at the end of December, 1928; with 1,183,000 in March, 1928; and with 644,000 in March, 1914.

These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in March, 1929, was 882,000, as compared with 878,000 at the end of December, 1928, an increase of 4,000, or 0.5 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of March, 1928, was 956,000.

The following Table gives comparative figures for persons in

was 956,000.

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

Lada La Ferra Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent children of above	75,000	19
persons 2. Unemployed persons not insured, but regis-	205,000	52
tered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants 3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some	40,000	10
regular occupation, and their dependants	113,000	29
4. Totals of above three classes:— February, 1929 November, 1928 February, 1928	433,000 387,00 0 495,000	110 98 126
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relieft:—	SHE 20 20 10	opening research
February, 1929	486,000 473,000 479,000	124 121 122
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief); :— February, 1929 November, 1928 February, 1928	919,000 860,000 974,000	234 219 248

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in February, 1929 (including dependants), was 433,000. This total included 112,000 men, 100,000 women, and 221,000 children; as compared with 101,000 men, 90,000 women, and 196,000 children

(2) SCOTLAND.

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

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

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.	January, 1929.	15th February, 1929.	15th March, 1929.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured	To the same of		
under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent chil-	20,980	20,669	19,740
dren of above persons 2. (a) Unemployed persons not in-	51,577	49,895	48,407
sured but registered at Employment Exchanges (b) Wives and dependent chil-	3,505	3,693	3,870
dren of above persons 3. (a) Other unemployed persons	4,128	4,843	5,160
ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation (b) Wives and dependent chil-	1,254	1,282	1,234
dren of above persons 4. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their	1,782	1,779	1,645
dependants	102,348	105,186	105,012
Totals	185,574	187,347	185,068

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.
† Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals. The total number of persons the excluded classes was approximately 130,500.
‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES IN BERLIN.

THE first results of an inquiry conducted in October, 1928, by the German Federal Statistical Office into the actual earnings and hours of labour in the metal and engineering industries, have been published,* relating to the working conditions in Berlin. Reports for other important centres of the industry and for Germany as a whole will be issued later. In Barlin, the inquiry control 20 modern of the conditions of the industry and the condition of the conditions of the condit for other important centres of the industry and for Germany as a whole will be issued later. In Berlin, the inquiry covered 29 undertakings and 81,146 workers, or nearly one-third of all the metal workers in the area. Of this total, 76 per cent. (61,687) were employed in electrical engineering and apparatus manufacture and 12·8 per cent. (10,413) in general engineering and boilcrmaking. All other branches were represented in the remaining 11·2 per cent. (9,046); of these, 3,032 workers were engaged in the construction of vehicles, aircraft and railway rolling stock, 2,517 in the manufacture of iron, s z el and other metal goods, 1,941 in constructional ironwork and 1,556 in scientific and optical instrument manufacture. The inquiry was limited to male workers over 21 years of age, and female workers over 18 years of age. In the published results, four classes of worker are distinguished: (1) skilled workmen (including both highly skilled workmen and men of normal skill); (2) semi-skilled workmen (including men engaged on work requiring a limited degree of skill and on semi-skilled work); (3) unskilled workmen (men engaged on semi-skilled and other work of a simple nature); and (4) women (semi-skilled and unskilled).

The following Table shows for the classes of workpeople covered by the inquiry, in these industries as a whole in Berlin, the percentage each class bears to the whole number covered, the average actual houlds a simple of the average actual houlds are average actu

each class bears to the whole number covered, the average actual hourly earnings (exclusive of payment for overtime) and the average agreed hourly minimum rate.

	Ti	me-worker	s.	Piece-workers.				
Class of Worker.	Per- centage of all workers covered.	Average actual hourly earnings.	age age agreed hourly hourly		Average actual hourly earnings.	Average agreed hourly rate.		
Skilled workmen Semi-skilled work-	11.7	Rpf.† 113·6	Rpf.†	27.7	Rpf.† 124·8	Rpf.†		
men Unskilled workmen Women	4·8 12·7 5·8	89·0 81·8 58·9	85·0 80·0 57·0	10·1 5·3 21·9	105·4 95·0 65·5	97·8 92·0 65·8		

It will be seen that 35 per cent. of the workers covered were It will be seen that 35 per cent. of the workers covered were time-workers and 65 per cent. were piece-workers. The proportion varied, however, with the class of worker; thus 70.4 per cent. of the skilled workmen, 67.6 per cent. of the semi-skilled workmen and 79 per cent. of the women were piece-workers, while only 29.5 per cent. of the unskilled workmen were in that category.

The agreed minimum rates were exceeded by the earnings to the greatest extent in the case of the skilled workmen on time-work, the average increase amounting to 11.6 per cent. It should be

the average increase amounting to 11.6 per cent. It should be added that the agreed rates given in the above Table were increased by from 4.7 to 5.7 Reichspfennigs, according to class of worker, as from 22nd April, 1929.

The average weekly earnings, including payments for overtime,

Market Control of the	1	Average Weekly Earnings.				
Class of Wo	orker.	. 100		Time-workers.	Piece-workers.	
Skilled workmen				R. Marks. 56 · 80	R. Marks. 58.95	
Semi-skilled workmen Unskilled workmen				45·04 40·22	49·11 44·58	
Women				27.07	30.85	

The Federal Statistical Office has also conducted an inquiry into The Federal Statistical Office has also conducted an inquiry into the wages and hours obtaining before the war in the metal and engineering industry. Subject to a number of necessary reservations, the following Table is published, showing the purchasing power of weekly earnings (real earnings) in October, 1928, as a percentage of the purchasing power of pre-war weekly earnings, both before and after allowance is made for wage tax and social insurance contributions.

	Average real earnings in October, 1928, as compared with the average real earnings in 1913-14.							
Class of Worker.	Before making all and	llowance for	After deductions for wage tax nee contributions.					
	Timework.	Piecework.	Timework.	Piecework.				
Skilled workmen Semi-skilled workmen Unskilled workmen Women	100 102 97 105	90 92 89 100	94 96 91 99	85 86 84 94				

The above percentages will, of course, be modified as the result

After making allowance for time lost through short time, sickness etc., the average working week, including overtime, for all classes

* Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 11, 1929. † 100 Reichspfennigs = 1 Reichsmark = 11.8d. approximately.

of worker and all branches of the industry was 471 hours. A weighted average showed 47·7 per cent. working 48 hours a week, 26·7 per cent. working less than and 25·6 per cent. working more than 48 hours a week. The longest average working week (49½ hours) occurred in the constructional ironwork branch of the industry, and the shortest average (45½ hours) in the manufacture of iron, steel and other metal goods. The amount of overtime averaged ½ hour a week for all classes of piece-workers, and varied from 1 hour to 2½ hours a week according to group for time-workers. The following Table gives a percentage analysis of the workers according to the length of their actual working week.

July, 1929.

	Percentage number of workers with an actual working week of								
Class of Worker,	Less than 48 hours.		48 hours.		More than 48 hours.				
	Time-	Piece-	Time-	Piece-	Time-	Piece-			
	work.	work.	work.	work.	work.	work			
Skilled workmen	15·8	25·7	45·3	52·7	38·9	21·6			
Semi-skilled workmen	14·8	32·2	38·4	51·7	46·8	16·1			
Unskilled workmen	18·2	28·9	45·8	51·3	36·0	19·8			
Women	33·3	36·4	40·8	45·0	25·9	18·6			

The following Table sets out for seven branches of the industry in Berlin the average weekly earnings, including payment for over-time, in October, 1928.

Class of Worker.	Manufacture of Iron, Steel and other Metal Goods.	General Engineering.	Boilermaking, Stoves and other Apparatus.	Constructional Ironwork.	Vehicle and Aircraft, and Railway Rolling Stock.	Electrical Engineering.	Scientific and Optical Instrument Making.
			Rei	chsmark	s.		
Skilled time piece Semi-skilled time men piece Unskilled time men time Women time piece	55·97 59·78 45·68 49·25 38·38 49·02 25·34 29·44	57·46 58·80 45·77 50·58 39·83 44·46 26·90 29·49	58·02 57·79 44·37 48·53 39·56 44·56 21·42 30·04	61·56 55·12 48·27 46·07 45·06 43·60 	59·07 59·44 47·98 51·14 39·54 44·61 24·66 31·41	56·02 59·08 44·69 48·88 40·03 44·47 27·36 30·97	60·30 61·73 51·73 41·16 43·27 27·47 29·57

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRIES IN THE NETHERLANDS.

THE April and May issues of the Maandschrift, the journal of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, give for 1928 particulars of the wages and hours of labour in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries of the Netherlands, from which the Tables below have been extracted. The data relate to 97 undertakings employing 40,997 workers. For the purpose of regulating wages, the Metaalbond building industries of the Netherlands, from which the Lables below have been extracted. The data relate to 97 undertakings employing 40,997 workers. For the purpose of regulating wages, the Metaalbond (an association of employers in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries) has divided the various centres into four groups. Class I, includes Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Schiedam; Class II, Utrecht, Haarlem, Dordrecht, Hengelo, Flushing, etc.; Class III, Breda, Winschoten, Deventer, Kinderdijk, etc.; while Class IV comprises less important towns.

Breda, Winschoten, Deventer, Kinderdijk, etc.; while Class IV comprises less important towns.

The following Table shows, for 22,778 workers in age-group "A," the average hourly time rates at 1st January, 1929, the average minimum hourly earnings guaranteed under the National Rules of the Metaalbond of February, 1928, and the average hourly earnings during the second half of 1928, for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in three classes of towns. Age-group "A" includes skilled workers aged 30 to 65 years inclusive, semi-skilled workers aged 28 to 65 years inclusive, and unskilled workers aged 26 to 65 years inclusive. vears inclusive.

	Skilled.			Semi-skilled.			Unskilled.			
Class of Town,	Average hourly time rate at 1st Jan., 1929.	Average min. hourly earnings guaranteed by Metaalbond.	Average hourly earnings† during 2nd half of 1928.	Average hourly time rate at 1st Jan., 1929.	Average min. hourly earnings guaranteed by Metaalbond.	Average hourly earnings† during 2nd half of 1928.	Average hourly time rate at 1st Jan., 1929.	Average min. hourly earnings guaranteed by Metaalbond.	Average hourly earnings† during 2nd half of 1928.	
2002 -				Cents.*			10.5000 100.000			
III II	62 61 57	68 63 56	80 75 66	56 53 48	60 55 48	72 64 56	49 48 41	52 47 40	60 56 46	

The next Table gives, for the second half of 1928, the average hourly earnings of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workmen aged 21 years and over in these industries in eight towns, showing the class to which each town belongs and the number of workmen

		Skil	led.	Semi-s	killed.	Unsl	killed.
Name of Town.	Class of Town.	Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earn- ings.*	Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earn- ings.*	Number of Work- people.	Average Hourly Earn- ings.*
msterdam	I	2,681	Cents.†	1,438	Cents.†	820	Cents.
otterdam and Schiedam engelo earlem errecht eda	ППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППППП	5,568 1,506 737 943 351	72 72 71 66 60	3,182 1,041 445 466 309	68 64 65 57 53	2,849 412 289 403 177	57 56 55 51 44
nderdijk isch and Gend- ringen	III	282 226	65 56	186 743	57 48	90 348	51 40

In the next Table the average hourly earnings in the second half of 1928 are shown for workers of age-group "A" in certain occupations and certain centres

		Averag	ge Hou	rly Ear	nings*	in Ce	nts.T
Occupation	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht.	Hengelo.	Haarlem.	Kinderdijk.	Wisch and Gendringen (a) or Beek and Donk (b) or Zalt-Bommel (c).
Class of Town	I.	I.	II.	п.	II.	III.	IV.
Skilled Workers. Fitter Turner Boilermaker Coppersmith Patternmaker Plater (shipbuilding) Hand moulder Smith	87 92 82 88 85 85 83 76 84	77 79 78 78 80 77 76 77	70 71 70 72 73 75 73	78 79 82 80 77 89 63	74 82 76 86 76 80 68 81	70 66 65 71 70 66	58 (a) 61 (a) 58 (a) 55 (a) 56 (c) 58 (a) 52 (a)
Semi-Skilled Workers. Drilling machinist Erector (constructional iron work) Lathe hand Riveter Planing machinist Grinding machinist Machine moulder	82 75 77 83 87 78 56	68 70 71 77 75 71 62	60 66 69 67 54 59	69 70 70 62 72 66 75	67 72 63 71 76 59 65	60 67 65 66 	41 (c) 44 (b) 41 (c) 44 (b) 51 (a)
Unskilled Workers. Labourer Smith's Striker	64 68	59 60	53 51	57 62	58 64	53 46	40 (a)

Particulars of the normal weekly working hours during the second half of 1928 are given with regard to 36,929 adult workmen in 122 undertakings. It is shown that 62 per cent. worked 48 hours, 23 per cent. worked 50 hours, whilst 8.3 per cent. worked less than 48 hours and 6.7 per cent. over 50 hours a week.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

THE following developments have taken place in the wages and hours

The following developments have taken place in the wages and hours movements in Germany reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE.

Coal Mining.—In the negotiations for the conclusion of fresh general and overtime agreements for the Ruhr industry, a conciliation award was issued on 20th June providing for the renewal of the present overtime agreement under which underground workers may be required to work 8 hours a day, and also for the maintenance of the minimum wage rates hitherto in force. The only concessions to the workers' demands were in respect of holiday leave. This is to be increased by one day for senior workers, so that mining workers who have completed eight, and nine years' employment. is to be increased by one day for senior workers, so that mining workers who have completed eight and nine years' employment are entitled to 10 days' leave and, in the case of underground workers, after fifteen years' employment, to 12 days' leave. Young workers of 15 and 16 years of age are also granted an additional day's leave, while those of 14 years of age, who previously were not entitled to leave, are now to be granted 4 days. The title to leave is acquired after 3 months' employment, instead of 6 months as hitherto.

The award, which was accepted by the employers but rejected by the workers on the ground that it effected no improvement in hours or wages, was declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour on 28th June last and is to be operative until 30th November, 1930.

November, 1930.

The wage award providing for a 4 per cent. increase in the wages of the workers in the Upper Silesian coal-mining industry was rejected by the employers, but was declared binding at the request of the workers on 28th June last.

Textile Industry.—In view of the continued stoppage of work in the Silesian textile industry, the Conciliation Officer for the area intervened, and summoned the parties to conciliation proceedings. As a result an award was issued providing as follows:—(i) the standard wage (Ecklohn) for the Reichenbach, Gorlitz, Lauban and Breslau areas to be increased to 58 pfennirs an hour immediately, and to areas to be increased to 58 pfennigs an hour immediately, and to 60 pfennigs an hour from 1st April, 1930; (ii) the standard wage for the Grünberg, Landeshut and Neustadt areas to be increased to 59 pfennings an hour immediately and to 61 pfennings an hour from 1st April, 1930; (iii) all tariff wage rates, including piece

* Including payments for piecework, contract work, bonuses, etc., and also

† The exchange value of the Dutch gulden (= 100 cents.) is nearly 1s. 8d.

rates, to be correspondingly adjusted in accordance with the scale already laid down; (iv) the agreement constituted by the award to be operative until 31st October, 1930, and, unless terminated at that date by two months' notice, to be extended for a further six months; (v) the lock-out to be cancelled and work resumed forthwith. The award was rejected by the employers, but accepted unanimously by all the three trade unions affected. Upon the request of the workers for the award to be declared binding, negotiations were instituted at the Federal Ministry of Labour, after the breakdown of which, the Minister of Labour declined to accede to the request of the workers on the ground that the award presented difficulties of interpretation in so far as the question of piece-work rates was concerned. A fresh conciliation board is accordingly to be set up.

Metal Industry.—For the Silesian metal industry, a conciliation award was issued towards the end of last month, providing for the maintenance of the existing wage tariffs subject to the grant of two supplements, the first to be paid as from 1st July, 1929, and the second as from 29th December, 1929, both of 2 pfennigs an hour to workers in the highest grade, other workers receiving proportionate amounts. This supplement is not to be taken into account for the purposes of the calculation of piece-work rates, while the existing output bonuses are to be maintained.

BELGIUM.

Antwerp Dockers.—Following the expiry, at the end of June, of the collective agreement for the Port of Antwerp, a new wage agreement has been concluded between the Antwerp Port Commission and the Dockers' Union, which provides for a general wage increase of 2 francs for day, 3 francs for night and 3.50 francs for Sunday shifts bringing the minimum rates up to 62 francs for Sunday shifts, bringing the minimum rates up to 62 francs, 93 francs and 110.50 francs for day, night, and Sunday shifts respectively. Provision is made for increases if the cost-of-living index number for Antwerp rises above 940. The agreement is to be in force until 31st December, 1929.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS AT TWELFTH SESSION.

THE twelfth session of the International Labour Conference of the The twelfth session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations, convened under Article 389 of the Treaty of Versailles, opened at Geneva on 30th May, and ended on 21st June, 1929. Dr. Heinrich Brauns, Member of the Reichstag and former German Minister of Labour, was elected President of the Conference. A full account of the proceedings, including the official text of the Draft Conventions, Recommendations, and Resolutions adopted by the Conference, will be published in due course as a Command Paper, in the form of a report to the Minister of Labour by His Majesty's Government Delegates.

Beference was made, in last month's issue of this GAZETTE to

Reference was made, in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, to the announcement of the British Government representative regarding the Washington Hours Convention. Apart from this, the principal proceedings of the Conference are summarised below:—

Seven Committees were set up to consider the various questions

(a) To examine the reports presented under Article 408 of the Treaty (on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions ratified by the various Governments);
(b) On the prevention of industrial accidents;

(c) On the protection of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships;
(d) On forced labour;

(e) On the hours of work of salaried employees;

(f) On unemployment;

(g) On standing orders.

The Conference adopted a Recommendation (in four parts) relating to the prevention of industrial accidents; a Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery; a Draft Convention relating to the marking of the weight of heavy packages transported by vessels; a Resolution on accident statistics; a Draft Convention, two Recommendations, and a Resolution relating to the protection of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships.

The Conference further approved questionnaires relating to the hours of work of salaried employees and to forced labour, and decided that these two questions should be placed on the agenda of the next general Conference, to be held in May, 1930. A Resolution relating to forced labour was also adopted.

general Conference, to be held in May, 1930. A Resolution relating to forced labour was also adopted.

The Conference approved the proposals made by the Standing Orders Committee in regard to the problems connected with the denunciation, and revision in whole or in part, of Conventions, and for the amendment of the double discussion procedure.

The Committee on unemployment put forward a comprehensive Resolution embodying nine points, among which were included proposals for the further investigation of the effects of monetary fluctuations on stability of employment; for the continuance of the inquiries now being conducted by the International Labour Office into the textile and coal-mining industries, and the extension of such inquiries into other industries, not excluding agriculture, in which unemploytextile and coal-mining industries, and the extension of such inquiries into other industries, not excluding agriculture, in which unemployment is heavy. In the case of the coal-mining industry the Resolution invites the Governing Body to study the best means of securing the adoption of measures, either national or international, for the reduction of unemployment, and to place the question of unemployment among miners on the agenda of a forthcoming session of the Conference, preferably in 1930. This Resolution was adopted in its entirety by the Conference.

^{*} The exchange value of the Dutch gulden (= 100 cents.) is nearly 1s. 8d.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st IULY.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	62 Brand 400	 61%
Food only			 49%

FOOD.

Between 1st June and 1st July there was a slight upward move-ment in the average level of the retail prices of food. This was largely due to displacement of old potatoes by the new crop at higher prices, but eggs and butter were also somewhat dearer than a month earlier, on the average.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 49 per cent. at 1st July, 1929, as compared with 47 per cent. a month ago and 57 per cent. a year ago.

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

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	ted—	or De	Inc. (+) ec. (-) uly, 1929, ared with
	July, 1914.	June, 1929.	1st July, 1929.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1929.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 5 0 9½	s. d. 1 4 ³ / ₄ 0 9 ¹ / ₄	s. d. + 0 63 + 0 23	s. d. - 0 01
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 10 ³ / ₂ 0 5 ³ / ₂	0 10 3 0 5 3	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1 \end{array}$	29
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6½ 0 10¼	1 6½ 0 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 \\ & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array} $
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 113 0 51 1 6	0 113 0 51 1 6	+ 0 5 + 0 1½ + 0 6¾	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 31 0 81 2 01 2 03 0 53	1 31 0 81 2 01 0 23 0 54	+ 0 43 + 0 23 + 0 61 + 0 03 + 0 21	- 0 01
Fresh Salt Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	1 10 1 9 1 13 0 71 0 12 0 61	1 10½ 1 9½ 1 1½ 0 7½ 0 1¾ 0 8¼	+ 0 7\\ + 0 7\\ + 0 4\\ + 0 0\\ + 0 0\\ + 0 0\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\ + 0 3\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\\\ + 0 3\\ + 0 3\\ + 0 3\\	+ 0 0½ + 0 0½ - 0 0½ + 0 1 + 0 2

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

	1st Jul	Percentage I y, 1929, as co ith July, 191	mpared	Corre- sponding
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st June 1929.
Beef, British— Ribs	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank	39	41	40	40
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	48	47	47	48
Thin Flank	15	22	19	20
Mutton, British—	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	The state of		20
Legs	76	76	76	77
Mutton, Frozen-	56	53	55	56
Legs	77	66	71	72
Breast	25	30	28	28
Bacon (streaky)*	62	59	61	61
Fish	122	97	110	108
Flour	41	45	43	44
Bread	47	47	47	48
Tea	29	38	33	33
Sugar (granulated)	41	33	37	40
Milk	59	65	62	63
Frech	51	54	52	
Salt	50	50	50	51 47
Cheese†	55	59	57	58
Margarine	8	3	5	6
Eggs (fresh)	47	37	42	31
Potatoes	76	59	67	28
All above articles of Food	1323W10520	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	NEW DYNAMES AND THE	
(Weighted Percentage	50	49	49	47
Increase)				41

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price another kind locally representative.
† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, at where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price another kind locally representative.
‡ Increase of less than ½d. each.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st July, 1929, was approximately 50 per cent. When de-controlled rents are also included, the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 53 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st July the level of retail prices of articles in this groun 1st July the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 115 and 120 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st July averaged about 70 to 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was nearly 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st July, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st July is, approximately, 61 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 60 per cent. at 1st June, 1929, and 65 per cent. at 30th June, 1928.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1919 TO 1929.

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

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

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

NOTE.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change, on the whole, during June. 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-products works, glass manufacture (including glass bottles), pig-iron manufacture, general and marine engineering, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing. On the other hand, there was some declining the iron and steel, motor vehicle, pottery, woollen and worsted, and lace industries. and lace industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th June, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 9.8, as compared with 9.9 at 27th May, 1929, and with 10.7 at 25th 1929. For males along the presentage of 24th June, 1929. June, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 24th June, 1929, was 10.9, and for females 6.8; at 27th May, 1929, the percentages was 10.9, and for females 6.8; at 27th May, 1929, the percentages were 11.1 and 6.8. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th June, 1929, was 7.4, as compared with 7.6 at 27th May 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) 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 at 2nd July 1928, it was 1,264,000, of 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry was slack on the whole, and short-time working was reported from most districts. 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, 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, as compared with 4.95 per week in the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, and with 4.52 per week in the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1928.

June, 1928.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued to improve, and in some parts of the Cleveland district it was reported to be good. At the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with May, 1929, and an increase of 1.0 per cent. as compared with June, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was reported to be good; in the Buxton area it showed an improvement; in the Weardale district it was fair. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was fairly good, but some short-time working was reported. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it continued moderate. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At tim mines employment was again good; at china-clay quarries it showed a slight decline, but was fairly good on the whole.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinvlate Industries.—In the pig-iron

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate Industries.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further improvement but was still moderate, on the whole. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast still moderate, on the whole. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of June, 1929, was 165, as compared with 159 at the end of May, 1929, and with 141 at the end of June, 1928. At iron and steel works employment continued bad, on the whole, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. In the week ended 29th June, 1929, 393 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 420 in the week ended 1st June, 1929, and with 435 in the week ended 30th June, 1928. In steel sheet, manufacture employment, showed a further 1928. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a further decline, and was bad; in the week ended 29th June, 1929, 88 mills were in operation, as compared with 105 in the week ended 1st June, 1929, and with 130 in the week ended 30th June, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment continued quiet, but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, in spite of a seasonal decline in the motor vehicle section. on the whole, in spite of a seasonal decline in the motor vehicle section. In marine engineering employment, though still very slack, continued to improve; a further slight improvement was also reported in constructional engineering work, but employment was still bad. In the textile machinery section much short time was worked, and in railway works a curtailed working week remained in operation. On motor vehicle work employment was fair; in electrical engineering it remained fairly good. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment was still very bad, on the whole, and showed little general change as compared with the previous

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

tackle trades, and slack in the cutlery, jewellery and plated ware, and chain and anchor trades

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment was very slack, and worse than a month earlier in all departments, and in practically all the principal districts. In the American spinning section there was a large amount of unorganised short time; the Egyptian spinning section was still somewhat better employed than the American; in the wearing section a large number of shedre American; in the weaving section a large number of sheds remained idle.

In the wool textile industry employment continued depres In the wool textile industry employment continued depressed in both the woollen and worsted sections, and showed a general decline in all the main departments as compared with the previous month; in the carpet section it continued fairly good. In the hosiery industry employment continued fair; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed an improvement but was still moderate on the whole; in the lace and jute industries there was a further decline; in the linen industry employment continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed an improvement, but was still slack, with much short-time working. working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued generally good; in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branch a seasonal decline, with some short-time working, was experienced, but employment was fair to fairly time working, was experienced, but employment was fair to fairly good, on the whole. In the dressmaking, millinery, blouse and light underclothing trades it remained good, and a shortage of skilled workers in a number of districts, including the London area, was again reported. Employment in the shirt and collar, and corset trades was good or fairly good at most centres, but a little short time was reported in a few districts. In felt hat manufacture employment continued fairly good on the whole. In the boot and shoe industry employment was moderate; there was much variation between one firm and another, and short time was still worked to a considerable extent in many factories.

Leather Trades.-Employment in the leather trades showed a further slight improvement. In the tanning and currying sections, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather sections it was moderate; with saddlery and harness makers it continued fair.

moderate; with saddlery and harness makers it continued fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment continued to improve during June, though there was a slight decline in the painting and decorating section; it was good or fairly good with skilled operatives in most districts, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, and a shortage of labour was reported in a number of districts; with masons and carpenters it was good in most districts. Employment with plasterers improved and was fairly good, on the whole; with slaters it also improved, but was still generally slack, With plumbers employment was fair; it showed some decline with painters, but was generally fairly good; with tradesmen's labourers it remained moderate, on the whole. In brick manufacture employment showed a further slight improvement, and was fair, on the

ment showed a further slight improvement, and was fair, on the whole; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and in coachbuilding remained fairly good; with millsawyers there was a further improvement and employment was fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good. With letterpress printers it continued generally good, though it was reported as slack at Leeds, Birmingham, and Leicester. With electrotypers employment continued good, and a further improvement was reported in London. With lithographic printers employment was also good and showed an improvement in some districts, including London and Birmingham, With lithographic artists it was generally good; in Leeds, however, it was reported to be moderate and not so good as in the previous month. In the bookbinding industry employment was moderately good, and on the whole showed some improvement as compared with the previous month.

Pottery and Glass.—In the 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 was steady. In the glass trades employment showed a further improvement, but was still slack in the bottle-making section.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales no difficulties appear to have been experienced in obtaining adequate labour for all requirements. With fishermen employment showed a further improvement, and was fair, on the whole

Dock Labour and Seamen.-With dock labourers employment was slack and showed little change as compared with the previous month. With seamen employment continued fair, on the whole.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

PER CENTAGE

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included in the	Tuna		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Industry.	Returns for June, 1929.	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.			
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,	934,181 7,405 2,556	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4 · 86 5 · 70 5 · 96	Days. - 0.09 - 0.19	Days. + 0.34 + 0.03 - 0.02			
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet	de bes	Furnaces in Blast. 165 Mills working. 481 Shifts Worked (one week).	Number. + 6 - 44 Per cent.	Number. + 24 - 84 Per cent.			
Iron and Steel	68,471	375,283	- 0·3	+3.4			

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
There to the term	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
Textiles :— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	74,400 59,854 84,959 10,585 64,693 11,214 10,353	Per cent 2·0 + 0·1 - 1·1 + 0·5 - 1·3 - 0·2 + 1·8	Per cent 2.8 - 1.7 - 3.4 + 1.5 - 0.0 + 0.2 + 8.0	£ 133,701 123,004 164,501 19,574 144,131 21,391 28,404	Per cent 4·3 - 1·6 - 3·5 - 0·3 - 7·8 - 2·8 + 1·2	Per cent 2.9 - 0.1 - 1.6 + 0.9 + 6.7 + 0.7 + 9.5		

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:—

1928, (Totals.) Males. Females. Total.	Month before.	Year
South-Eastern 867,940 4·3 2·7 4·0 South-Western 815,570 7·8 4·2 7·0 Midlands 1,749,770 10·2 7·2 9·4 North-Eastern 1,968,990 13·8 8·9 12·7	A REPORT OF THE	before.
North-Western 2,094,200 13·8 10·7 12·8 Scotland 1,263,600 12·8 6·7 11·1 Wales 592,400 19·1 7·0 17·9 Northern Ireland 251,000 16·4 11·0 14·2 Special Schemes 130,500 2·4 0·5 1·8	- 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·5 - 0·6 - 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·5	- 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·4 - 1·7 - 2·5 + 0·5 - 3·4 - 5·2 + 0·4

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:—

Per	centages	Unemple Work	oyed amo people.	ong Insur	ed	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured)		
	teriored beauty		Male	s and Fer	nales.	Emplo	ered at yment ges, etc.	
Date.	Males,	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers.	
1928. 25 June 23 July 20 Aug 24 Sept 22 Oct 17 Dec 1929. 21 Jan 25 Feb 25 Mar 22 Apr 27 May 24 June	12·2 13·0 12·9 12·6 13·3 13·8 12·6 13·8 11·4 11·1	6.8 7.8 8.0 8.1 7.8 8.1 7.5 8.5 7.9 6.9 6.8	7.7 8.1 8.2 8.6 8.9 9.3 9.1 9.8 9.8 8.4 8.0 7.6	3.0 3.5 3.4 2.8 2.9 2.1 2.5 2.4 1.7 1.9 2.3	10·7 11·6 11·6 11·4 11·8 12·2 11·2 12·3 12·2 10·1 9·9	1928. 25 June 30 July 27 Aug 24 Sept 29 Oct 17 Dec 1929. 28 Jan 25 Feb 25 Mar 29 Apr 27 May	1,239,000 1,354,000 1,367,000 1,343,000 1,421,000 1,439,000 1,312,000 1,430,000 1,168,000 1,198,000	

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

July, 1929.

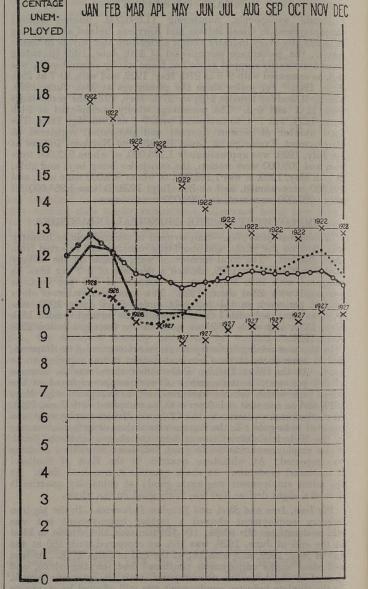
and 1927-28.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Dotted Curve - - = 1928. { = Mean for 1922-25

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unem ployed, 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

	DE SEG	or down	ada si t		Tors 7	rotal.
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Percentages of Numbers Insured at July, 1928.
South-Eastern: (a) London (b) Rest of South-	1,588	5,227	2,750	5,083	14,648	0.68
South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,311 869 869 1,100 950 1,261 528	2,555 2,140 4,149 5,056 4,296 3,289 1,734	1,445 998 1,034 1,306 1,167 964 492	2,017 1,740 3,861 3,174 4,160 2,724 582	7,328 5,747 9,913 10,636 10,573 8,238 3,336	0.84 0.70 0.57 0.54 0.50 0.65 0.56
GREAT BRITAIN	8,476	28,446	10,156	23,341	70,419	0.61

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

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during 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,

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,

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 rotom off also Resembled to	Wage Ea	l Numbe rners on looks at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	22nd June,	Inc. (+) (-) as c wit		Fort- night ended) or Dec. ompared h a	
end mean and the	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES	and the same	Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	48,369	+0.0	+ 5.0	5.32	-0.20	+0.40	
Durham	135,589	+0.7	+ 6.7	5.32	+0.05	+0.40	
Cumberland and West-		2000000	EN STREET, ST				
morland	9,584	+0.5	-16.5	5.23	+0.01	+0.68	
South Yorkshire	117,284	-0.2	+ 0.7	5.01	+0.01	+0.62	
West Yorkshire	52,130	-1.4	- 6.9	3.96	-0.43	+0.19	
Lancs and Cheshire	77,900	-0.5	- 3.8	3.74	-0.27	+0.19	
Derbyshire	55,741	-1.3	+ 0.7	3.80	-0.25	+0.38	
Notts and Leicester	60,239	-1.9	- 1.2	4.05	-0.26	+0.30	
Warwick	16,860	-1.0	- 1.7	5.06	-0.21	+0.54	
North Staffordshire South Staffs,† Worcs.	28,754	-0.6	- 2.1	4.17	+0.12	+0.38	
and Salop	31,045	-1.0	- 0.7	4.08	-0.61	+0.11	
Glos, and Somerset	10,565	-4.2	- 3.6	4.32	-0.20	+0.29	
Kent	4,225	+2.0	+21.4	5.50		+0.36	
North Wales	14,866	-0.5	+ 4.9	5.01	-0.62	+0.62	
South Wales and Mon.	175,453	+0.1	+ 3.9	5.68	+0.22	+0.25	
England and Wales	838,604	-0.4	+ 1.0	4.82	-0.07	+0.38	
SCOTLAND:	10.000	10		F 50			
Mid & East Lothians	12,962	-1.0	+ 6.8	5.56	+0.02	+0.25	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,078	-0.2	+ 9.8	5.27	-0.17	+0.05	
Rest of Scotland	59,537	-4.5	+ 3.5	5.05	-0.33	- 0.08	
Scotland	95,577	-3.0	+ 5.4	5.17	-0.25	-0.01	
GREAT BRITAIN	934,181	-0.7	+ 1.5	4.86	-0.09	+0.34	

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 per week, or which 0.90 or 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 average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd 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 work-people 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.

† Including Cannock Chase.

40 (+) .000 (-) .000	In Une	sured Pe	rsons Re at 24th	corded a June, 192	.s 29.	Dec.	(+) or (-) in otal	
Month Test	Numl	bers.	Pe	ercentage	es.	Percentages as compared with a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain England and	126,893	77,119	11.4	6.9	18.3	+ 0.4	- 7.4	
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	108,966 17,927	72,655 4,464	11:0 14:0	7·4 3·5	18·4 17·5	+ 0.2 + 2.6	- 7·9 - 3·9	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	5,944 20,446	716 439	11·1 12·8	1·4 0·3	12·5 13·1	+ 0.1	- 8·1 - 9·4	
land Yorkshire Lancs and	2,116 15,018	861 14,499	17·0 8·0	6·9 7·8	23·9 15·8	- 3·2 - 6·2	+ 4.3	
Cheshire Derbyshire	9,997 3,425	19,681 8,412	10·3 5·5	20·4 13·5	30·7 19·0	+ 4.0 + 1.7	- 2·5 - 5·4	
Notts and Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	3,610 938	4,958 252	5·3 7·1	7·3 1·9	12·6 9·0	- 0·7 + 0·6	-10·9 - 2·7	
cester and Salop Glos and	6,212	12,453		16.7	25.0	+ 7.6	- 4.2	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,691 114	1,339	12·5 3·0	9.8	22·3 3·0	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$	- 7·8 - 1·6	
Monmouth	38,621	9,034	15.9	3.7	19.6	+ 1.6	-10.2	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,592,300 tons in June, 1929, as compared with 7,064,500 tons in May, 1929, and with 6,031,100 tons

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON 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:—

	peop Mir	mber of W ple employenes include the Return	ed at d in		Average No. of Da worked per week the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a			
	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before		
		Per	Per	Days.	Days.	Days.		
Cleveland	2,950	cent. + 9.3	cent. + 11 · 8	5.33	- 0.44	- 0.25		
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,116 1,339	$-0.3 \\ -0.1$	+15·8 - 9·6	6·00 5·79	+ 0·04 - 0·17	+ 0·28 + 0·06		
ALL DISTRICTS	7,405	+ 3.4	+ 8.7	5.70	- 0.19	+ 0.03		

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. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.96 in both June and May, 1929, as compared with 5.98 in 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

* See footnote * in previous column.

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Employment Exchanges, was 10·5 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 11·1 at 27th May, 1929, and 15·4 at 25th June, 1928.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 165 furnaces were in operation at the end of June, compared with 159 at the end of May, and 141 at the end of June, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,249 workpeople at the end of June, showed an increase of 3·2 per cent. compared with May, and of 9·7 per cent. compared with June, 1928.

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

District.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
District.	of Furnaces.	June, 1929.	May, 1929.	June, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	-2227 4						
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	97	43	41	34	+ 2	+ 9	
Lancs Parts of Lancs and	44	12	12	11	•••	+ 1	
Yorks (including Sheffield)	31	11	10	9	+ 1	+ 2	
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire	65 24	31 19	30 17	28 15	+ 1 + 2	+ 3 + 4	
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-							
wick South Wales	50 23	12 10	12 10	10 8		+ 2 + 2	
Total, England and Wales	334	138	132	115	+ 6	+23	
SCOTLAND	90	27	27	26		+ 1	
Total	424	165	159	141	+ 6	+24	

The production of pig iron in June amounted to 657,800 tons, as compared with 654,800 tons in May, and 563,700 tons in June, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued bad, on the whole. It showed a EMPLOYMENT in June continued bad, on the whole. It showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19·3 on 24th June, 1929, as compared with 18·2 at 27th May, 1929, and 20·5 at 25th June, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 68,471 workpeople in the week ended 22nd June, 1929, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.3 per cent, as compared with

combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.3 per cent. as compared with May, 1929, but increased by 3.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.5 in June, 1929, as compared with 5.4 in May, 1929, and June, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received from these appropriates who furnished returns for the three periods.

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-

Administration (Control of Administration of Adm	emp	of Workpoloyed by a king return	Arms	Aggre	egate num Shifts.*	ber of
Theory brokens to Least brokens to	Week ended 22nd	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared h a	Week ended 22nd	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a
the about of the	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7,214 2,302 25,088 2,662 8,150 8,672	+ 1·5 - 1·4 - 2·2 - 2·0 + 0·0 - 0·4	+ 3.8 + 7.1 + 1.7 - 8.3 - 0.3 + 3.2	41,230 10,586 131,515 13,686 46,493 49,489	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 3 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 4 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 8 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 5 \cdot 0 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 7·0 + 11·1 + 5·1 - 11·1 - 0·5 + 4·5
Labourers, etc	14,383	- 1.8	+ 2.9	82,284	- 1.0	+ 2.6
TOTAL	68,471	- 1.2	+ 1.9	375,283	- 0.3	+ 3.4
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford,	14,999	- 1·4 - 0·9	+ 4.9 + 1.7	84,776 97,385	- 2·5 + 3·3	+ 4.7
etc. Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	810 6,733 5,678 3,545 5,973	$ \begin{array}{r} -17.8 \\ -1.3 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.9 \\ -8.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -34 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ +10 \cdot 8 \\ +7 \cdot 3 \\ -7 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	3,961 35,113 31,108 20,339 33,127	-20.4 -1.7 $+1.3$ -0.8 -8.8	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & -41.5 \\ & +2.5 \\ & +11.6 \\ & +8.4 \\ & -3.7 \end{array} $
Total, England and Wales Scotland	55,786 12,685	- 2·1 + 2·9	+ 1·5 + 3·5	305,809 69,474	- 1·2 + 3·7	+ 3·3 + 3·9
TOTAL	68,471	- 1.2	+ 1.9	375,283	- 0.3	+ 3.4

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu. facturers, amounted to 830,900 tons in June, 1929, as compared with 843,800 tons in May, 1929, and 709,000 tons in June, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. In the week ended 29th June, 1929, 393 tinplate mills were in operation at works from which information is available, as compared with 420 in the week ended 1st June, 1929, and with 435 at the end of June, 1928. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22·5 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 25·1 at 27th May, 1929, and 8·0 at 25th June, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a further decline, and was bad. In the week ended 29th June, 1929, 38 mills were in operation, as compared with 105 in the June, 1929, 88 mills were in operation, as compared with 105 in the week ended 1st June, 1929, and 130 at the end of June, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at

Works Week	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	29th June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
Finplate Steel Sheet	68	- 6 - 3	- 7 - 8	393 88	- 27 - 17	- 42 - 42	
TOTAL	74	- 9	- 15	481	- 44	- 84	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1929, amounted to 92,246 tons, or 37,161 tons less than in May, 1929, and 16.536 less than in June, 1928.

ENGINEERING

EMPLOYMENT in June continued quiet but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, in spite of a seasonal decline in the motor vehicle section. In marine engineering employment, although still very slack, continued to improve, and there was also a slight improvement in constructional engineering work, although conditions in that section still remained bad. Much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery section; and at some of the railway works a curtailed week remained in operation. Conditions were fair on motor vehicle work, and employment in electrical engineering remained

Compared with a year before, employment was better in all sections except constructional engineering, the principal improvement being shown in marine engineering and on motor vehicle work.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th June, 1929:—

		Numl	employe	employed				
Division.	Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a
	Engine Engine and Fou	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engi	Constru Repair Vehicle and	Silver of	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,040 1,529 1,302 5,292 14,048 16,569 8,173 689 849	393 138 100 939 719 1,173 170 34 14	55 97 445 60 2,424 104 1,583 14 312	98 40 54 663 733 344 796 12 5	1,170 818 1,039 8,903 787 1,137 822 164 154	4,756 2,622 2,940 15,857 18,711 19,327 11,544 1,026 1,336	- 197 - 248 + 60 +2,349 - 568 -2,926 - 465 + 37 - 13	- 543 - 320 - 361 - 4,517 - 2,101 - 814 + 451 - 298 - 717
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	51,491	3,680	5,094	2,860	14,994	78,119	-1,971	- 9,220
adabatica edit	201.20	Percer	ntage U	Jnemp	loyed at	24th Ju	ne, 1929	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3.8 3.2 3.9 6.1 12.0 12.7 10.9 12.7	3·2 1·9 3·1 3·7 8·7 5·9 6·4 8·7 4·8	7·1 4·2 7·3 4·2 11·9 12·4 8·7 7·0 6·4	3.6 5.5 9.3 10.0 10.0 11.4 14.3 16.7 23.3	3·1 3·0 3·9 9·2 6·1 6·1 7·6 7·8	3·6 3·1 4·2 7·3 11·3 11·2 10·3 11·6 9·3	- 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·1 + 1·1 - 0·3 - 1·7 - 0·4 + 0·5 - 0·1	$\begin{array}{c} -0.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.5 \\ -2.1 \\ -1.5 \\ -0.5 \\ +0.4 \\ -2.3 \\ -5.6 \end{array}$
FREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	8.8	4.6	9.3	10.5	6.4	8.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Ditto, May, 1929 Ditto, June, 1928	9.5	4.6	10·0 13·1	10·7 10·4	5·4 7·9	8.2	72 = 12	

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad, but showed improvement in general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it continued moderate.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad on textile machinery work, much short time remaining in operation. Conditions on electrical and motor vehicle work were still fair, but showed a decline. At some of the railway works short time remained in operation; but in general engineering employment improved. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained fair in general engineering and good on electrical work; but in the motor vehicle section the seasonal decline continued, although employment was still fair for the time of year. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment consistency fair.

In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment continued fair.

In London and the Southern Counties employment remained good, and continued to improve, on the whole, conditions being best in electrical engineering.

In Scotland employment continued bad, but showed a general improvement; in Wales it was still bad, and rather worse than in May; while in Northern Ireland it remained slack, with no appreciable change.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad, on the whole, during June, and showed little general change compared with the previous month. In the North-Eastern Division, however, an improvement was shown for the seventh month in succession, the percentage unemployed in that division having fallen from 49.5 to 26.3 during those months. In Northern Ireland (where employment was still affected by a dispute) a further decline was shown, while in Wales the slight improvement shown in the previous month was not maintained. y a dispute) a further decline was shown, while in Wales the slight improvement shown in the previous month was not maintained, he percentage unemployed rising to 41.5. In the South of England imployment was still comparatively fair, and in the South-Eastern Division the percentage fell to 5.3. With one slight exception his is the lowest figure reached in any division during recent years. Compared with a year ago an improvement was shown in most istricts, and especially in the North-Eastern Division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th June, 1929:—

Divisions.	d Workpeople mployed at June, 1929.	Decreas Numbers I	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total N Insured Unemj 24th Ju	Month before.	Year before.	Percentage Unemployed 24th June, 19	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Bastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,419 386 2,912 43 15,592 7,122 11,922 3,428 3,121	+ 17 - 172 + 486 + 10 - 639 - 456 - 326 + 253 + 384	- 603 - 260 + 494 + 9 - 5,823 - 1,194 - 1,031 - 240 - 715	14·2 5·3 13·6 11·0 26·3 25·7 20·9 41·5 28·2	+ 0·1 - 2·3 + 2·3 + 2·5 - 1·1 - 1·6 - 0·6 + 3·1 + 3·5	- 4.9 - 2.7 + 2.5 + 3.4 - 10.3 - 3.0 - 1.6 + 5.7 - 2.5	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	45,945	- 443	- 9,363	22.7	- 0.2	- 3.8	

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1929. According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns, the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1929, amounted to 1,453,906 tons, as compared with 1,357,375 tons at the end of March, 1929, and 1,202,610 tons at the end of June, 1928.

The tonnage of motor ships building at the end of June, 1929, amounted to 40.6 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 428,400 tons, an increase of 66,042 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 392,888 tons, as compared with 289,834 tons in the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of June, 1929, amounted to 992,022 h.p., as compared with 1,017,298 h.p.

in the previous quarter.

The above figures are exclusive of warships and of merchant vessels of under 100 tons.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT was very slack, and worse than a month earlier, in all departments, and in practically all the principal districts. It was also worse than a year ago, in nearly all districts and depart-

In the American spinning section there was a large amount of unorganised short time; the Egyptian spinning section was still somewhat better employed than the American, but was below the level of a year ago. In the weaving section a large number of sheds remained idle.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.7 on 24th June, 1929, as compared with 14.0 on 27th May, 1929, and with 12.9 on 25th June,

At Ashton employment continued bad, and was worse than in At Ashton employment continued bad, and was worse than in May, particularly in the American spinning section. At Hyde employment was fairly good, all firms being on full time. At Glossop there was more unemployment than for some time past, partly owing to trade depression and partly owing to a shortage of weavers, which put the mills out of balance, and necessitated the "playing off" of spinning and cardroom workers. At Stockport most of the principal firms were on short time. At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued bad, and showed a decline; there was no organised short time, but there were stoppages to the extent of about 25 per cent. of full capacity. In the weaving section

employment continued slack. At Royton short time continued employment continued slack. At Royton short time continued at the majority of the mills. At Bolton employment was worse than in May; although organised short time was no longer being worked, some short time was still necessitated by lack of orders. Employment was reported as poor with cardroom workers, slack with spinners, and bad with weavers and winders. At Leigh irregular short time was worked by spinners and piecers, cardroom workers, and cop winders. At Bury a further slight improvement was reported; short time working, however, continued. At Rochdale employment continued bad.

At Preston the position showed little change: much short time

dale employment continued bad.

At Preston the position showed little change; much short time was worked. At Chorley there was an increase in the number of unemployed weavers, and a slight increase in the number of suspensions in the preparatory departments. At Blackburn there were fewer mill stoppages than during May, but there was a substantial amount of intermittent employment, and a large amount of "playing for beams." At Accrington there was little general change during June, though another important weaving shed was aloned during the month prelime a total of sown during the was closed during the month, making a total of seven during the past two years. Many manufacturers in this district weave goods for the Chinese and Indian markets, for which the demand continued very slack; other manufacturers, however, including some who weave the lighter cloths, in wider widths, were able to keep who weave the lighter cloths, in wider widths, were able to keep their looms running full time. At Great Harwood there was a slight improvement. At Darwen the slight improvement recorded last month was not maintained. At Burnley employment continued bad; some manufacturers found a difficulty in keeping all their looms running. At Padiham no change was reported. At Nelson the slight improvement mentioned last month was maintained; employers were, as usual, endeavouring to give as full employment as possible in view of the approaching holidays. At Colne weavers were under-employed, and the depression previously reported continued. In the Rossendale Valley employment was bad; very few operatives were totally unemployed, but there was a great amount of under-employment.

In Yorkshire there was a further slight decline, and employment In Yorkshire there was a further slight decline, and employment was very bad; short time was reported at most of the principal centres. At Todmorden there was much under-employment, and most firms were working on a day-to-day basis.

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

Week ended 22nd June, 1929. 10,480 20,163 29,493 6,829 7,435	Dec. (- Month before. Per cent. - 2·1 - 2·0 - 2·2	Per cent 1.1 - 2.9	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (Dec. (-Month before. Per cent 2.8	Year before. Per cent.
June, 1929. 10,480 20,163 29,493 6,829	Per cent 2·1 - 2·0 - 2·2	Per cent 1.1 - 2.9	June, 1929. £ 17,519	Per cent.	Per cent.
20,163 29,493 6,829	cent. - 2·1 - 2·0 - 2·2	cent. - 1·1 - 2·9	17,519	cent.	cent.
20,163 29,493 6,829	$ \begin{array}{r} -2 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \\ -2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$-1.1 \\ -2.9$	17,519		
20,163 29,493 6,829	- 2.2			4.0	- 1.2
6,829			34,649	- 2.9	- 3.3
		- 3.6	50,960	- 5.5	- 2.5
1,400	$-1.1 \\ -2.1$	+ 0.0	16,124 14,449	- 4·6 - 4·5	- 1·7 - 6·5
ATTORNEY OF THE	_ 4.1	- 70	17,773	- + 5	_ 0 0
74,400	- 2.0	- 2.8	133,701	- 4.3	- 2.9
0 770	17.0	70.4	4 440	10.7	00 0
2,779	-11.0	-19.4	4,442	-19.3	- 22 - 9
8.370	- 2.1	- 4.0	14.018	- 1.3	- 9.8
9,431	- 0.7	- 1.0	19,051	- 1.6	+ 2.6
12,365	- 1.8	- 1.7	20,263	- 6.8	- 5.6
7 571	1.0	_ 1.7	17 437	_ 0.1	+ 2.5
					- 3.4
5,845	- 0.3	- 4.4	10,517	- 2.2	- 3.2
	1982 355			The state of	
6,715	- 2.2	- 2.0	13,069	- 3.8	+ 0.6
7 777	1 0.1	1.1	75 470	4.1	- 0.8
					+13.2
4.172	- 2.0	- 4.7	7,184	- 3.1	- 8.1
2,422	+ 0.8	- 2.3	4,000	+ 1.5	+ 1.6
74,400	- 2.0	0.0	133,701		- 2.9
	12,365 7,531 4,737 5,845 6,715 7,337 2,696 4,172 2,422	8,370 — 2·1 9,431 — 0·7 12,365 — 1·8 7,531 — 1·9 4,737 — 0·4 5,845 — 0·3 6,715 — 2·2 7,337 + 0·1 2,696 — 3·9 4,172 — 2·0 2,422 + 0·8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{vmatrix} 8,370 \\ 9,431 \\ 12,365 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot 0 \begin{vmatrix} 14,018 \\ 19,051 \\ 20,263 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \begin{vmatrix} 14,018 \\ 19,051 \\ 20,263 \end{vmatrix} - 6 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix} $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 7,531 \\ 4,737 \\ 5,845 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 13,437 \\ 8,021 \\ 10,517 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix} $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 6,715 \\ 6,715 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot 2 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \cdot 0 \begin{vmatrix} 13,069 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix} - 3 \cdot 8 $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 7,337 \\ 2,696 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot 8 \end{vmatrix} + 2 \cdot 8 $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 4,260 \\ 4,172 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot 6 $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 4,260 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot 6 $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 4,260 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \cdot 6 $ $ \begin{vmatrix} 4,260 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix} + 3 \cdot 1 $

Returns from firms employing about 73,000 operatives in the week ended 22nd June showed that nearly one-sixth of these operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 14 hours

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

t deer choose	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th June, 1929.									
Department	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	m del					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	917 4,270	4,048 3,309	4,965 7,579	777 6,534	5,085 5,231	5,862 11,765	10,827 19,344			
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	666 1,928 507	3,313 6,144 208	3,979 8,072 715	1,129 1,419 263	8,270 5,142 283	9,399 6,561 546	13,378 14,633 1,261			
Total	8,288	17,022	25,310	10,122	24,011	34,133	59,443			

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

Parallel In a	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	opped.	m.4.1	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+119 +653	+ 36 + 133	+ 155 + 786	- 355 + 482	- 314 - 174	- 669 + 308	- 514 + 1,094
and Warping Weaving Other Pro-	+103 + 68	+ 373 + 590	+ 658		- 824	- 1,198	+ 476 - 540
cesses Total	$\frac{+63}{+1,006}$	-25 + 1,107		- 137 - 306	-133 $-1,523$	$\frac{-270}{-1,829}$	$\frac{-232}{+284}$

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 65,286,000 lbs. in June, 1929, compaired with 108,098,700 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 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 workpeeple 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

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 Woollen Section.—There was a slight decline in this section of

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

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 $\rm bad$

July, 1929.

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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, on the average; only a small amount of overtime was

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

		Number of Vorkpeople		Tota all	l Wages p Workpeop	aid to
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 160.)*
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Other Depts Not specified	11,156 40,505 20,190 11,271 1,837	- 0.8 - 1.3 - 1.6 - 0.3 + 4.9	93.5 95.1 96.3 101.3 95.6	27,202 63,747 41,399 28,246 3,907	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.7 \\ - 3.5 \\ - 5.1 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 7.0 \end{array} $	88·4 95·7 99·7 100·0 102·8
Total-Worsted	84,959	- 1.1	95.9	164,501	- 3.5	96.4
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,056 13,375 25,149 17,444 2,830	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	88·4 94·9 103·5 97·7 95·7	2,577 28,680 45,152 40,408 6,187	- 3·0 - 1·0 - 3·0 - 0·4 - 1·8	100·9 101·8 107·1 103·9 109·1
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 Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	37,080 9,694 9,811 8,385 8,907	- 1·1 + 1·2 - 1·2 - 1·4 - 3·3	92·1 108·6 92·4 95·0 99·2	73,910 21,475 17,331 15,554 16,592 5,979	- 5·1 + 0·5 - 0·7 - 3·7 - 6·2 + 1·1	86.9 119.7 92.5 97.7 108.8
Total, West Riding	77,392	- 1.1	95.5	150,841	- 3.6	95.7
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	5,159 338 2,070	- 0.9 - 1.2 + 0.3	98·8 115·9 103·5	9,709 575 3, 376	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.8 \\ -14.6 \\ -1.7 \end{array} $	96·6 100·5 139·6
Total-Worsted	84,959	- 1.1	95.9	164,501	- 3.5	96-4
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	11,974	- 0.4	90.6	26,572	- 4.2	87.3
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	12,015 9,320	+ 2.2	101.7	25,624 19,575	+ 3.8	120·1 120·9
Vale Bradford	1,653 1,247	+ 0.7	92·2 99·4	3,287 2,732	- 3·4 - 9·8	78.6 95.3
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	36,209 5,166	+ 0.5 + 0.1	98·8 97·3	77,790 10,924	- 1·5 + 0·6	104·2 107·7
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,358 13,922 199	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ & - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ & + & 7 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	103·1 99·9 119·9	8,117 25,905 268	+ 0·2 - 3·5 + 3·9	115·0 103·6 103·6
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.

And the same	emplo	yed as com	(+) or Decapared with hange"; — r no workpe	previous i	month.
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	- 0.8 + 2.1 + 4.8 - 6.3 - 0.8 - 0.2	- 0.8 + 2.6 - 1.5 - 3.4 - 3.8 - 0.4 - 1.4 - 1.7 - 1.3 + 0.1	- 2·7 + 0·3 - 2·8 - 0·1 - 2·3 - 1·6 - 1·5	- 1·3 + 1·0 + 0·2 + 0·9 - 0·6 - 3·6 - 0·5	- 1·1 + 1·2 - 1·2 - 1·4 - 3·3 - 0·9 - 1·1 - 0·9 - 1·2 + 0·3
TOTAL	- 0.8	- 1.3	- 1.6	- 0.3	- 1.1

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with

	A RECEIPT OF	(orgregie	o no chan	90. /
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales TOTAL	+ 1·4 + 0·9 - 0·6 - 3·8 - + 0·4 + 0·1 - 1·8 - 2·8 - 4·8	- 0·0 + 0·6 - 1·3 - 0·6 + 0·7 - 0·2 - 0·7 - 1·6 - 0·4 + 17·8	- 1·4 + 5·0 + 0·3 + 5·1 + 0·2 + 1·9 + 1·1 + 1·2 - 0·5	- 0·4 + 2·2 - 0·3 + 0·7 - 0·4 + 0·5 + 0·1 - 0·0 - 0·9 + 7·0 + 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:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th June, 1929.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting	279	4	283	461	91	552	835			
Wool Washing and Preparing	327	201	528	408	144	552	1 000			
Wool Combing	207	221	428	604	642	1,246	1,080			
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	1	MEDITOR .	1975 91	Property of	STATE OF THE PARTY	(2)	N 9333			
Warping	53	26	79	138	52	190	269			
Worsted Winding and Warping	64	234	200	170	970	1 015	7 77			
Woollen Weaving	89	266	298 355	136 348	879	1,015	1,313			
Worsted Weaving	104	322	426	125	1,667 2,853	2,015	2,370			
Other Processes	544	96	640	509	208	717	1,35			
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:—

Dengetment	Department. Wholly Unemploy				loy	ed.	T	emp	ora	arily St	op	ped.		
Department.	Me	n.	Wo	men.	To	tal.	Me	en.	W	omen.	r	otal.	To	otal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	12	+	2	+	14	+	94	+	90	+	184	+	198
and Preparing Wool Combing	-+	2 24	-+	7 34	-+	9 58	++	27	-+	61	-+	34 192	-+	250
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+-	7 20	+	21	++	6	++	14 28	++	34 14	++	48 42	++	54
and Spinning Wool Winding		62	+	91	+	153	+	92	+	1,378	+	1,470	+	1,623
and Warping Worsted Winding	-	19	1	5	10	14	+	7	-	38		31	-	4!
and Warping Woollen Weaving	+	11	+	20	+	31		10	++	247	++	237	++	263
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+-	15 72	+	103	+	118	-	1 153	+++	1,092	+++			1,20
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

		Number of orkpeop		Total all V	Wages pa Vorkpeo	aid to ole.
10 10 - 10 min	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 22nd	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :— London Leicester	2,372 10,194	Per cent 3·1 - 4·4	Per cent. + 7.4 + 1.0	£ 5,454 24,189	Per cent 6 · 4 - 17 · 1	Per cent. + 9·2 + 13·4
Leicester Country Dis- trict	3,969 8,350	- 1·1 + 0·3	+ 5.6	9,046 20,042	- 9·4 - 2·1	+16.6
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	10,387 3,961 2,575 6,295	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} - & 0.7 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 2.4 \end{array} $	+ 0·3 - 0·3 - 2·8 + 4·0	22,930 9,693 5,552 12,635	- 6.5 - 6.6 - 9.8 -11.4	+ 7·7 + 6·2 - 2·4 + 12·8
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,922 1,836	+ 6.9	- 8·5 - 9·3	3,357 3,977	+ 2.5	-13·0 - 7·7
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England	5,531	-0.9 -0.1	- 2·5 - 0·2	11,123 2,521	- 5·4 - 7·8	$ \begin{array}{c c} - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
and Wales England and Wales	3,806	-1.2 -1.3	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	8,832 139,351	$\frac{-2\cdot 6}{-8\cdot 1}$	$+18.0 \\ +6.8$
Scotland Great Britain	2,219	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ \hline - & 1 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+ 3.3	4,780 144,131	+ 1.1	+ 5.4 + 6.7

Returns from firms employing about 62,400 operatives in the week ended 22nd June showed that about three-eighths of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 11 hours each on the average; the amount of overtime worked in that week

Employment in London continued fair. At Leicester there was Employment in London continued fair. At Leicester there was a decline, with increased short-time working; nearly half the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd June, losing about 14½ hours each on the average. There was also a considerable falling off in employment in the Leicestershire country district; it was reported as bad at Hinckley. At Northampton employment continued fair; many factories were working full time, and a few were on overtime: in the week ended 22nd June, about 23 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing about 9½ hours each, on the average, and about 5 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 6 hours each on the average. Employment at Kettering showed a decline towards the end of the month, more short time being worked; a large number of workers were wholly unember of workers were wholly unember of the month. showed a decline towards the end of the month, more short time being worked; a large number of workers were wholly unem-ployed. There was also some decline at Higham and Rushden, and in most of the smaller Northamptonshire centres; although employment was still reported as fairly satisfactory at Irthling-borough and at Raunds. At Wellingborough there was a decline, and employment was slack, with increased short-time working; in the gaiter and slipper trade, however, employment was fair. At Stafford the activity shown before Whitsuntide was not main-tained, and there was a definite decline in June; a considerable amount of short time was worked, and employment was slack, on the tained, and there was a definite decline in June; a considerable amount of short time was worked, and employment was slack, on the whole. At Norwich employment was fair at the beginning of the month, some overtime being worked; in the latter half of the month there was a decline, with some firms discharging operatives and some working short time. As compared with June, 1928, there was a decided improvement in this centre.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment showed an improvement in the heavy boot trade, but was still below the level customary at this season of the year, a large majority of the workpeople in employment being on short time. Employment at Leeds continued bad, particularly in the heavy boot trade.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley employment was below normal, with a considerable amount of short time. Employment was reported as good at Bury and at Preston.

ment was reported as good at Bury and at Preston.

In Scotland there was little change, and employment was reported as quiet at Edinburgh, fairly good at Kilmarnock, and bad at Glasgow; at Maybole there was a further improvement, and employment was reported as fair.

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

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:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th June, 1929.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp						
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total			
Boot and Shoe Manu-	a libra	marie ve	400.00	ded at	etalkous:	n vity	Fig. 5			
facture:	TO FEED OF	SE PROPER	\$100 DE	THE SHARE S	DELET SE		3000 21			
Preparing Depart-	92	37	129	0.5	0.7	0.0	07.			
Rough Stuff De-	94	31	149	65	23	88	217			
partment	339	7	346	364	6	370	710			
ClickingDepartment		9	750	1,094	7	1,101	1,85			
Closing Department		936	960	5	1,384	1,389	2,349			
Making Department Finishing Depart-		19	1,579	1,780	36	1,816	3,39			
ment	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-	407	STATE OF STATE OF				1800				
sewn Work	463	1	464	28	MAN TO I	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,	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Department Rough Stuff Department: Clicking Department Closing Department Making Department Making Department Finishing Department Finishing Department Making Department Glog Making Repairing and Handsewn Work	+137	+ 1 + 1 - 3 + 137 - 3 + 80 + 6 + 1	- 9 + 34 + 134 + 143 + 81 + 68 - 7 - 3 - 14	- 83 - 26 - 51 - 3 - 652 -136 - 79 - 5 + 1	- 10 + 4 - 1 - 332 - 10 - 13 - 137	- 93 - 22 - 52 - 335 - 662 - 149 - 216 - 5 + 1	- 102 + 12 + 82 - 192 - 581 - 81 - 223 - 8 - 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

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

		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
Essentia Segmentian del	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,869	+ 2.0	+ 2.6	4,697	+ 0.4	+ 6.0	
Counties	6,560	+ 1.6	+ 9.8	18,823	+ 1.5	+ 11.3	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,739 185	+ 1.8 + 6.3	+ 8·4 - 1·1	4,369 515	-0.4 + 16.3	+ 6.5 + 4.3	
TOTAL	10,353	+ 1.8	+ 8.0	28,404			

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 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:—

	Esti- mated Number of Insured Work-	ployed	Tumbers included in Previous ployed at 24th who were June, Temporarily		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with		
44 4 4 4 4 4 4	people at July, 1928.			ployed.	Month before.	Year before.	
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	127,050 73,890 22,150 5,940 23,430 107,380 32,540 240,930 183,250	5,935 1,652 1,108 6,066 1,374 6,132 2,316 26,907 24,207	158 78 53 31 41 102 76 730 845	4·7 2·2 5·0 10·2 5·9 5·7 7·1 11·2 13·2	- 1·1 - 0·7 - 0·4 - 2·7 - 2·9 + 1·6 + 0·3 - 0·6 + 0·2 - 0·3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	172,710 126,940 99,450 93,750 99,410 106,040 75,030 28,870 14,360	12,002 4,111 6,711 7,281 11,794 12,401 7,482 5,960 2,495	11 26 47 507 588 458 233 238 6	6.9 3.2 6.7 7.8 11.9 11.7 10.0 20.6 17.4	+ 0·3 - 0·1 + 0·1 - 0·6 - 0·9 - 1·0 - 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·1	- 0.8 - 1.0 - 1.6 - 1.5 - 3.5 - 1.4 + 1.1 - 2.0	

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 £5,339,500 in June, 1928. Of the total for June, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,636,700; factories and workshops for £920,000; cheeref £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

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:—

. In the second second		Number Vorkpeo		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
-	Week ended 22nd	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
A THE ROLL OF	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	22nd June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,242 8,104	-4.0 + 0.2	+ 0.1	2,371 15,422	- 8·0 - 2·4	+ 0.5 + 0.1	
unspecified)	1,868	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	3,598	- 1.0	+ 3.5	
TOTAL	11,214	- 0.2	+ 0.2	21,391	- 2.8	+ 0.7	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,471 2,743	+0.0	- 1·0 + 4·2	14,713 6,678	- 3·8 - 0·4	- 1·6 + 6·3	
TOTAL	11,214	- 0.2	+ 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.

 $E_{MPLOYMENT}$ 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, Employment was good, on the whole, with hithographic 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 are good as in May. so good as in May.

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

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding 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. 3.9 at 25th June, 1928.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

	No. of Members of Unions at end of June, 1929.	Members Unemployed at end of				Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
Peres HA		June, 1929.	May, 1929.	June, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:					1 6886	100 WH		
London	38,909	2.4	2.5	4.2	- 0.1	- 1.8		
Northern Counties,								
Yorkshire, Lanca-								
shire and Cheshire	16,305	3.4	3.3	3.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4		
Midlands and Eastern					A			
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:—

	Average Da Docks an	ally Numb	per of La cipal Wi	bourers em	ployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 1st June, 1929 8th ,,, 15th ,,,, 22nd ,,,, 29th ,, ,,	3,840 3,939 3,802 3,785 3,830	2,361 1,804 2,152 2,097 1,904	6,201 5,743 5,954 5,882 5,734	7,953 7,883 7,234 7,204 7,189	14,154 13,626 13,188 13,086 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

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 parts. 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 Hartlepools 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 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 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:—

3		Number of	Seamen* sl	nipped in		
Principal Ports.	June,		(+) or -) on a	Six Months ended		
TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1929.	June, 1928.	
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiffs Swansea	11,889 798 9,475 11,560 2,698 146 415 1,194 1,052 1,087 2,594 823	- 3,256 + 98 - 1,696 - 1,431 - 109 - 141 - 13 - 166 + 218 - 3 + 175	- 297 + 149 - 1,373 - 693 - 40 - 255 + 45 + 291 + 266 + 313 + 37 - 159	72,467 4,768 55,703 56,137 16,592 1,257 2,752 6,800 6,993 4,647 16,665 4,510	71,147 4,474 57,696 58,085 15,511 1,952 2,682 7,227 5,854 4,252 15,893 4,219	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	396 302 3,927	+ 148 - 131 - 206	+ 108 - 200 - 7	1,657 2,028 19,167	1,911 2,251 17,697	
NORTHERN IRELAND:	199	+ 30	- 48	1,244	1,039	
TOTAL for above Ports	48,555	- 6,920	- 1,863	272,487	271,890	

ne numbers given are the numbers of separate

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.

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

deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

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

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

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 the statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented.

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.

e the month, it was blick at it is	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.										GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP RARY STOR ND CASUAL	PPAGES.		
Committee to destructe presentations.	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		
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	126,397	543	126,940	76,650	469	77,119	203,047	1,012	204,059	203,000	1,012	204,012		
Quarrying	801 949 2,696 591	9 5	802 958 2,701 591	79 23 699 547	2	79 23 701 547	880 972 3,395 1,138	1 9 7 	881 981 3,402 1,138	873 972 3,243 1,138	1 9 7 	874 981 3,250 1,138		
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	1,067	93	1,160	398	36	434	1,465	129	1,594	1,426	128	1,554		
Digging Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-	618	12	630	109	1	110	727	13	740	717	13	730		
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	1,172	17	1,189	133	2	135	1,305	19	1,324	1,305	19	1,324		
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	1,822	66	1,888	380	14	394	2,202	80	2,282	2,189	80	2,269		
Works Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	894 5,192 2,206	25 624 1,966	919 5,816 4,172	139 1,070 2,253	17 164 3,775	156 1,234 6,028	1,033 6,262 4,459	42 788 5,741	1,075 7,050 10,200	1,015 6,150 4,456	42 788 5,741	1,057 6,938 10,197		
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture	1,582 1,923	287 92	1,869 2,015	498 554	47 12	545 566	2,080 2,477	334 104	2,414 2,581	2,073 2,474	334 104	2,407 2,578		
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	5,197 521	630 186	5,827 707	474 8	153 15	627 23	5,671 529	783 201	6,454 730	5,600 528	777 201	6,377 729		
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	593	112	705	27	26	53	620	138	758	619	138	757		
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) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	2,054	10	2,064	267	2	269	2,321	12	2,333	2,320	12	2,332		
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	15,888	176	16,064	18,308	58	18,366	34,196	234	34,430	34,186	234	34,420		
Tin, Lead, etc	2,326 1,278 1,540	147 135 85	2,473 1,413 1,625	1,034 5,300 965	21 510 9	1,055 5,810 974	3,360 6,578 2,505	168 645 94	3,528 7,223 2,599	3,333 6,578 2,502	168 645 94	3,501 7,223 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 Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	35,126 2,553 4,755 2,372	1,236 634 17 24	36,362 3,187 4,772 2,396	14,660 404 322 453	469 89 	15,129 493 322 464	49,786 2,957 5,077 2,825	1,705 723 17 35	51,491 3,680 5,094 2,860	48,941 2,943 4,765 2,818	1,701 723 17 35	50,642 3,666 4,782 2,853		
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-	635,861	2000		POE !	- TT	7 6.		0.00	1 00	9 90	NT INCOME.			
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-	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	TABLE TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE TO SHAPE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE			THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE					

	P13777743			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
	INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		Темров	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		ТЕМРО	LY UNEMP RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
	Trender (+) on the course (+) on the course	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
hipbuild	ing and Ship Repairing	44,264	135	44,399	1,519	27	1,546	45,783	162	45,945	42,667	157	42,824
Stove,	ades:— Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Founding	6,111	485	6,596	1,676	140	1,816	7,787	625	8,412	7,728	625	8,353
Electri	cal Wiring and Contracting cal Cable, Wire and Electric	1,087	1,201	1,113 3,951	83	173	83 394	1,170	26	1,196 4,345	1,151 2,967	1,374	1,176 4,341
Hand'	p Manufacture Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	2,750 2,014	707	2,721	1,534	308	1,842	2,971 3,548	1,374 1,015	4,563	3,542	1,015	4,557
etc., Brass	Manufacture and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	900	879	1,779	456	119	575	1,356	998	2,354	1,356	998	2,354
facti Heatin	ng and Ventilating Apparatus es, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	1,187	630	1,817	260 44	97	357 45	1,447 375	727	2,174 379	1,447	4	377
etc.,	Manufacture Industries not separately	1,222	937	2,159	433	375	808	1,655	1,312	2,967	1,611	1,309	2,920 14,354
Cotton	ified in	6,666	4,134	10,800 33,776	2,372 12,979	1,269 29,325	3,641 42,304	9,038	5,403 51,402	76,080	8,956 24,678	5,398 51,366	76,044
Woolle Silk ar	en and Worsted ad Artificial Silk	5,308 1,792	5,408 1,576	10,716 3,368	7,613	15,305 2,035	22,918 2,757	12,921 2,514	20,713 3,611	33,634 6,125	12,884 2,362	20,661	33,545 5,907
Linen	Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	3,296 1,538	5,514 2,991	8,810 4,529	634 143	1,769 584	2,403	3,930 1,681	7,283 3,575	11,213 5,256	481 1,681	1,571 3,575	2,052 5,256
Cord	l, Twine, etc., Making	518 481	791 2,107	1,309 2,588	198 501	708 2,999	906 3,500	716 982	1,499 5,106	2,215 6,088	630 975	1,261 5,016	1,891 5,991
	Manufacture	355 263	343 456	698 719	447 189	511 537	958 726	802 452	854 993	1,656 1,445	802 452	853 993	1,655 1,445
spec	ified	686	1,882	2,568	280	758	1,038	966	2,640	3,606	897	2,141	3,038
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
Tannir	and Leather Goods:— ng, Currying and Dressing ry, Harness and other Leather	2,010	465	2,475	1,352	197	1,549	3,362	662	4,024	3,361	662	4,023
Goo	ds Manufacture	817	579	1,396	218	217	435	1,035	796	1,831	1,015	792	1,807
Tailori	Trades:— ing and Mantle Making and	3,904	2,782	6,686	219	1,926	2,145	4,123	4,708	8,831	4,041	4,576	8,617
Milli	inery	550	1,771	2,321	20	565	585	570	2,336	2,906	564	2,253	2,817
Man	infacture	475	1,932	1,142 2,268	130	320 885	450	605	987	1,592 3,176	603	1,206	1,577
Dress spec	s, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- etc., Making Industries not separately ified	336 581	389	970	104	234	908	359 685	2,817 623	1,308	684	621	1,305
Boot,	Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades rink and Tobacco:—	6,646	2,220	8,866	6,240	3,213	9,453	12,886	5,433	18,319	12,641	5,417	18,058 8,503
Grain	, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Milling Chocolate and Sugar Con-	6,370 1,418	2,329 142	8,699 1,560	272 409	206 41	478 450	6,642 1,827	2,535 183	9,177 2,010	6,058 1,702	2,445	1,881
fecti Food	ionery Industries not separately	1,707	2,452	4,159	247	2,374	2,621	1,954	4,826	6,780	1,939	4,818	6,757
Drink	Industries co, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	3,591 5,127	4,075 1,396	7,666 6,523	175 204	475 131	650 335	3,766 5,331	4,550 1,527	8,316 6,858	3,676 4,939	4,419 1,508	8,095 6,447
Man awmilli	ng, Furniture and Woodwork :	529	1,125	1,654	28	208	236	557	1,333	1,890	503	1,202	1,705
Sawm! Wood	illing and Machined Woodwork Box and Packing Case Making	4,351 1,035	136 90 858	4,487 1,125 6,505	383 190 319	16 46 146	399 236	4,734 1,225 5,966	152 136 1,004	4,886 1,361 6,970	4,607 1,153 5,808	149 136 981	4,756 1,289 6,789
Wood	working not separately ified	5,647	398	1,514	349	288	465 637	1,465	686	2,151	1,382	670	2,052
rinting Paper	and Paper Trades:— and Paper Board Making	1,273	309	1,582	386	272	658	1,659	581	2,240	1,629	579	2,208
Stat	oard Boxes, Paper Bags and donery Paper Making and Paper	724	1,191	1,915	68	239	307	792	1,430	2,222	771	1,377	2,148
Station	ning nery and Typewriting Requisites	108	73	181	12	7	19	120	80	200	120	80	200
Printi	paper) ng, Publishing and Bookbinding	103 5,964	97 3,372	9,336	34 230	20 497	54 727	6,194	3,869	254 10,063	6,000	3,772	254 9,772
Buildi	Waster Contraction of	67,977	146	68,123 29,028	2,109	5 3	2,114 776	70,086 29,782	151	70,237 29,804	67,594 28,785	148 22	67,742 28,807
ther M	anufacturing Industries :	29,009					083,380 002,335	BOX OF		STAN AND AND	2,598	1,786	4,384
Oilclo	er Manufacture th, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture and Broom Making	2,294 565 695	1,428 71 151	3,722 636 846	310 38 221	360 6 134	670 44 355	2,604 603 916	1,788 77 285	4,392 680 1,201	601	77 278	678 1,165
Scient	ific and Photographic Instru- it and Apparatus Manufacture	435	212	647	30	12	42	465	224	689	461	224	685
Toys,	Games and Sports Requisites	1,503	143 209	1,646	394	51 47	135	1,897	194	2,091	1,893	194 256	2,087
as, W	ater and Electricity Supply		97		427	7		000,93	104	9,058	8,717	102	8,819
ranspoi	rt and Communication :	8,527		8,624			434	8,954			6,005	139	6,144
Tramy	ay Service way and Omnibus Service Transport not separately	5,934 3,402	133 219	6,067 3,621	306 141	7 4	313 145	6,240 3,543	140 223	6,380 3,766	3,436	219	3,655
Shipp	cifled ing Service	18,382 21,173	196 229	18,578 21,402	1,289 160	2 38	1,291 198	19,671 21,333	198 267	19,869 21,600	18,890 20,793	196 263	19,086 21,056
Ser Trans		53,536	64	53,600	749	28	777	54,285	92	54,377	52,953	91	53,044
Sto	rage not separately specified	. 1,872	97	1,969	46	10	56	1,918	107	2,025	1,888	107	1,995
	tive Trades ce, Banking, Insurance and	64,634	23,092	87,726	2,914	1,582	4,496	67,548	24,674	92,222	64,457	23,934	88,391
Fina	neous Trades and Services :—	4,838	769	5,607	59	9	68	4,897	778	5,675	4,718	758	5,476
Local	Government	6,720 19,583	333	7,302 19,916	182 684	88 14	270 698	6,902 20,267	670 347	7,572 20,614	6,551 19,336	632 338	7,183 19,674
Enter	sional Services	2,647 5,166	747 2,212	3,394 7,378	63 126	38 91	101 217	2,710 5,292	785 2,303 12 342	3,495 7,595 21,787	2,644 5,107 9,101	768 2,278 12,126	3,412 7,385 21,227
Laund	Boarding House, Club Services dries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning stries and Services not separately	9,348 1,157	12,062 3,090	21,410 4,247	97 40	280 437	377 477	9,445 1,197	12,342 3,527	4,724	1,178	3,387	4,565
spec	cified	21,387	1,179	22,566	583	377	960	21,970	1,556	23,526	21,154	1,540	22,694

* Including 80,112 Casuals (Males 78,455, Females 1,657).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

	LARTS .				GREAT	BRITA	IN ANI	Nort	HERN]	IRELAN	D.			E 18 9 19		G
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	TED NUM D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 192	NS AGED VE, AT	U	WHOLL NEMPLO (includi Casuals	Y YED	TH	LOYED EMPORAL TOPPAGE	RY		TOTAL.).	Tor	REASE (AL PER FAGES A	-) IN	BR O TO F
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe-	Total	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH MAY, 1929.	25TH JUNE, 1928.	20TH JUNE, 1927.	1
"Ishing	26,850	950	27,800	8.2	3-8	8.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	8.2	4.9	8-1	- 2.4	- 2.1	- 3.1	
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,109,800		1,115,910	11.4	8-9	11.4	6.9	7.7	6.9	18.3	16.6	18.3	+ 0·4 - 1·0	- 7·4 - 7·1	- 0·8 - 2·1	1
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	14,580 5,540 40,910	10 90 340	14,590 5,630 41,250	5·5 17·1 6·6	10·0 10·0 1·5	17.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	17.5	10.0		+ 1.3	+ 2.5	+10.5 + 2.3	
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	10,640	10	10,650	5.6		5.5	5.1		5.2	10.7		10.7	- 3.0	+ 5.4	+ 9.6	
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	15,070	1,590	16,660	7.1	5.8	7.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	9.7	8.1	9.6	- 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	
on-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,680	180	14,860	11.5	6.7	11.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	5·0 12·8	7·2 19·0	5·0 12·8	- 1·9	- 0.5	+ 3.3	
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	15,270	1,380	16,650	11.9	4.8	11.3	2.5	1.0	2.4	14.4	5.8	13.7	- 1.8	F1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	+ 2.1	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	18,070	930	19,000	4.9	2.7	4.8	0.8	1.8	0.9	5.7	4.5	5.7	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 2.2	
rick, Tile, etc., Making	74,160	6,980	81,140	7.0	8-9	7.2	1.4	2.4	1.5	8.4	11.3	8.7	- 0.7	- 1.4	+ 3.5	
ottery, Earthenware, etc	33,270	37,620	70,890	6.6	5-2	5.9	6.8	10-1	8.5	13.4	15.3	14.4	+ 0.6	→ 2·3	+ 0.7	
lass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	19,600 15,550	5,170 1,850	24,770 17,400	8·1 12·4	5·6 5·0	7·5 11·6	2.5	0.9	2·2 3·2	10·6 15·9	6·5 5·6	9·7 14·8			+ 0·5 + 0·5	1
hemicals, etc. :—	77.000	99.740	100 700	6.7	0.0	5.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	7.2	2.5	C. A	+ 0.1	+ 0.2		200
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	77,960 13,820	22,340 6,230	100,300 20,050	6·7 3·8	2·8 3·0	5·8 3·5	0.0	0·7 0·2	0.6	7·3 3·8	3.5	3.6		- 1.4	- 3.6	
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	14,020	4,610	18,630	4.2	2.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.4	3.0	1000	+ 0.4		+ 0.1	
etc., Manufacture	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.5	3-5	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.7	8.9	4-1	7.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	
etal Manufacture:— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills		270	22,160	9.4	3.7	9.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	10.6	4.4		- 0.6			1
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	174,300	4,240	178,540 37,590	9.1	4.2	9.0	3.0	0.6	10.3	19.6	5.5	10000000	+ 1.1 + 0.2	-1.2 -0.3	- 0·3	
Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	34,440 28,230 26,460	3,150 3,810 1,270	32,040 27,730	6·8 4·5 5·8	3.5	4.4 5.9	18.8	13.4	18.1	23.3	16.9	22.5	+ 0·5		- 3·0 - 3·0	-
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.4	5.3	6.2	2.9	1.0	2.6	9.3	6.3	150000	- 1.6		- 5.0	
ngineering, etc. :— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron									-							
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	536,550 62,580	45,580 17,190	582,130 79,770	6.5	2.7	6.2	2.8	1.0	2.6	9.3	3·7 4·2	8.8	- 0.7	-0.7 -0.3	-0.7 -0.1	
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	53,660 26,160	1,370 1,130	55,030 27,290	8.9	1.2	8.7	0.6	1:0	0.6	9.5	1·2 3·1	9.3	-0.7 -0.2	- 3.8	- 5·5 + 2·8	1
enstruction and Repair of Vehicles :-		STA DO					200.5			140,40						
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	211,240	23,590	234,830	4.9	3.8	4.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	6.6	4.8	6.4	+ 1.0	- 1.5	+ 0.7	
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	17,190	2,360	19,550	6.7	3.5	6.3	0.8	2.9	1.1	7.5	6.4	7.4	- 0.1		+ 0.1	
car Building	54,800 199,170	1,570 3,260	56,370 202,430	5·9 22·2	1.7	5.8	2.9	0.9	2.8	8.8	1·7 5·0	8.6	- 0·5 - 0·2	-1.8 -3.8	+ 3.4	2
etal Trades :— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	San .								1000	100.00	100	SHALL S	02.000			
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	80,000 14,240	8,280 1,290	88,280 15,530	7·6 7·6	5·9 2·0	7·5 7·2	2.1	1.6	2.0	9.7	7.5	9.5	- 0·6 + 0·4		+ 0.6 + 0.8	
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	53,990	32,190	86,180	5.1	3.7	4.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	5.5	4.3	5.0		- 0.6	- 2.5	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	22,750	9,750	32,500	8.9	7.3	8.4	6·7 3·2	3.1	5.6	9.6	10.4	9.3		-1.4 -1.3	- 3.1	
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	14,110	11,190	25,300 27,730	6.9	6.0	6.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	8.4	6.9	7.8	- 0.5	- 1.4	- 1.7	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	7,430	570	8,000	4.5	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.7	4.7	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	- 1.4	- 2.0	
etc., Manufacture Metal Industries not separately	23,450	19,410	42,860	5.2	4.8	5.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	7.1	6.8	6·9 7·9	- 0.4	-0.6 -1.2	- 1·8 	
specified Ootton	114,900	68,500 356,010	183,400 553,970	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	8.2	7.6	12.5	14.4	13.7	_ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 6·7 + 4·4]
Woollen and Worsted Slik and Artificial Silk	98,300 31,120	144,290 39,150	242,590 70,270	5·4 5·8	3·7 4·0	4.4	7.7	10·7 5·2	9.5	13·1 8·1	14.4	8.7	- 0.6	+ 1.9 + 2.3	+ 2.3]
Linen Jute	25,430 12,510	55,780 27,120	81,210 39,630	13·0 12·3	9·9 11·0	10·8 11·4	2.5	3.2	3.0	15.5	13·1 13·2	13.8	+ 0.3	-12.4 + 3.9	+ 5.9 + 4.0	1
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	7,160 21,390	11,610 81,480	18,770 102,870	7·2 2·2	6.8	7·0 2·5	2·8 2·4	6.1	4·8 3·4	10.0	12·9 6·3	5.9		-0.2 + 0.1	+ 3.0	1
Lace	6,440 9,590	10,680 14,810	17,120 24,400	5.5	3·2 3·1	4.1	7·0 2·0	4·8 3·6	5.6	12.5	8·0 6·7	9.7	+ 1.8	$+\ 0.1 +\ 2.5 -\ 1.2$	+ 2.3	
Textile Industries not separately specified	13,770	30,820	44,590	5.0	6.1	5.8	2.0	2.5	2.3	7.0	8.6	8.1	- 0.6	- 0.5	+ 0.4	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	82,780	33,890	116,670	4.9	4.6	4.8	9.7	6-6	8.9	14.6	11.2	13.7	- 3.8	+ 2.2	+ 2.5	1
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	32,350	9,480	41,830	6.2	4.9	5.9	4.2	2.1	3.7	10-4	7.0	9.6		+ 3.1	10000	
Goods Manufacture	11,990	13,290	25,280	6.8	4.4	5.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	8.6	6.0	7.2	02 301	- 0.3	- 0.3	
Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	66,390	132,490	198,880	5.9	2.1	3.4	0.3	1.5	1.0	6.2	3.6		+ 0.8		+ 1.3	
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	11,540	93,780	105,320	4·8 3·6	1.9	3.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	4.9	2.5	2.8	+ 0.5	-0.6 -1.3	+ 1.4	
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making	13,370 7,430	20,700 69,630	34,070 77,060	4.5	2.8	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	4.8	4.0	4.1			+ 1.2	
Dress Industries not separately specified	9,380	17,630	27,010	6-2	2.2	3.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	7.3	3.5	4.8	- 0.3		- 0.6	
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	84,100	50,430	134,530	7.9	4.4	6.6	7.4	6.4	7.0	15.3	10.8	13.6	- 0.9	- 0.5	+ 7.1	

and a property of the same of	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24th June, 1929.								9.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN			GREAT BRITAIN	
INDUSTRY,	INSURE 16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1923	S AGED	Un (WHOLL EMPLOY including Casuals	YED	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			TOT	AL PER PARED	CEN-	ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT		
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY AND	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH MAY, 1929.	25TH JUNE, 1928.		24TH JUNE, 1929.	
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	90,820 -25,460	53,630 3,350	144,450 28,810	7·0 5·6	4·3 4·2	6·0 5·4	0·3 1·6	0·4 1·3	0.4	7·3 7·2	4·7 5·5	6.4	- 0·4 - 0·3	+ 0:2	+ 0.4 + 0.6	6·1 6·7	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Food Industries not separately	25,350	49,350	74,700	6.7	5.0	5.6	1.0	4.8	3.5	7.7	9.8	9.1	+ 0.8	- 1.0	- 2.4	9.1	
specified	54,680 83,870	53,430 23,450	108,110 107,320	6.6	7·6 6·0	7·1 6·1	0.3	0.9	0.6	6.9	8·5 6·5	7·7 6·4	-0.7 + 0.1	+ 0.2 + 0.3	+ 0.8	7·6 6·1	
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Shun	14,770	29,280	44,050	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.6	4.1	
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	54,200 10,690 94,240 17,580	2,830 1,810 21,170 5,510	57,030 12,500 115,410 23,090	8·0 9·7 6·0 6·3	4·8 5·0 4·1 7·2	7·9 9·0 5·6 6·6	0·7 1·8 0·3 2·0	0·6 2·5 0·6 5·3	0·7 1·9 0·4 2·7	8·7 11·5 6·3 8·3	5·4 7·5 4·7 12·5	8·6 10·9 6·0 9·3	$ \begin{array}{rrr} - & 0.7 \\ - & 0.3 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 0.5 \end{array} $	+ 0·4 + 1·0 + 0·5	+ 1.9 + 0.9 + 1.3 + 1.1	10.5	
Printing and Paper Trades:—	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.3	2.1	3.0	1.0	1.9	1.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 2.2	4.2	
Oardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	20,910	34,730	55,640	3.5	3.4	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3		
Stalining	4,170	1,520	5,690	2.6	4.8	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.9	5.3	3.5	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.6	The State of the S	
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2.700	3,270 90,250	5,970 253,640	3.8	3.0	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.3	3.8	3.6	4.3	- 0.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3	~ ~	
Building and Construction of Works:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	807,650 158,880	8,910 1,150	816,560 160,030	8·4 18·3	1·6 1·7	8·3 18·1	0·3 0·4	0·1 0·2	0·3 0·5	8·7 18·7	1.7	8·6 18·6	- 0·3 - 1·1	- 1·4 + 1·0			
Rubber Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Olleloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	36,810 11,480 6,150	25,840 2,170 4,690	62,650 13,650 10,840	6·2 4·9 11·3	5·5 3·3 3·2	5·9 4·7 7·8	0·9 0·4 3·6	1·4 0·2 2·9	1·1 0·3 3·3	7·1 5·3 14·9	6·9 3·5 6·1	7·0 5·0 11·1	- 0·4 + 0·9 + 1·6	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	5·0 11·0	
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	15,260 20,250	8,860 5,930	24,120 26,180	2.9	2.4	2.7	0·1 2·0	0.1	0.2	3.0	2·5 3·3	2.9	-0.1 + 0.3	+ 0.4 + 0.5	- 0.5	2·9 8·0	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,900	5,810	11,710	4.5	3.6	4.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	6.0	4.4	5.2		+ 0.2	- 1.0	5.2	
eas, Water and Electricity Supply	156,620	6,560	163,180	5.4	1.5	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	5.7	1.6	5.6	ter but	- 0.1	+ 1.1	5.5	
Industries Iransport and Communication :— Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	132,950 135,460	7,400 5,930	140,350 141,390	4·5 2·5	1.8	4·3 2·6	0·2 0·1	0·1 0·1	0·2 0·1	4·7 2·6	1.9	4·5 2·7	- 0·6 - 0·1	- 0.4	+ 0.3		
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	169,410 132,820	6,950 6,400	176,360 139,220	10.9	2.8	10·5 15·4	0.7	0.6	0.8	11.6	2·8 4·2	11·3 15·5	- 0·2 - 1·0		+ 0.9		
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	168,570	2,290	170,860	31.8	2.8	31.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	32.2	4.0	31.8	- 0.1		+ 7.5	31.7	
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,040	2,040	18,080	11.7	4.8	10.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	12.0	5.2	11.2	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.6	11.1	
Distributive Trades	974,100	639,690	1,613,790	6.6	3.6	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.9	3.9	5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+1.0	5.6	
emmerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Alscellaneous Trades and Services :—	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.2	1.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.1	2.6		+ 0.5	10 E5800000	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	102,870 236,060 67,020 44,040 114,460 25,510	22,670 19,350 49,910 24,370 200,360 104,060	125,540 255,410 116,930 68,410 314,820 129,570	6·5 8·3 3·9 11·7 8·2 4·5	2·6 1·7 1·5 9·1 6·0 3·0	5·8 7·8 2·9 10·8 6·8 3·3	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·1 0·2	0·4 0·1 0·1 0·4 0·2 0·4	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·1 0·3	6·7 8·6 4·0 12·0 8·3 4·7	6.2	6·0 8·1 3·0 11·1 6·9 3·6	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 1·5 + 0·6 + 2·6	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7.9 \\ 3.0 \\ 11.0 \\ 6.8 \end{array} $	
Industries and Services not separately specified	89,850	33,330	123,180		3.5	18.3	0.7	1.2		24.5				100000	1000000		
	8,621,900	TO LOCAL DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			4.3	7.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	10.9	6.8	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 1.0	9.7	

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

	1,50.6	Boys.		Girls.				
Division.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,000 390 608 2,157 2,856 3,614 2,049 1,484	897 614 922 773 3,194 2,600 2,088 1,836	1,897 1,004 1,530 2,930 6,050 6,214 4,137 3,320	496 366 484 1,106 2,016 2,502 1,250 314	1,127 994 1,298 1,360 4,462 3,115 1,958 1,454	1,623 1,360 1,782 2,466 6,478 5,617 3,208 1,768		
Great Britain	14,158	12,924	27,082	8,534	15,768	24,302		

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED

THE REAL PROPERTY.	OUVE	NILES AG	ED TO	O AND	11.					
		nated s insured	Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.							
Division.		y, 1928.	230 97	Boys.			Girls.	275 L		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Special Schemes	45,040 40,670 82,600 97,770 88,500 62,100	94,200 29,780 26,070 70,340 56,040 76,570 47,930 8,070 2,700	1.5 1.2 1.9 1.2 2.4 3.0 3.9 3.0 0.2	0·0 0·0 0·1 1·6 1·1 1·7 0·3 2·1	1·5 1·2 2·0 2·8 3·5 4·7 4·2 5·1 0·2	1.0 1.5 2.4 1.0 3.0 2.0 3.2 4.2 0.3	0·0 0·2 0·4 0·9 1·7 1·9 0·5 1·3	1·0 1·7 2·8 1·9 4·7 3·9 3·7 5·5		
Great Britain	562,700	411,700	2.2	0.9	3.1	1.9	0.9	2.8		

^{*}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.

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

	No. Cent		A	verage	daily	attend	lance.		No. of individuals
Division.	ope	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	As a dition		Others.		Totals.		attending at any time 1st
DIVIDION,	For Boys.	For Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	April,1929, to 28th June, 1929.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	2 4 5 14 5 16 18	2 4 3 6 4 10 2	47 73 144 482 410 574 363	31 31 51 131 97 199 24	6 52 36 755 106 294 1,196	35 34 12 144 120 48 152	53 125 180 1,237 516 868 1,559	66 65 63 275 217 247 176	683 933 917 4,539 2,308 3,403 4,116
Totals	64	31*	2,093	564	2,445	545	4,538	1,109	16,899

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

Division.	Num	ber of Va Filled.	cancies	Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.				
DIVISION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total,		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	 4,343 932 1,001 1,350 1,642 1,824 793 444	3,198 644 785 1,097 1,260 1,725 883 319	7,541 1,576 1,786 2,447 2,902 3,549 1,676 763	448 188 211 240 559 506 181 193	409 161 163 286 441 543 257 105	857 349 374 526 1,000 1,049 438 298		
Great Britain	 12,329	9,911	22,240	2,526	2,365	4,891		

ndividuals.

July, 1929.

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 :-

10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	Males.	Females.	Total.
A.—Number of Clai	ims.		
Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current	561,005 800,037	152,611 171,045	713,616 971,082
B.—Disallowances by Insu	rance Of	ficers.	0 0 0
Permanent provisions: First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work	35 1,318 12,971 308 3,123 4,540 1,536	23 2,026 6,898 93 809 2,419 548	58 3,344 19,869 401 3,932 6,959 2,084
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	186 619 6,625	35 514 1,610	1,133 8,238
Total claims disallowed	31,261	14,975	46,236

(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.	SECTION 1	1000	
Cotal cases considered	11,608 4,577	5,595 1,814	17,203 6,391
Recommended for disallowance:— Permanent provisions:	9.11	30 7 8	
Not unable to obtain suitable employment	414	627	1,041
Not genuinely seeking work	3,118	2,141	5,259
Trade disputes: Employment lost through misconduct Employment left voluntarily without just	677	171	848
cause	878	436	1,314
Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act,	321	62	383
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at	40 7 8 9 1	3.5	
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of	11	2	13
insurable employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em-	178	82	260
ployment during the preceding two years	1,421	256	1,677
Total recommended for disallowance	7,031	3,781	10,812
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†			
Total cases considered	58,269	8,802	67,073
Recommended for allowance	55,118	7,899	63,017
Recommended for disallowance: Not genuinely seeking work	3,136	891	4,027
Other grounds	15	12	27
Total recommended for disallowances	3,151	903	4,054

Cases referred by Insurance of Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	Officer { Allowed Disallowed Allowed Disallowed Allowed Disallowed Disallowed Disallowed Allowed	31 99 83 199 3 38	14 33 7 17 6 16	4 13 9 21
Total	{ Allowed Disallowed	117 336	27 66	144

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 :-

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

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

† Section II 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.

THE STREET, STREET	19th April 14th Jan	1, 1928, to 1., 1929.	15th Jan., 1929, 10th June, 192		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims	5,701,035	1,738,125	3,028,176	796,553	
current	957,212	191,812	898,885	183,724	
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers	328,135	146,551	173,863	90,457	
Ordinary benefit appeals:— Cases considered Recommended for dis-	105,389	51,464	62,429	33,194	
allowance	62,721	34,827	37,219	22,166	
Cases considered Recommended for dis-	694,544	81,011	523,342	69,893	
allowance	24,738	6,480	21,382	6,847	
Cases considered Cases disallowed	3,909 12,582	789 592	3,266 2,342	474	

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

Five weeks ended 29th June, 1929.	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1929.	Five weeks ended 30th June, 1928.
£ 1,785,000 1,540,000 1,275,000	£ 1,215,000 1,035,000 865,000	£ 1,610,000 1,395,000 1,170,000
4,600,000	3,115,000	4,175,000
3,885,000 500,000 170,000 25,000	3,070,000 400,000 135,000 10,000	4,170,000 475,000 120,000 15,000
4,580,000	3,615,000	4,780,000
36,620,000 550,000	3 6,810,000	25,680,000 115,000
	ended 29th June, 1929. £ 1,785,000 1,540,000 1,275,000 4,600,000 500,000 170,000 25,000 4,580,000 36,620,000	ended 29th June, 1929. £ 1,785,000 1,540,000 1,275,000 865,000 4,600,000 3,115,000 3,885,000 3,070,000 500,000 400,000 25,000 10,000 4,580,000 3,615,000 36,620,000 36,810,000

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:—

		les.	Females.					
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
Fishing Mining	2,197 133,119							
Non - Metalliferous Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.,	3,888	0.5	652	0.3	108	0.1	33	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc., making Pottery, Earthen-	5,192	0.7	1,070	0.5	624	0.4	164	0.2
ware, etc Glass Trades	2,206 3,505	0.3		1.1	1,966 379			
Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture	9,347	3.3	2,436 26,420	1.2	1,644 760	1.2	325 640	0.4
Engineering, etc. Construction and Repair of	44,806	6.0	15,839	8.0	1,911	1.4	569	0.7
Vehicles Shipbuilding and	14,781		5,197	2.6	1,010	0.7	296	0.4
Ship Repairing Metal Trades Textile Trades	44,264 22,268 29,965	3.0	1,519 7,079 31,798	0·8 3·6 16·1		6.5	27 2,482 56,789	0·0 3·0 69·4
Leather Goods Boot, Shoe, Slipper	2,827	0.4	1,570	0-8	1,044	0.7	414	0.5
and Clog Trades Clothing Trades	6,646 5,846	0.9	6,240 496	3·2 0·3	2,220 7,541	1.6	3,213 3,930	3.9
Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furni-	18,742	2.5	1,335	0.7	11,519	8.3	3,435	4.2
ture and Wood- work Printing and Paper	12,149	1.6	1,241	0.6	1,482	1.1	496	0.6
Trades Building and Con-	8,172	1.1	730	0.4	5,042	3.6	1,035	1.3
struction of Works Other Manufactur-	96,986	13.0	2,882	1.5	165	0.1	8	0.0
ing Industries Gas, Water and	5,759	0.8	1,081	0.6	2,214	1.6	610	0.8
Electricity Sup- ply Industries Transport and	8,527	1.1	427	0.2	97	0.1	7	0.0
Communication Distributive Trades Commerce, Bank-	104,299 64,634	14·0 8·7	2,691 2,914	1.4	938 23,092	0·7 16·6	1,582	2.0
ing, Insurance and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Ser-	4,838	0.6	59	0.0	769	0.5	9	0.0
vices ser-	66,008	8.9	1,775	0.9	20,205	14.5	1,325	1.6
All Industries and Services	745,287	100.0	197,277	100.0	139,262	100.0	81,831	100-0

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

La material de del Pe	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
I. Unemployed — Special Schemes	2,133	8	197	7	2,345
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	772,482	10,299	162,109	5,721	950,611
claimants disqualified, but maintaining regis- tration	83,446	3,859	11,487	2,813	101,608
4. Uninsured persons on Register 5. Two months' file	19,178 42,525	12,924 3,068	17,721 24,950	15,768 2,791	65,593
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	875,106	27,082	191,317	24,302	1,117,80
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5)	900,586	17,234	198,743	11,332	1,127,89

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:—

		Great Britain and				
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Northern Ireland.
27th May, 1929	886,223	30,357	188,534	27,167	1,132,281	1,165,302
3rd June 1929 10th ,, ,, 17th ,, ,, 24th ,, ,,	861,692 870,160 878,220 875,106	28,580 28,330 27,670 27,082	183,872 188,499 191,773 191,317	25,981 25,803 25,050 24,302	1,100,125 1,112,792 1,122,713 1,117,807	1,134,680 1,147,595 1,157,784 1,151,167
Average (4 weeks)	871,294	27,916	188,865	25,284	1,113,359	1,147,807
The figures f	or 24th	June, 1	929, are	analysed	d below:	- COLUMN TO SERVICE

		1929.			
_		normally mployment.	Persons	Total.	faroT.
	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Stopped.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
	1 12 12	Grea	t Britain.		310 5000
Men Boys Women Girls	607,714 21,865 113,633 20,726	191,583 5,100 76,343 3,562	75,809 117 1,341 14	875,106 27,082 191,317 24,302	886,223 30,357 188,534 27,167
Total	763,938	276,588	77,281	1,117,807	1,132,281
		reat Britain	and Northe	ern Ireland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	626,763 22,576 121,120 21,063	192,493 5,123 78,241 3,652	78,615 117 1,390 14	897,871 27,816 200,751 24,729	908,705 31,091 197,906 27,600
Total	791,522	279,509	80,136	1,151,167	1,165,302

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:—

		Applicat Emp	Vacancies		
Week ended		During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†	
20th May, 1929		}	61,581	28,243	53,540
3rd June, 1929 10th " " 17th " " 24th " "			40,493 38,530 35,401 34,910	28,845 27,821 28,291 27,884	35,504 34,568 30,308 30,487
Average (4 weeks)			37,334		32,717

* 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 4,231 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.

		Numl		sons on Reg July, 1929.	gister	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared
Area.		Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 27th May, 1929.
London Division		81,735	15,922	3,835	101,492	+ 184
South-Eastern Division	n	26,570	5,071	2,287	33,928	-2,950 -95
O1-11		1,149	186 234	113 457	1,448 2,578	- 269
Ipswich		1,140 2,714	124 746	101	1,365 3,552	-47 $+310$
Deat of District		19,680	3,781	1,524	24,985	- 2,849
South-Western Division	n	48,968 10,390	7,233 2,309	3,371	59,572 13,402	$+ 83 \\ - 632$
Plymouth		5,255	464 303	260 467	5,979 4,024	- 193 - 290
Reading		3,254 1,008	133	121	1.262	- 5 $- 1,107$
C-1-1		3,508 463	319 69	439 93	4,266 625	- 49
Rest of Division		25,090	3,636	1,288	30,014	+ 2,359
701 1 1		122,267 15,659	35,129 6,744	5,368 353	162,764 22,756	$+12,084 \\ +2,279$
Coventry		3,965 2,455	563 733	64 85	4,592 3,273	+ 2,240 + 68
Derby	•••	1,827	287 2,928	134 85	2,248 7,005	-320 + 1,508
Northampton		3,992 2,391	1.107	102	3,600	- 328
		7,292 1,626	1,555 762	285	9,132 2,425	+ 141
Stoke-on-Trent		12,184 3,933	5,664 772	591 170	18,439 4,875	$+1,003 \\ +1,089$
West Bromwich		1,594	419 800	105 170	2,118 5,408	- 178 + 209
Wolverhampton Rest of Division		4,438 60,911	12,795	3,187	76,893	+ 3,799
North-Eastern Divisio	100000	204,821	36,189 365	12,580 167	253,590 3,966	- 9,782 + 36
Bradford		3,434 9,601	6,047	516	16,164	+ 1,849
Darlington Dewsbury		1,852 1,533	176 810	140 146	2,168 2,489	$-\frac{100}{+204}$
Doncaster		2,864 5,819	260 777	292 535	3,416 7.131	- 1,290 - 6
Grimsby		1,913	168	209 129	2,290 4,443	+ 23
Halifax Hartlepools		2,330 4,153	1,984	255	4.584	- 240
Huddersfield Hull		2,372 10,722	1,569 1,121	195 709	4,136 12,552	+ 535 - 245
Leeds		11,995	3,219	369 234	15,583 2,000	+ 1,163 + 103
Lincoln Middlesbrough		4,913	262	297	5,472 15,390	+ 243
Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham		13,310 4,198	1,304 245	776 254	4,697	- 335
Sheffield South Shields		18,627 6,791	3,033	1,081	22,741 7,382	+ 61 + 30
Stockton-on-Tees		3,085	195	277 453	3,557 9,782	+ 94
Sunderland Wakefield		8,622 4,217	403	204	4,824 2,233	+ 172
York Rest of Division		1,623 79,316	371 12,504	4,770	96,590	- 12,458
North-Western Divisi	on	189,188	74,542	12,582	276,312	+ 2,696
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyn		3,212 2,653	1,689 2,257	194 201	5,095 5,111	+ 447
Barrow		1,779 4,498	177 438	132 339	2,088 5,275	- 288 - 170
Birkenhead Blackburn		3,532	3,901	201	7,634	- 99 - 99
Blackpool Bolton	***	1,416 6,861	183 5,140	48 807	1,647 12,808	+ 1,650
Burnley		3,062 1,613	2,199 1,478	126	5,387 3,200	+ 474
Chorley		2,514	1 016	105	3,635 52,139	+ 189 - 2,704
Manchester		43,990 16,304	5,242 7,189	2,907	24,253	+ 464
Nelson Oldham		771 7,752	4,968	456	1,372 13,176	- 2,15
Preston		4,207 2,095	4,612 1,294	278 58	9,097	+ 2,940
St. Helens		5,790 7,184	368	201 576	6,359 10,854	+ 74
Salford Stockport		2,809	3,367	274	6,450	- 51
Warrington Wigan		2,714 7,977	2,555	213 362	3,268 10,894	+ 2,283
Rest of Division		56,455	22,433	4,235	83,123	+ 890
Scotland Division Aberdeen		110,004 2,891	21,403	8,497 263	139,904 3,631	+ 12
Clydebank Dundee		1,653 5,019	197	144 413	1,994 8,475	+ 189
Edinburgh		9,848	1,905	496	12,249 50,585	- 37.
Glasgow Greenock		39,898 3,916	7,471 622	3,216 188	4,726	+ 32
Motherwell Paisley		3,143 2,222	144 391	221 162	3,508 2,775	- 5
Rest of Division		41,414	7,153	3,394	51,961	- 1,04
Wales Division Cardiff		105,494 8,452	4,055 938	5,271	114,820 10,031	- 62
Llanelly		4,290 4,351	225 259	215 245	4,730 4,855	
Newport Swansea		5,730	284	418	6,432	- 15
Rest of Division		82,671	2,349 9,784	3,752 1,295	88,772 33,682	
Northern Ireland Belfast		22,603 14,856	6,582	1,050	22,488	+ 1,37
Londonderry Lurgan		1,483 341	394 583	55 20	1,932 944	-
Lisburn		609 787	407	28 10	1,044	- 60 - 11
Rest of Northern	Ire-			132	6,332	
land Great Britain an	 nd \	4,527		N TOURS AND A		
Great Druuin an	W L	911,650	209,328	55,086	1,176,064	+10,76

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.*

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 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 :-

THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	
Industry Groups.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	2	11	13	9,900	90,000
Shipbuilding Textile Other	4 3 6	5 3 6	9 6 12	3,000 2,900 500	63,000 30,000 5,000
Total June, 1929	15	25	40	16,300	188,000
Total, May, 1929	17	32	49	17,200	218,000
Total, June, 1928	13	20	33	23,700	452,000

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.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, 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 2,700 workpeople, were settled in the case of two disputes, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, were resumed needing negotiations. 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:-

	Janu	ary to Jun	e, 1928.	January to June, 1929.			
Industry Groups.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Coal Mining Other Mining and	56	60,300	295,000	60	33,300	377,000	
Quarrying Bricks, Pottery,	3	300	9,000	4	1,000	77,000	
Glass, etc	7	600	19,000	5	300	1,000	
Engineering Shipbuilding	6 15	300 2,500	2,000	8	12,000	37,000 133,000	
Other Metal	8	2,500	36,000	14	5,600	131,000	
Textile	16	21,900	462,000	21	4,400	80,000	
Clothing Woodworking and	5	200	1,000	8	800	8,000	
Furniture	12	300	4,000	9	1,100	9,000	
Paper, Printing,		700	0.000		400	20,000	
etc Building, Public	2	300	2,000	1	400	20,000	
Works Con-					- 100	70.000	
tracting, etc. Transport and	29	2,600	67,000	20	1,400	18,000	
Communication	7	1,200	9,000	12	1,900	3,000	
Commerce, Dis-							
tribution 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	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.;	Approximate Number of Wo people involve	rk- Date whe	en Dispute	Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
107 1 100 100 100 100	Directly. In	di- ly.‡ Began.	Ended.		
MINING AND QUARRYING:—		1929.	1929.		
Colliery workpeople—Seaham Har- bour, 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 negotia- tions (up to 29th June) or by
Granite masons and quarrymen—Cornwall.	1,000	2 April	13 July	For advance in wages	arbitration. 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:-				The second and the second	
Shipyard joiners, painters, rivetters, 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:		AND THE STATE OF		300 10 00432	
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.	Worsted spinning operatives resumed work early in June at old rates of wages; other workpeople resumed at reduced rates early in July.
Worsted 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. Work-people involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, very slight.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

July, 1929.

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

Group of Industries.	Approx Number of affect	Workpeople	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Mining and Quarrying Textile Ruilding and Allied In-		23,500 80,000	£	£ 2,100 8,500	
Building and Allied In- dustries Other	/ (m t)	35,000 11,500		3,350 950	
Total	1 30 O	150,000	BERTONE NO.	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 51 per cent. on current rates); and those employed in the carpet-making industry, who sustained reductions amounting to about 61 and 6 per cent. on current rates in the case of timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. There were also reductions of varying amounts (from \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. to \(\frac{3}{2} \)d. per hour for adult timeworkers) 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 &d. per hour, and in the latter a reduction of &d. 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 ½d. 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 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.		te Number rpeople† by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
		200 Pho 2011	£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	33,000	73,000	2,500	4,200	
Chemical, etc	9,150	100	690	5	
Iron and Steel	27,000	38,000	700	1,850	
Engineering, Shipbuilding		1			
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	50	17,000	5	2,200	
Building and Allied Industries	22,500	53,500	1,800	10,100	
Gas, Water and Electricity				00	
Supply	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.	Decreases 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 225 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 Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn). Lancashire	lst pay day in July.¶	Workpeople employed in the bobbin- making industry; also shuttle- makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn. Journeymen shuttlemakers Apprentices to shuttlemakers	Decreases of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, and o 1s. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change: men—higher skilled, 60s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 51s.; labourers, 41s.; women—24s. Addition to base rate reduceds from 46 to 40 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 40 per cent (1s. 4·8d. per hour). Addition to base rate reduceds from 28½ to 22½ per cent. Rate. after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. a 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years 19s. at 19 years, and 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case, 22; per cent.
	Yorkshire		Journeymen shuttlemakers	Addition to base rate reduced from 49 to 43 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 43 per cent (1s. 3.73d. per hour).
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smeth- wick, Dudley, Bil- ston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glas- gow.	101 54 363	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade	Decreases in 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 16 years. General minimum rates after change: men-1s. 1½d. per hour, less 12½ per cent., plus a bonus of 12s. pe 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.

[‡] 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.

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 {	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 piece workers (when on timework), 5d. per hour, plus, in each case 50 per cent.
Manufacture.	Kidderminster and District.	1st pay day in July.*	Dyehouse labourers	50 per cent. Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: machine va 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.
	principal districts of the state of the stat	SH C PRIS	Timeworkers: Dyers, scourers and trimmers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}d. \) per hour for those 21 and over, \(\frac{1}{4}d. \) per hour for those 18 and under 21, and \(\frac{1}{4}d. \) per hour for those 14 and under 18 years. Rates after change for dyers and scourers: 14 years 3d. increasing each year to 7\(\frac{1}{4}d. \) at 18 and to 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{4}d. \) at 21 and over.
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Leicester, Lough- borough, Notting- ham, Derby and Hinckley.	Pay day in week ending 29 June.*	Other workers	Decrease† of \(\frac{1}{2}d\). 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.
	2 600 25 1 600	diese, in	Pieceworkers: Trimmers (other than web or	Bonus of 50 per cent. on list prices reduced to 40 per cent.
	000,00,000	The same of	jersey trimmers). Web trimmers and jersey trimmers.	Bonus of 32½ per cent. on list prices reduced to 25 per cent.
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-	Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers.	Decrease† of 1s. in the £.
			Lace dyers	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for those 21 and over, \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour for those under 18. Rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 7d. at 18 and to 1s. \$1\frac{1}{2}d\$. at 21.
Lace Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Nottingham	Pay day in week ending	Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades.	Decrease for inneworkers of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for men and \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for women, boys and girls, and of 5 per cent, for piece-workers. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 11d.; women 18 and over, 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. : women takers-off and takers-down 74d
008,86 03 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	on woods (CC) head	6 July.*	Lace dippers and stainers Lace bleachers, dollymen and labourers. Vanmen employed in the lace and net dressing, dyeing and finishing	Decrease of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 58s. Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. per hour. Rates after change: dollymen, 1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d\$. labourers, 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d\$. Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse vanmen— 1-horse, 49s., 2-horse, 55s.; motor drivers, 2 tons and over, 60s.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume	Northern Ireland	17 June	trades. Female learners	15 cwt. to 2 tons, 55s. New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, resulting in a decrease of from \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. be to 1d. per hour.\(\frac{5}{2} \) (See also page 267.)
Manufacture. Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bed- worth.	Week ending	Male pieceworkers	to 1d. per hour.§ (See also page 267.) Bonus of 27½ per cent. on piece price lists reduced† to 25 per cent.
(22 June.	Adult workers	Decrease† of 3s. per week. Rates after change: ordinary bakeries—
Baking and	Leicester	1st pay day after 1 July.*	Youths and deliverers under 21	forehands, 62s.; singlehands and secondhands, 60s.; table-hands, 58s. Decreaset 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. Decreaset of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: first hands, 63s. 6d.; secondhands, 59s. 6d.; tablehands, 57s. 6d. Decreaset of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
Confectionery.	Newport (Mon.)	22 June	Bakers and confectioners	19 years, 39s.; 20 years, 47s. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: first hands,
topse prised J	Ayrshire	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
stratomic standard	London	1 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.
softwo 'essay &	Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Altrin- cham, Stockport and Oldham.	21 June	Upholsterers, mattress makers and upholstresses.	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{4}d\$, per hour for male workers, \$\frac{1}{4}\$ per hour for female workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change; upholsterers and mattress makers, 1s. \$\frac{1}{4}d\$,; upholstresses, \$11\frac{1}{4}d\$.
Furniture Manufacture.	High Wycombe	Pay day in week ending	Women timeworkers	Decrease \dagger of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (10d. to $9\frac{1}{2}d$.).
Antonio de la constanta de la	Glasgow	29 June. 1st full pay in June.	Rocking and baby chair makers	Decrease of ½d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3½d.) and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
TO DESIGN OF THE PARTY OF THE P	Bishop Auckland and District.¶	1 June	Building trade operatives	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A1, resulting in a decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d\), per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d\).**
ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Barnard Castle	1 June	Building trade operatives	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A3, resulting in decreases of 1½d. per hour for craftsmen and 1½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.;
Building.	Frosterley, Hamster- ley, Stanhope, Tow Law and Wolsing- ham.	1 June	Building trade operatives	labourers, 1s. 1½d.** Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A2 to A3, resulting in a decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.**
Day stand 52 care	North-West Durham District.††	1 June	Building trade operatives	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A1, resulting in a decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d \), per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.: labourers, 1s. 24d.**
	Leicester	1 June	Plasterers	craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.** Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8d.).‡‡

* In respect of the preceding pay period.

† Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
† Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.
† Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, 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. 3\{\}d. per hour for cutters, knifemen, tallors, fitters-up, passers, pressers, and machinists, 1s. 1d. for under-pressers and plain machinists, and 1s. for all other workers.

| Auchinleck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Dunlop, Stewarton, Beith, Dalry, Glengarnock, Crosshouse, Hurlford, Darvel, Galston, Newmilns, Kilmaurs, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, etc.
| 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 Annfield Plain, Blackhill, Blackhill, Burnhope, Burnopfield, Consett, Craghead, Dipton, Ebchester, Esh, Hamsterley Colliery, Knitsley, Lanchester, 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.

July, 1929.

July, 1929.

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 italies.)
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain*	1st pay day after 18 June.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Decrease† of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d. \); Class I districts, 1s. 2d.; Class II, 1s. 1d.; Class II, 1s.; Class IV, 11d.; Class V, 10d.*
	Certain districts in England and Wales.‡	2nd pay day in June.§	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of \{\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour in Grade A and D areas. Rates_after change: Grade A, 1s. 10\(\frac{1}{2}d\).; Grade D, 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d\).\(\frac{1}{2}\)
Electrical Installation.	London District. (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Wat- ford.	2nd pay day in June.§	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	Decrease† of \(\frac{1}{4}d\). per hour (1s. 6\(\frac{1}{4}d\). to 1s. 6d.).
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area	2nd pay day in June.§	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates to	Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change skilled men, 1s. 10d.; assistants, 1s. 5½d.
Tramways Undertakings.	Birmingham	19 June	these classes. Permanent way labourers	Decrease of 1s. $11\frac{1}{2}d$. per week (56s. $9\frac{1}{2}d$. 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.

Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc.	Grimsby and Imming- ham.	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.
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* 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. Hartlepools, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Manchester, Oldham, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Rochdale, Bolton, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness, Stockport, Birmingham, Smethwick, West Bromwich, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Acton, Croydon, Tottenham, East 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 ‡ 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 not obligatory. One case of anthrax among dock labourers was

a) Cases of Lead Poisoning	. (b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.
Among Operatives engaged in-	Aniline Poisoning 4
Smelting of Metals 2	
Plumbing and Soldering	TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF -
Shipbreaking	DOTGONING
omposed to	(c) Cases of Anthrax.
Timong	Wool 3
Tinning of Metals	Transland and South
Other Contact with	Hides and Skins 1
Molten Lead	TOTAL ANTHRAX
White and Red Lead	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4
Works	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Pottery†	ULCERATION.
	Pitch
Electric Accumulator	Tar 5
	Paraffin
	011 4
	The second secon
Coach and Car Painting	1 (e) Cases of Chrome
Shipbuilding	ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichro-
Paint used in Other	mates
The transfer of the second sec	Dyeing and Finishing 2
Other Industries	· Chrome Tanning
Painting of Buildings	7 Other Industries
TOTAL OF ABOVE 2	1 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION

^{*} 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 186 in June, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1929, numbered 38, as compared with 35 in

the previous month and with	31 i	n June, 1928.
BAILWAY SERVICE.	(FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	161	(continued).
Guards	3	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-	1000	Tramway Carriages,
men	3	Motors, Aircraft 2
Firemen	1	Other Metal Trades 1
Guards (Passenger)		Shipbuilding 5
Permanent Way Men	5	Wood 4 Gas 3
Porters	3	Gas 3
Shunters		Electric Generating Stations
Mechanics		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 9
Labourers		Chemicals, etc 4
Miscellaneous	4	Food and Drink
Contractors' Servants	1	Paper, Printing, etc 2
	00	Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE	20	Rubber Trades
E TO SERVICE THE REAL PROPERTY.		Other Non-Textile Industries 2
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106.
Underground	60	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface	5	The state of the s
	-	Docks, Wharves, etc 6
TOTAL, MINES	65	Buildings 14
Mand abalant percent and	_	Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	4	Sidings 3
		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 78
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	s.	TOTAL, FACTORI ACIS 10
Cotton	2	Use or Working of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	ī	Tramway 1
Other Textiles	î	
Textile Bleaching and	1	Total (excluding Seamen) 168
Dyeing		
Metal Extracting and Re-		SEAMEN.
fining	6	Trading Vessels, Sailing 4
Metal Conversion, including		" " Steam 31
Rolling Mills and Tube		Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Making	5	" " Steam 3
Metal Founding	1	THE REAL PROPERTY OF STREET
Engineering and Machine	1100	TOTAL, SEAMEN 38
Making	3	
Boiler Making and Con-		Total (including Seamen) 206
structional Engineering	4	le tre nancious am ministre -

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. Dwelling Houses. Factories and Workshops. Factories and Workshops. Shops Offices, Warehouses, and Public Business Premises. Churches Schools and Public Business Premises.	The Court Court	Estin approv	ed in the	140 Town been re	s from wh	nich return	s have
	gate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been		and Work-	Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business	Schools and Public Build-	Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing	TOTAL.

hellight steady will	5. 500m and	and the land			Buildings	institution in
	(a) SEC	OND QUA	RTER OF	1929.		
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000) Yorkshire	314,400	15,400	59,400	38,800	120,500	548,500
(2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,515,600	625,700	243,300	625,900	289,700	3,300,200
Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-	1,188,400	170,200	632,500	350,100	216,500	2,557,700
Midland Counties (2,910,000) South-Midland and	2,477,900	441,600	232,300	309,000	413,200	3,874,000
Eastern Counties (616,000) Outer London*	488,800	93,000	45,000	28,300	93,400	748,500
(1,762,000) South - Eastern Counties	3,080,900	312,100	186,100	202,100	255,500	4,036 700
(949,000) South - Western	853,500	8,100	92,200	66,800	243,700	1,264,300
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	248,500	7,400	35,400	48,600	56,900	396,800
(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

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) Yorkshire	341,100	39,600	144,000	62,400	76,800	663,90				
(2,334,000) Lancashire and	1,126,200	94,100	207,000	288,100	272,700	1,988,10				
Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-	1,386,000	128,600	305,200	163,200	270,200	2,253,20				
Midland Counties (2,910,000) South-Midland and Eastern Counties	1,710,200	355,000	124,800	311,700	569,200	3,070,90				
(616,000) Outer London*	430,600	27,400	59,000	34,700	82,900	634,60				
(1,762,000) South - Eastern Counties	1,749,600	103,400	294,600	190,700	306,300	2,644,60				
(949,000) South - Western	888,300	33,800	41,100	22,700	180,700	1,166,60				
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	246,500	3,000	47,400	26,500	51,800	375,20				
mouthshire (834,000)	221,900	20,800	37,900	50,000	42,600	373,20				
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	521,700	383,400	99,800	316,500	379,900	1,701,30				
Total (15,937,000)	8,622,100	1,189,100	1,360,800	1,466,500	2,233,100	14,871,60				

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

Destination.	Applica- tions App		tal ations oved.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.		
	Approved in June, 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan June, 1929.	in June, 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan June, 1929.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	856 2,340 117	160,232 98,781 42,339	5,770 18,586 730	537 3,215 132	158,426 97,124 41,037	5,968 12,609 830	
Total	3,319	302,365	25,131	3,887	297,385	19,436	

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

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).

Number of persons* in receipt

	of Poor		lief on one e, 1929.	dayt	in rat	se (-) e per
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula comp wit	tion as
TOTAL SERVICE		all plans of	A Jones	Population.‡	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				70.		
Metropolis.	2244	- 470	17.054	170	TOTAL	7.7
West District	8,516 9,950	5,438 13,131	13,954 23,081	172 234	- 4 - 3	- 11 - 10
Central District	2,112	2,516	4,628	376 781	- 5 - 13	+ 31
East District	9,282	39,155 46,890	48,437 65,233	339	- 13	- 145 - 53
TOTAL, Metropolis	48,432§	107,130	155,562§	348	- 8	- 48
West Ham	4,160	14,629	18,789	252	- 3	- 70
Other Districts.	0.650	07.000	25 979	517	- 16	- 29
Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,650	23,229	25,879	370	- 10 - 17	- 99
District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	3,904	6,868	10,772	137	- 3 - 1	- 6
Wigan District	1,772 9,239	14.353	16,125 33,713	357 322	- 1 - 3	- 2 - 38
Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	9,371 1,724	24,474 58,919 5,701	68,290	533	- 3 - 4	+ 6
Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	1,724	5,701	7,425	200	10755	+ 2
field	1,390	2,875 11,832	4,265	113		- 4
Leeds Barnsley District	2,717 968	11,832	14,549	305 408	- 2 + 7	+ 23 + 58
Sheffield	2,320	21,299	23,619	466		— 15
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,745 2,371	14,584 8,603	16,329	501 259	- 31 - 1	- 6 5
Nottingham District	2,171	10,593	12,764	268	- 6	- 39
Leicester Wolverhampton	1,157	3,925	5,082	207	- 3	- 11
District	3,419	13,364	16,783	219	- 5	- 14
Birmingham Bristol District	7,288 2,502	13,580 8,475	20,868	217 260	- 4 + 1	- 35 - 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 Eng-		i			40000	
land and Wales	113,169	400,338	513,507	326	- 6	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,594	67,844	73,438	774	+ 2	_ 82
Paisley and Green-				447		- 147
ock District Edinburgh	741 1,549	7,866	8,607 18,691	447	$\frac{+}{-}\frac{10}{6}$	+ 2
Dundee and Dun-				229	1 7	_ 1
fermline	847 473	4,145 3,065	4,992 3,538	229	+ 7	_ 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 recentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.—FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 57	Per cent.	1929. July 1		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Maddrid)† "(Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	816 110 58 1,007 321 351‡ 54 160 90 82 69 69 56	776 59 58 967 474 510‡ 45 88 63 56 59 54	862 53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 440 75 84 64 51 57	843 53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	806 50 45 965 524 483 54 463 56 84 75 49 54	May Apr. Feb. May June May June Apr. June May May		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	56 42§	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 49	May June		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 88 51 20	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	44 64 48 19	June Apr. May 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 REQUIRE-MENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.*

Country.	Items on which Computa- tion is based.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
		July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Latest figures available.		
						Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
AND NORTHERN IRELAND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 73	70 cent.	cent. 66	cent. 65	cent.	1929. July 1	
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	767	June	
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	640 119	618 84	647 76	646 76	626 74	May Apr.	
Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,094 301¶	1,018 439¶	1,081 407¶	1,113 419¶	1,087 456	May 2nd Qr.	
Greece (Athens) Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	43	42"	50	53 48	53	June Feb.	
sterdam) Italy (Milan) ,, (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	79 § 498 395	71§ 549 462	67§ 448 403	70§ 426 387	69 442 409	Mar. May Apr.	
Luxemburg Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	419 159	586 120	684 103	713	752 79	Mar. June	
Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	76 68 74§	72 62 75§	15 69 60 73§	23 73 61 70§	23 71 60 71	June Apr. May Dec.'28	
BRITISH					il series		elatrum b	
Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	44¶ 55§	47¶ 57§	45¶ 55	46¶ 55	46 56	4th Qr. '28 June	
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	57 88 631	57 82 61	56 71 61	47 73 62	47 73 61	June Apr. 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.

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

E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 243–244 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

Employment continued to improve during May. The number of persons reported as available and seeking work decreased by 12.8 per cent. during the first half of the month and by 7.5 per cent. during the second half. At the end of the month, the number registered was 1,488,551. In the seasonal outdoor trades, the available unemployed in search of work fell from about 619,000 at the middle of May to 545,000 at the end, or by about 15 per cent.; in other trades the total fell from 981,900 to 943,400, or by $4\cdot2$ per cent., during the same period.

same period.

The number of persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit fell to 807,750 on 31st May; that of persons in receipt of emergency benefit, on the contrary, showed a slight increase to 203,031 on 31st May, giving a total of 1,010,781 persons in receipt of benefit, as compared with 1,324,748 on 30th April.

Returns relating to 4,616,748 organised workers were received from national trade unions. Of these 419,373 or 9·1 per cent., were totally unemployed on 25th May, as compared with 11·1 per cent. on 27th April and 6·3 per cent. on 26th May, 1928. In addition, 314,697, or 6·8 per cent., were working short time, as against 7·1 per cent. at 27th April and 5·0 per cent. at the end of May, 1928.

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

Control of the contro	Membership	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.				
Groups of Trades.	reported on at end of May, 1929.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.		
	May, 1525.	May, 1929.	Apr., 1929.	May, 1929.	Apr., 1929.	
Mining	161,200	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.3	
Quarrying, stone, brick,	276,200	8.5	12.9	3.1	3.9	
pottery, etc Engineering and metal	1,043,900	7.6	8.5	6.8	8.0	
NL amaigal	126.100	5.5	6.0	1.4	1.5	
rextile	388,200	9.8	9.3	29.7	28.3	
Paper	126.200	8.8	8.3	9.2	8.9	
Leather	73,000	17.1	16-1	17.2	16.3	
Wood	316,300	15.7	17.9	6.6	8.3	
Food, tobacco, etc	302,200	9.7	11.1	8.6	8.7	
Clothing, boots and shoes	167,400	16.6	15.0	19.7	17.9	
Building	700,400	12.4	20.8	0.0	0.0	
Printing	151,200	7.6	7.3	0.8	0.9	
Cransport	374,100	5.6	6.4	0.8	0.9	
Horticulture, etc	10,700	5.2	5.2		***	
Hairdressing Miscellaneous	4,300 395,300	4.2	5.3	i:7	1.7	
All Unions making Returns	4,616,700	9.1	11.1	6.8	7.1	

FRANCE.†

Unemployment in France continues very slight. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 29th June was 7,885 (4,618 men and 3,267 women). At the end of May the corresponding total was 7,893. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 21,141 (14,702 for men and 6,439 for women), as compared with 17,812 at the end of May. During the last week of June the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,461 persons in situations, including 10,369 dock workers. placing 28,461 persons in situations, including 10,369 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,277 foreign

AUSTRIA.‡

Unemployment decreased in Austria during May. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of May, 1929, was 130,476 (including 66,545 in Vienna) as compared with 167,107 (77,694 in Vienna) at the end of April, and 130,393 at the end of May, 1928.

HOLLAND.§

Unemployment decreased slightly during May. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 323,677 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th May, 7,311 (2·3 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 2,490 (0·7 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th April) the percentages were respectively 2·5 and 0·7.

- Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th June, 1929. Berlin.
 Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th July, 1929. Paris.
 Statistische Nachrichten, 25th June, 1929. Vienna.
 Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th June, 1929.

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

July, 1929.

ITALY.*

Unemployment decreased in Italy during May. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 227,682 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 31st May, 1929, as compared with 257,603 at the end of April and 306,629 at the end of May, 1928. The total for May, 1929, includes 52,058 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 50,600 in the textile industry, and 49,358 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition 8,713 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 16,989 at 30th April and 45,569 at 31st May, 1928.

SWITZERLAND.†

During May, employment improved in Switzerland. On 31st May, 1929, 5,049 applications for employment (3.8 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 5,382 at the end of April and 6,410 at the end of May, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 5,605, 5,961 and 4.165 representively. and 4,126 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark and Sweden during May, and in Norway during April.

Denmark.‡—Returns to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 271,692 workpeople, 11·0 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1929, as against 13·7 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 14·2 per cent. at the end of May, 1928.

Norway.§—Out of 18,296 members of trade unions making returns, 12·3 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of April, 1929, compared with 15·2 per cent. at the end of March and 18·5 per cent. at the end of April, 1928.

Sweden. ||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st May, 1929, was $8\cdot1$, as compared with $12\cdot0$ on 30th April, and $8\cdot1$ on 31st May, 1928.

BELGIUM.¶

Unemployment continued to decrease in Belgium during May. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 164 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 620,882, show that 2,345 (0·4 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed on the last working day of the month. In the preceding month the corresponding proportion was also 0·4 per cent., while that for May, 1928, was 0·7 per cent. In addition 8,558 members were employed intermittently through the month. The total days lost through unemployment in May amounted to 88,424, or 0·59 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 0·73 and in May, 1928, 1·29.

POLAND.**

Unemployment decreased in Poland during May. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 22nd June was 109,314, as compared with 127,921 on 25th May. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 39,403 and 50,787 respectively.

UNITED STATES. ††

Employment increased slightly in May as compared with the preceding month. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 31,109 establishments in manufacturing, coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry, and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 4,995,700 work-people in May, 1929, an increase of 0·2 per cent. as compared with the total for April. During the same period the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 0·7 per cent. Increases in employment in May as compared with April were shown in manufacturing industries (0·1 per cent.), anthracite mining (3·0 per cent.), metalliferous as compared with April were shown in manufacturing industries (0·1 per cent.), anthracite mining (3·0 per cent.), metalliferous mining (0·2 per cent.), public utilities (2·6 per cent.), and trade (wholesale 1·1 per cent., retail 1·8 per cent.), while decreases were shown in bituminous mining (3·6 per cent.), hotels (1·6 per cent.), and canning and preserving industries (31·6 per cent.). As regards manufacturing industries alone, 12,588 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the States reported 3.518.362 workprecole employed in May or 0.1 per cent. more

3,518,362 workpeople employed in May, or 0·1 per cent. more than in April, and 6·7 per cent. more than in May, 1928. The aggregate wages paid in May, 1929, increased by 0·2 per cent. as compared with the total for the preceding month, and by 11·4 per cent. as compared with May, 1928.

Index Number of Employment.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for May, 1929, is 99·2, as compared with 99·1 in April and 93·0 in May, 1928.

CANADA.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any previous month covered by the official records. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,752 firms with an aggregate of

Bollettino Mensile di Statistica. 21st June, 1929. Rome.
Rapports économiques et Statistiques Sociales, June, 1929. Berne.
Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st June, 1929. Copenhagen.
Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
Revue du Travail, 30th June, 1929. Brussels.
Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 5th July, 1929. Warsaw.
Trend of Employment, May, 1929. Washington.

1,046,756 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st June, as compared with 993,253 on 1st May, an increase of 5 · 4 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for June is 122 · 4, as compared with 116 · 2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 113 · 8 on 1st June, 1928.*

On 31st May 4.0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 5.5 per cent. at the end of April, and 3.7 per cent. at the end of May, 1928.†

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES

The series of index numbers of comparative "real wages" in London and in certain cities abroad, compiled by the International Labour Office from returns supplied (as a general rule) by official statistical departments in the various countries, is carried down to January, 1929 (usually the beginning of the month), in the April, 1929, issue of the "International Labour Review" published by that 1929, issue of the "International Labour Review" published by that Office. The computations have for their object a comparison of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the quantity of food which can be purchased in each city by the wages paid for 48 hours' work at the normal time rate (i.e., apart from extra payment for overtime) to typical categories of adult male workers in certain industries (building, engineering, furniture making, printing and bookbinding) common to large cities.

The following Table gives the latest figures computed—(a) on

printing and bookbinding) common to large cities.

The following Table gives the latest figures computed—(a) on the basis of the varying standards of working-class consumption of food appropriate to different countries—see columns 1 to 6;
(b) on the basis of a composite standard of food consumption representing a general average for all the countries concerned—see column 7; and (c) on the basis of this composite food standard with a modification to allow for the varying proportions of contractions of the countries of expenditure in the working class hadgets of expenditure in rent represented in the working-class budgets of expenditure in the different countries—see column 8. The average level of real wages in the selected occupations in each city is expressed as a percentage of the average level in the same group of occupations in London. Corresponding figures for October, 1928, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for February last.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Money Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad in January, 1929 (London = 100).

700 200 K	Index Numbers based on Quantities of each Kind of Food Consumed in Working-class Households in						Food	rage Index Allowance lent.	
City.	Belgium and France.	Central Europe.	Great Britain.	Southern Europe.	Scandinavian Countries.	Overseas Countries.	General Average Nos. based on l	General Average Nos. with Allou or Rent.	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
London Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Dublin Lisbon Lodz Madrid Milan Ottawa Paris Philadelphia Prague Rome Stockholm‡ Sydney Vienna Warsaw§	100 83 65 49 96 33 40 53 45 143 55 179 48 41 79 140 37	100 83 78 49 103 32 48 54 49 158 59 197 51 40 80 142 48 50	100 78 68 49 103 30 38 50 43 158 53 47 38 88 81 57 41	100 84 69 50 99 32 42 56 48 147 57 186 51 45 87 150 41	100 90 84 52 102 30 49 55 50 165 62 227 52 43 102 140 55 51	100 84 75 49 102 33 50 55 49 163 55 201 52 44 96 159 47	100 84 73 50 101 32 45 54 47 156 57 197 197 42 89 148 45 46	100 84 68 54 110 46 154 197 53 38 87 51 47	

It is explained in the "International Labour Review" that the figures are subject to important reservations. In particular, the wage and price data for the different cities used as basis for the comparisons and price data for the different cities used as basis for the comparisons are not strictly comparable. In the case of Rome, the relatively low index numbers of real wages may be accounted for in part by differences in the items of food consumption in Southern European countries as compared with those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the Table. Further, the index numbers do not show differences in the general level of real wages, even in the cities included, being based on the wages of a few categories of workers in four industries only, and on the prices of a limited number of articles of food. In the second series of general averages given in the last column of the Table, although an allowance is made for rent, no account is taken of expenditure on heating and lighting, furniture, clothing and other items of ordinary consumption. The figures, therefore, should not be regarded as affording more than a rough indication of the relative levels of real wages in the occupations and cities selected for comparison.

* The June Employment Situation. Ottawa.

† Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.

‡ The figures are based on wages in the building, furniture making, and printing industries only. For other cities, the engineering industry is also included.

§ The index numbers for Warsaw are based on a weighted average, whils; for other cities an unweighted average has been used.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY-EMPLOYMENT IN A LIVESTOCK AUCTION MART.

This was a reference to the Court of Session by the Minister of Labour under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. The question for decision was whether the employment of Philip Bolland, Alexander Craig, and William Drennan by Messrs. A. and J. Wilson and Company, Limited, live stock auctioneers and appraisers, of Paisley, the respondents, was such employment as to make the said Bolland, Craig and Drennan employed persons

and appears as to make the said Bolland, Craig and Drennan employed persons within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

By reason of the provisions of Section 1 and paragraph (a) of Part II. of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, persons employed in agriculture, including horticulture and forestry, are not "employed persons" within the meaning of the Act, and do not have to be insured against unemployment.

The question for decision was whether these three men were, as contended by the respondents, employed in "agriculture." It was submitted on behalf of the petitioner, the Minister of Labour, that this was not 80.

that this was not so.

that this was not so.

The respondents were proprietors of an auction mart, which was used by them for the purpose of holding sales of live stock in connection with their business of live stock auctioneers and appraisers. Their premises were extensive, and provided stall and byre accommodation for over 300 cattle, pens for some hundreds of sheep, and accommodation for smaller numbers of pigs and calves. In the ordinary way there were auction sales of live stock in the mart every Monday: occasionally there were special sales held on Wednesdays—12 or 16 in each year. A considerable proportion of the stock which were sent for sale arrived at the auction mart on the day of the sale and left on the same day. The remainder of the stock arrived on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in each week for the sale on Monday; and a certain and Sunday in each week for the sale on Monday; and a certain proportion remained for a day or two after the sale. In winter the stock awaiting sale or removal were kept at the auction mart, nd in summer these were put out to graze in certain grass parks.

Philip Bolland was a full-time employee of the responden

Philip Bolland was a full-time employee of the respondents; his duties on Mondays, in the morning, were to feed and milk the cattle in the mart, to sort them into lots for the purposes of the sale, and to book in the arriving stock. Thereafter he attended the sale and supervised the entry of the cattle into the sale ring. When the cattle had been sold, he supervised their being passed out of the ring on their return to the stalls. At the conclusion of the sale he fed and milked the cattle, and generally gave to the cattle to their byres in the mart the same attention in all respect and to their byres in the mart the same attention in all respects which they would get in the administration of a properly conducted dairy farm. On Fridays and Saturdays he booked in the cattle as they arrived at the mart for the Monday sale. In addition to the duties referred to above, Bolland whitewashed all the stalls four times a year with the assistance of one man: moreover, twice a year, with the same assistance, he varnished all the woodwork.

a year, with the same assistance, he variished all the woodwork.

Alexander Craig was regularly employed by the respondents on Monday and Saturdays. On Mondays it was his regular duty to tie up the cattle in the stalls after they had been sold. In summer he was also engaged in driving down cattle from the grass park to mart before the sale commenced. On Saturdays he went to the railway station or to the wharf, which is situated at Renfrew, and draw cattle from one or other of these points to the satisfactory. and drove cattle from one or other of these points to the auction mart or to the grass park. He might also be required to perform odd jobs in connection with the mart on Mondays and Saturdays: on those days he also assisted Bolland in the performance of the latter's duties.

William Drennan was employed by the respondents regularly william Drennan was employed by the respondents regularly on Mondays. His primary duties were to drive fat cattle round the sale ring for inspection during the sale. This work occupied him from 11 a.m. till between 3 and 5 p.m. He might also be called on to assist with fat cattle before 11 a.m., when the sale commenced. Apart from Mondays, Drennan was only employed by Messrs. Wilson occasionally in summer, when he might be engaged for a particular job of driving cattle to the park and bringing cattle back therefrom to the mart.

Lord Mackay accepted the Minister's view that the men were asurable, and in a reserved judgment said:—"Of the three cases, whose facts are in substance not in dispute, I think Bolland, the whole time employee of the live stock auctioneers, is the case most favourable for being an excepted employment under the category of 'agriculture.' As regards Bolland it rather seems to me that, if the respective preponderance between (a) functions or duties if the respective preponderance between (a) functions or duties that might be said to be ancillary to the actual auctioneer's work in the ring, and (b) duties which import skilled attendance on cattle during their custody by the agent for sale, were the criterion, I should undoubtedly incline in favour of this man's exception from the compulsory provisions of the Act; but then I am of opinion that that is not the situation."

The learned Judge referred with approval to the working rule suggested by Mr. Justice Roche in the case of in re Prior (1927, 43 T.L.R. 784), which runs as follows:—

"Persons are employed in agriculture and horticulture when employed upon any operations done about the production, preparation, or transfer of the products of farm or garden or orchard in the best saleable condition to a first buyer, or to a salesman or agent for sale if one be employed, or to a distinct business under one proprietorship, as in Daniels' case. But if the industrial status and occupations of the employed

persons are such that, though they are working about or in connection with a farm or garden or orchard, they may properly be said to be essentially pursuing their own special occupations, they are not employed in agriculture or horticulture within the meaning of this rule."

the meaning of this rule."

His Lordship emphasised that the effect of the rule was that, the moment the farmer or his servants brought the product, namely cattle, to an agent for sale, and committed the possession to him, the scope of agriculture ceased, and found accordingly that the employment of Bolland, Craig, and Drennan was insurable.—Lord Advocate v. A. and J. Wilson and Company, Limited. Court of Session. 21st June, 1929.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A milk distributor was prosecuted at Hastings on charges of underpaying one worker and of furnishing false information to an inspector. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined £5 on each summons; in default, one month's imprisonment. Arrears amounting to £166 6s. were ordered to be paid.—Rex v. Frederick George Beaney. Hastings Police Court. 6th June, 1929.

An employer in the milk distributive trade was prosecuted at Bradford on charges of (i) underpaying a worker, (ii) non-keeping of records, and (iii) non-posting of Trade Board notices. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. on each summons; two shillings and sixpence costs were awarded to the worker. An order was made for payment of arrears of wages amounting to £79 3s. 8d.—Rex v. Thomas Page. Bradford City Police Court. 28th June, 1929.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

An employer in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade at Newcastle-on-Tyne was prosecuted on a charge of producing a false record of payments alleged to have been made to two workers in his employment. He was fined £10, with £2 12s. costs.—Rex v. M. Applebaum. Newcastle-on-Tyne City Police Court. 4th June, 1929.

Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

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

Criminal proceedings were brought against a firm in the linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods trade in Northern Ireland for (i) having unlawfully made a record of time worked by seven of their employees, knowing such record to be false; and (ii) for failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rates fixed by the Trade Board.

For the defence it was stated that the entries in the time-book were correct, and represented the time actually spent in work. It was submitted that proceedings had been instituted on a technicality, namely, that whether the workers were fully employed

or sitting idle they were entitled to be paid.

On the charge of making false records the defendants were convicted, and fined 20s., with 20s. costs. On the charges of underpayment, in the case of four workers, the charge was admitted in one case, and the magistrates imposed a fine of 20s., with 20s. costs, the remaining cases being withdrawn on the defendants undertaking to pay arrears.—J. H. Craig v. Northern Linen Company, Limited. Belfast Police Court. 28th June, 1929.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

REGULATIONS DATED 2ND JANUARY, 1913—EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES IN POTTERY TRADE—CARRYING EXCESSIVE WEIGHTS BREACH OF STATUTORY REGULATIONS.

—BREACH OF STATUTORY REGULATIONS.

The defendants, a pottery company, were charged on two summonses for allowing boys employed by them to carry a weight of clay exceeding that allowed by the regulations governing the manufacture and decoration of pottery.

For the prosecution, it was stated that an inspector, on visiting the defendants' factory, discovered one boy aged 15 carrying an amount of clay weighing between 45 and 50 lbs.; under the regulations this boy was not allowed to carry a weight exceeding 20 lbs. In the second case, a boy who was not allowed to carry more than 25 lbs. was also carrying between 45 and 50 lbs.

It was stated on behalf of the defence that these boys had been engaged by the makers of the ware, and were not directly employed by the defendants.

The stipendiary magistrate convicted, and fined the defendants

The stipendiary magistrate convicted, and fined the defendants £5 on each charge.—Rex v. Newhall Pottery Company, Limited. Stoke-on-Trent Petty Sessions, 14th June, 1929.

EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES-LIMITED HOURS-OFFENCE BY NEWSAGENT

A newsagent was summoned for employing before 7 a.m. a boy aged 13 years.

The prosecution stated that at 6.25 a.m. on 19th June the boy

The prosecution stated that at 6.25 a.m. on 19th June the boy in question was seen delivering newspapers, though he was only licensed to do this work between 7 and 8 a.m. On two previous occasions the defendant had been cautioned for a similar offence, and on a third occasion had been ordered to pay 5s. costs.

The defendant pleaded in mitigation of penalties that in the ordinary way she employed twelve boys on this work, but that on the morning when the offence was committed two boys had failed to put in an appearance; in consequence she had to get extra help in order that the newspapers might be delivered at the right time.

A conviction was recorded, and a fine of 5s. imposed.—Rex v. Tragett.. Nottingham Petty Sessions, 26th June, 1929.

BREACH OF CONTRACT BY EMPLOYEES—DAMAGES AWARDED TO COLLIERY COMPANY.

The plaintiffs in this action were a colliery company, who sued 640 of their employees for damages for breach of contract.

It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff company that there had

been a dispute concerning the minimum wage of certain hewers, and that the defendants ceased work in sympathy with the hewers without giving due notice: the pit was laid idle as a result.

Judgment was entered in favour of the colliery company, who were awarded 10s. damages against each defendant.—South Shields County Court, 12th June, 1929.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920-29.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following is a recent decision of general interest :-

Case No. 3352/29. (3.5.29.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act (as amended)—Trade Dispute.

DISPUTE AT COLLIERY DIRECTLY CONCERNED PLECEWORKERS WHO CEASED WORK ON THEIR OWN INITIATIVE AND THEMSELVES DECIDED NOT TO ACCEPT TERMS OFFERED-APPLICANT, WHO IS A DAY-WAGE MAN AND IS A MEMBER OF THE SAME UNION AS PIECEWORKERS, BECAME UNEMPLOYED THROUGH THE PIT BEING IDLE OWING TO THE DISPUTE—APPLICANT WAS NOT INTERESTED IN THE DISPUTE, DID NOT ATTEND MEETINGS CONNECTED WITH THE DISPUTE, AND WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN ENTITLED TO PAR-TICIPATE IN A BALLOT.

Applicant was employed at the colliery as a machineman and was paid a rate of wage per shift. The dispute concerned the piece workers only—hewers, drawers, etc.—who of their own accord decided to cease work. The final decision not to accept terms offered was given by them and not by the executive or officials of the union. Meetings were attended only by the men affected. Applicant, who was a member of the same union as the disputants, continued to work after the dispute commenced, but eventually ceased work owing to the pit being idle.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that applicant did not belong to a grade or class of workers who were participating in the dispute. The Court were, however, confident that as applicant was a regular contributor to the funds he was financing the dispute. Applicant's union appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance and the Deputy Umpire gave the following decision: and the Deputy Umpire gave the following decision:

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

The applicant was a surface worker at a colliery, who lost employment by reason of a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute (Decision 3650/28).† The men directly interestin to the dispute were the pieceworkers underground, and the question to be decided is whether the day-wage men are entitled to relief under the provisions of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, as amended by Section 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927.

"The Court of Referees found that the applicant, and members

of the grade to which he belonged, were not participating in the dispute; but they considered that all members of the miners' union were financing the dispute, on the authority of Decision 4375/26.‡
"I do not think that Decision 4375/26 should be taken as laying

down a general rule. That case arose out of the national mining dispute, and the circumstances were that the union official took the initiative in summoning meetings to urge the men to come out in support of the miners elsewhere, and it was inferred that appreciable special expenses must have been involved which were directly attributable to the dispute. It is not to be inferred that all members of a union are financing a dispute from the mere fact that there are salaried officials who, in the ordinary course of their duties, interview employers and workers at a pit, or attend meetings of concilia-tion boards. Such officials exist and are paid apart from the occur-rence of the particular dispute, or of any stoppage of work.

Not published. See Vol. V. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 261 (Pamphlet No. 11/1926).

"In some previous cases of local disputes, benefit has been allowed to grades of workers, some of whom were members of a union whose officials took part in negotiations, either before the stoppage began or after it had commenced, but in which no money was disbursed to the men in dispute—e.g., Decisions 1127/25* and 4661/28 (not circulated). In the last-mentioned case negotiations had been conducted for a considerable time before the stoppage, by union

officials, and the present case is very similar.

"The more difficult question in such cases is whether all members of the union are participating, through the action of their officials.

This depends on the particular circumstances. The present case is by no means free from difficulty, and upon the information at his disposal the Insurance Officer was justified in refusing benefit on the ground that all the members of the union employed at the mine the ground that all the members of the union employed at the mine (whether directly interested in the issue of the dispute or not) were taking an active part in the dispute by attending meetings and instructing the officials of their union. If that had been the case the applicants would not have been entitled to benefit, but at the the applicants would not have been entitled to benefit, but at the hearing before me assurances were given that this was not the case. It was said that the only persons attending the meetings at which the matters in dispute were discussed were those directly affected; that none of the other grades attended; that there was no ballot of the union members, and that if there had been a ballot only the grades affected would have been entitled to vote; and that the final lecision not to accept the terms offered was made by the men affected

decision not to accept the terms offered was made by the men affected and not by the executive or officials of the union.

"In the face of these assurances, I must come to the same conclusion as the Court of Referees did on this issue, namely, that the day-wage men were not participating in the dispute and did not belong to a grade or class of workers of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage took place any of whom were participating."

COURTS OF REFEREES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amendment)
Regulations, 1929,† dated June 17, 1929, made by the Minister of
Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11

WHEREAS the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister") has made the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1928 (hereinafter referred to as "the principal Regulations "),

And whereas it is expedient to amend the principal Regulations: Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on her by Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:-

1. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 3 of the principal Regulations:-

"3. Any claim of an insured contributor to benefit or matter or question which under the provisions of the Act falls to be considered by a Court may at any time prior to consideration by the Court be referred by the Chairman thereof for previous examination and report to two persons, who are persons resident in the neighbourhood in which the insured contributor resides, and of whom one shall be drawn from the employers' panel and the other from the insured contributors' panel."

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1929, and shall come into operation on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 17th day of

H. J. WILSON, Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

Technical Assistants, Quantity Surveyors' Division, H.M. Office of Works.—Staff Side, Departmental Whitley Council of H.M. Office of Works v. H.M. Office of Works. Difference.—Salary scale—Claim for increase. Decision.—As from 1st June, basic scale for Established and Unestablished Technical Assistants to be £120-£7.10.0-£220. Award issued 12th June, 1929. (1428:)

SAILING BARGES-LONDON AND EAST ANGLIAN PORTS.—The East Anglian Merchants Freighters' Association v. The Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.—Freight rates and conditions—Application for revision of Agreement. Decision.—The Court decided that, in calculating all coastwise freights, a reduction of 2½ per cent. should be made off all rates contained in the Blue Book dated 1st August, 1925, and that the number of "lay days" should

* See Vol. IV, Umpite's Selected Decisions, page 133 (Pamphlet No. 8/1925). † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929. No. 475. H.M. Stationery Office.

be seven weather working days for all barges. Effect to be given to the Award in respect of all charters entered into after 1st July, 1929. Award issued 21st June, 1929. (1429.)

July, 1929.

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

TINPLATE INDUSTRY: WALES.—Employers' Side v. Workmen's Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Welsh Plate and Sheet Trades. Difference.—As to the system of manning and rates of payment during the experimental period of operating certain new machinery and as to the duration of the experimental period. Sir Harold Morris, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter with Mr. Fred. Taylor (Chairman of the Welsh Engineers' and Founders' Association) and Mr. W. H. Bennett (Transport and General Workers' Union) nominated by the Employers and Workmen respectively as Assessors. Award deciding the points in dispute issued on 8th June, 1929. leciding the points in dispute issued on 8th June, 1929.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: LONDON.-Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London: Standing Committee of the London Wholesale Hand-Sewn Louis XV Heel Trade. A difference arose between the parties represented on these bodies as to the interpretation and application of two questions arising out of an Award by Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., dated the 16th March, 1926, * regarding the provision of workshops for outworkers. Mr. Addington Willis, to whom the questions were referred, gave his ruling on them in an Interpretation Award, and indicated that the purpose of the original Award is gradually to eliminate the existing system of outworkers in the trade concerned. Issued 11th June, 1929.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order D. (39) and (40), dated 27th June, 1929, confirming general minimum time-rates, guaranteed time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying 1st July, 1929, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order X. (9), dated 28th June, 1929, confirming general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers, and specifying 8th July, 1929, as the date from which such rates shall become effective.

Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.M. (13), dated 6th June, 1929, confirming the fixation of piece-work basis time-rates and general overtime rates for male workers, and the variation of general minimum time-rates and general overtime rates for female learners, in the wholesale mantle and costume trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying 17th June, 1929, as the date from which such minimum rates should become

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

Lower rates of wages have become operative as from 1st July, 1929, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now appliable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 60 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39), (40),

(41) and (43), column 13.

Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain), P. (15), column 10.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain), B. (13), column 5.

WELFARE OF WORKERS. Oil Cake Welfare Order, 1929.

The Home Secretary made an Order on 5th July, 1929, under Section 7 of the Police, Factories, &c. (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1916, for securing the welfare of the workers employed in factories or parts of factories in which the manufacture of oil cake, extracted meal, or compound cake is carried on, including the incidental operations of refining and grease manufacture.

The Order, which may be cited as the Oil Cake Welfare Order, 1929, will come into force on 1st August, 1929, from which date the existing Welfare Order for oil cake mills will be revoked.

* See April. 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, p. 153.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ARTIFICIAL SILK WORKS.—Report on an investigation regarding the emission of fumes from artificial silk works. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

DEVELOPMENT (LOAN GUARANTEES AND GRANTS).-Memorandum explaining proposed financial resolution. Treasury. (Cmd. 3361; price 1d.).

Housing.—Housing (revision of contributions). Memorandum by the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland on financial resolution. (Cmd. 3359; price 1d.)

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.—Report of the Ministry of Labour for the year 1928. (Cmd. 3333; price 2s. 6d.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Methods of compiling statistics of railway accidents. Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics) No. 15. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 2s.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Trade and domestic schools for girls. Educational Pamphlets, No. 72 (Industry Series, No. 6). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment Grants (Viscount St. Davids')
Committee, Eighth (Interim) Report of proceedings, 1928-9. Treasury.
(S.O. publication; price 6d.). (See page 238.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—(i) Unemployment insurance. Memo-andum on financial resolution. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3354; randum on financial resolution. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3354; price 1d.) (See page 239.) (ii) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1929. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of May, 1929. U.I. 440/5. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (iii) Vol. VII. Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1928, with index. U.I. 440. (S.O. publication; price 7s. 6d.) tion; price 7s. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—(i) The Employment Committee of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters of Public Secondary Schools, in association with the Ministry of Labour, Annual Report for 1928. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) (See page 238.) (ii) Head Mistresses' Employment Committee. Annual Report for 1928. (S.O. publication; price 2d.) (iii) Choice of Career Series, No. 3. Veterinary Surgery, No. 4. Surveying, land and estate agency, and auctioneering. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 2d. each.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1929. ADMIRALTY.

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

Pembroke Dock: Demolition of Roof: T. W. Ward, Ltd., Britton Ferry, Glamorgan; Erection of Two Cottages: Ernest C. Jordan & Son, Newport, Mon. — Yards abroad: Rapid Hardening Portland Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Fencing: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Amplifiers, W/T: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Anchors, Clump: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton, Dudley.—Anchors, Mooring: Darlington Forge, Ltd., Darlington.—Battery: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blading, Turbine: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Blocks, Electric Pulley: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Boots, Half: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—Boxes, Ammunition: D. M. Davies Woodwork, Ltd., Slough.—Gables, Electric: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Cap Covers, St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Cap Covers, Marcelline: S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Capstan, Parts for: St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Cap Covers, Marcelline: S. Schneiders & Son, London, E.—Capstan, Parts for: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cases, Explosives: Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chain, Mooring, and Pendant: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Compressor: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Compressors, Air: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Crane, Electric Jib: Wharton Crane and Hoist Co., Ltd., Stockport.—Crane, Electric Travelling: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Cranes, Scraping and Painting of: James Robb & Son, Glasgow.—Cylinders, Acetylene Gas: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, E.; British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore.—Drums, Steel: The Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—Enamel: Aspinalls Enamel, Ltd., London, S.E.; Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Ingham Clark & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; R. Gay & Co., London, S.W.; John Smith & Son (Haltwhistle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Sissons Bros. & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Engines and Gear, Steam Steering: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Equipment, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Firing Gear, Electro-Mechanical: Alfred Graham & Co., Ltd., Slough.—Flour: Buchanans Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.—Gear, After Capstan: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Gear Drive: Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—Generating Sets, Oil-driven: Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Stockport.—Gloves, White Cotton: John Spencer & Sons, Leicester.—Gunmetal Articles, Miscellaneous: Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; Carron Co., Falkirk; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Son, Ltd., London; A. Henrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Ogden & Lawson, Workington; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham;

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

G. & W. Purser, Ltd., Birmingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Wilson & Sons (Swalwell), Ltd., Swalwell-on-Tyne.—Helmets, Sun, Renovating: Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—Indicators, Feed Tank Depth: Fox Instrument Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lathes, Hexagon Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Leather Bends: Joseph Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Locomotive: Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Machine, Grinding: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Machine, Pipe Bending: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Machine, Shaping: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Machines, Drilling and Tapping: G. & A. Harvey, Ltd., Glasgow; H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester; George Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machines, Milling, Vertical: Ward Hagges & Smith Keighlay: James Arabdolo & Co. Ltd. Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley; James Archdale & Co., Ltd. Birmingham.—Machinery, Refrigerating: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd. Peterborough; Oakum, Black: Westhorps, Ltd., London, E.—
Polishing Materials, Spray: Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough;
Pinchin, Johnson & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Rations, Irish Stew:
C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Recorders, Time, and
Accessories: Gledhill Brook Time Recorders, Ltd., London, S.W.— Rope, Steel Wire: Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.; British Ropes Ltd., Dagenham.—Shackles, Lugless: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd. Pontypridd; Carron Co., Carron; Hughes, Johnson Stampings, Ltd., Langley Green.—Sheets, Bars, etc., Brass, Copper and Bronze: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; H. H. Vivian & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Soap, Hard: John Knight, Ltd., London, E.—Switches, Sockets and Plugs: The Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Telemotor Fittings: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Timber, Packing Case: James Jones & Sons, Ltd., Larbert, Stirlingshire.—Tinfoil: Cheswright & Nicholls, Ltd., London, E.—Tubes, Brass, Copper and Bronze Birmingham Battery and Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd. Ipswich; Muntz's Metal Co., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & ebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd.,—Winch Set, Power-driven: Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.— Wire, Copper: Concordia Electric Wire Co., Ltd., New Sawley; Kent Bros. Electric Wire Co., and E. H. Phillips, Ltd., Kew, Surrey; Ward & Goldstone, Ltd., Manchester.

WAR OFFICE.

Acetylene Gas: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, E—Ambulance, Bodies: Vickers (Crayford), Ltd., Crayford; Carriage & Wheel Co., Gloucester.—Barrows: C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter.—Belting, Leather: The Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blankets, Saddle: J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield and Dewsbury. —Bolts and Nuts: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots Ankle: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—Boxes, Ammunition Falcon Airscrew Co., Slough.—Brass Bar: Manganese Bronze Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Brooms, Soft, Heads: David Burrow Sons, Ltd., Leeds; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Buttons, Brass: Smith & Wright, Birming. Bradnack, Walsall.—Buttons, Brass: Smith & Wright, Birmingham.—Cartons, Ammunition: Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; M. Cook & Son, London, N.—Cells, Secondary, Portable: Pritchett & Co., Ltd. and E. P. S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Chassis for Horse Ambulance: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—Cloth, D.M., W.P.: J. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley.—Collars, Head, Stable: M. E. Stevens & Co., Ltd., Enfield Lock; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Condensers, Variable: I.R., G.P. & Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Copper Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cotton Waste: J. Hargreaves, Bacup; J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—Counterpanes, Hospital: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Glasgow.—Cylinders: J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Dental Apparatus: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.; L. Porro, Apparatus: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.; L. Porro, Ltd., London, W.; Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.—Drain Cleaning Apparatus: E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—Fans, Desk and Ceiling: Metro-Vick Supplies, Trafford Felt, Sheet: R. Rawlinson, Ltd., Waterfoot.—Fuel Pulverising Plant: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Grinding Machines: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Jerseys, Pullover: J. Haines & Co., Leicester.—Lathes, Turret: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum, Brown: Lino H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum, Brown: Lino Mfg. Co., Ltd., Staines.—Lockers, Steel: Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Mattress Cases: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—Milling Machines: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Hulse & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cars, Six-Wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycles: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—Motor Vans: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—Paint, Ground-in-Oil: The Mersey White Lead Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Repairs to W.D. Vessel: Amos & Smith, Ltd., Hull.—Rifling Machine: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—Roadbearers: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Rugs, Axminster: Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth: James Templeton & Co., Glasgow.— Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth; James Templeton & Co., Glasgow.— Rugs, Horse: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Sacks, Jute: Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.—Sanitary Appliances: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Sheets, Ground: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—Sheets, Hospital: Haslam, Ltd., Manchester.—Sheets, M.S.: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Shell-filling Machine: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Shirting, Angola, Drab: James Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—Skins, Chamois: J. S. Deeds & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—Slips, Bolster: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Plates: W. Beardmore & Co.,

Ltd., Mossend, Lanarkshire.—Steel Tubes: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Ltd., Mossend, Lanarkshire.—Steel Tubes: Accles & Pollock, Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham.—Surgical Instruments: S. Maw Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. and Barnet.—Switchboards: Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Openshaw.—Tables, Barrack:—Trestles: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Ticken: J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast.—Tractor Spares: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Trailers: Carrimore Six-Wheelers, Ltd., London, N.—Trailer Chassis: Tuke Carrimore Six-Wheelers, Ltd., London, N.—Trailer Chassis: Tuke & Bell, Lichfield.—Transformers, Rotary: Haslam & Newton Ltd., Derby.—Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Works Services: Building Works and Services: Caterham—Drill Sheds: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Caterham—Improvements to Married Quarters: J. Marsland & Co., Ltd., London, W. Woolwich—Warrant Officers' Quarters: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Colchester—Internal Painting: Societed, Campa Officers' Quarters: Services Building Campa Officers' Quarters Edwards & Co., London, W. Colchester—Internal Painting: Scofield, Son & Crees, Wivenhoe.—Bulford Camp—Officers' Quarters: S. Clarke, Ltd., Salisbury. Southsea Castle—Garage: G. Riches, Fareham.—Kingston and Guildford—Artificers' Work: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Camberley, Staff College—Central Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal and Dockward.—Dredging Work: Flower & Event. Heating: G. N. Haden & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal and Dockyard—Dredging Work: Flower & Everett, Ltd., London, E.C. Hilsea—Conversion of Buildings: E. & A. Sprigings, Portsmouth. Norwich—Periodical Painting: Weedon & Bedford—Periodical Painting: A. McDermott, Bradford. Colchester, Detention Barracks—Reappropriations: S. Cronin, Warley. Northampton and Weedon—Tar Spraying and repairs to roads: Chowns, Ltd., Northampton. Dover (East)—Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Feltham—Repairs to W.D. Roads; Hounslow—Repairs to W.D. Roads: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Biggin Hill, Gun Sound Ranging Hut: A. King & Co., London, S.W. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks—Periodical Services: Pirie & Co., Edinburgh. Hamilton Barracks—Periodical Services: Brown Bros., Blantyre. Leith Barracks—Periodical Services: Brown Bros., Blantyre. Leith Barracks—Periodical Services: W. Wintour & Sons, Edinburgh, Winchester—Periodical Services: W. Window & Sons, Edinburgh. Windowster—Feriodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley. Lulworth Camp—Shed for Rifle Ranges: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Tidworth and Netheravon—Repairs to roofs of Cottages: A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Larkhill—Supply of Sanitary Appliances: B. Finch & Co., Ltd.,

ACCUMULATORS: Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; Peto & Radford, London, S.W.; Oldham & Son, Ltd., Denton, Manchester.—Aircraft: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Modification: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Gloster Aircraft, Reconditioning: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation) Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Repairs: Blackburn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Spares: Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton: Vickers (Aviation) Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Ltd., Yeovil.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Ammeters: Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Bombs: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Bomb Boxes: Jewson & Peter Brotherhood. Ammeters: Everett, Edgcumbe & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Anchorages: Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bombs: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—Bomb Boxes: Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—Bomb Sights: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—Boxes, Voltage Control: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Buildings and Works Services: Aeroplane Shed (Cranwell): Anglo-Scottish Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Artificers' Works (Cattewater): Carkeek & Sons, Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall. Heating (Boscombe Down, Bircham Newton and Henlow): Brightside Foundry & Eng. Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Railway Siding (Peterborough): M. and L. & N. E. B. Joint Committee. Siding (Peterborough): M. and L. & N. E. R. Joint Committee, London, N.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, London, N.—Cable, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C. — Colours, Identification Nitro: Cellon, Ltd., Kingstonon-Thames.—Condensers: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—Coverings, Dope Nitro: Nobel Chemical Finishes, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—Cross Levels: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—Crossley Landaulette, Crossley 6-Wheeler M.T. Medium: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—Dope Brush Wash and Cellulose Acetate: British Celanese, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft; Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Development: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, ment: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Modifications: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gillet, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—Engines, Aircraft, Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Undercarriage: Vickers (Aviation) Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—Films, Camera: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Fire Extinguishers: Essex Fire Extinguisher Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks.—Fluid Disinfectant: Cooper, McDougall & Robinson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts.—Flowmeters, Fuel: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Generator Cases: D. M. Davies (Holloway), Ltd., Slough.—Hose, Canvas: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Hose, Petroffex: Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., London,

E.C.—Linen Old Rags: S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—Mast Sections: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Frinting Machine, Portable: Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Remote sections: Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsali.—Frinting Machine, Portable: Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—Remote controls: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—Rolls Royce Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Saloon and Touring Cars: Morris Motors (1926), Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—Serge, Blue-Grey: James Harper & Sons, Bradford; Henry Booth & Sons, Gildersome, near Leeds; James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hains-Liebs, Sons, Ltd., Forelay, Ltd., Farelay, Ltd., Leeds; James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—
Sound-Signalling Apparatus: Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.
sparking Plugs: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Steel
Mast Spares: Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Switchboxes:
Park Royal Eng. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd.,
Ilford, Essex.—Thermometers: British Instrument Co., Ltd.,
London, N.W.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.— Thermometers, Oil Temperature: Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.

—Tools, Screwcutting: T. Chatwin, Ltd., Birmingham.—Trays,

Wood: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—Tyres and Covers, Aero:

Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.—Varnish Remover: Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.-Winches: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.—Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle, Cheshire; Morley Mfg. Co., Ltd., Eccles, Lancs.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Copier Composition (Graph): Edwardson & Co., Enfield.—Cord: Wrights' Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Envelopes: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempsted.—Paper (of Various Descriptions): Brindle & Sons, Houghton, near Preston; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, Lanarkshire; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley, Cheshire; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston, Cambs; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: 15,000 Manual of Military Law, 1929: Dow & Lester, London, E.C. National Savings Certificate Books: Harrison & Sons, Ltd., Hayes.—Typewriters: BarLock (1925) Co., Basford, Nottinghamshire; Imperial Typewriter Co., Ltd., Leicester. Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn,

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Fire Alarm: Walter's Electrical Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd. London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.— Arms, Wood: British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London, E., Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.; Millars' Timber & Trading Co., Ltd., Purfleet; Neil Small & Sons, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.—Baskets: W. H. Sharp & Sons, Lowtown, Leeds.—Battery Stores: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; India-Rubber, Gutta-Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Bodies for Lorries: Bonallack & Sons, London, E.—Cable, Various: Connollys (Blackley), Bohahack & Sohs, London, E.—Cable, Various: Connohys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdow, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Standard Telegraph of Cables Ltd., London, F. Telegraph Construction Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Casks: H. Cordall (Cooper), Ltd., Burslem.—Castings, Joint Box: United Steel Companies, Ltd. Ltd., Burslem.—Castings, Joint Box: United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clips, Earth: E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Coils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cords for Telephones: Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe and Firebrick Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Dudley; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Nottingham; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley.—Freighters: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—Generators. Motor: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolver-Generators, Motor: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Head-dresses: E. Altman, Ltd., Aldershot; R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.; L. Silberston, London, E.—Insulators: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.; C. W. Outram & Co., Woodville.—Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge; T. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Jars, Stoneware: J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., Denby, Derbyshire.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Motor Cycle Combinations: B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—Pipes, Steel: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Erdington, Birmingham; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Coatbridge.—Rails, Steel: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Tents, Jointers', to repair: J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes, Essex.—Thread, Sealing: Wm. Waites, Sons & Atkinson (1922), Ltd., Leeds.—Timber: Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel, Wade & English Ltd. Staddletherne and Elleganger Bert, Turest, Durley of the Control o & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe and Ellesmere Port.—Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Valves, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London,

N.—Wire, Copper, Annealed: Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Copper, Enamelled: Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester.—Wire, Copper, Silk-covered: Concordia Electric Wire, Co., Ltd., New Sawley, Nottingham.—Wire, Copper, Rubber-covered: Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex.—Wire, Switchboard: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—Vans: Moorney Coppers of Conversion Conversion

Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—
Conveyance of Mails: Knee Bros., Bristol.
Conduits, Laying: Perivale—Castlebar Park: J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Keighley (Yorks); Knightswood (Glasgow); Felling, Whickham and East Boldon (Co. Durham); Northallerton (Yorks); Helens Bay (Co. Down); Holywell; Dyserth: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Reading-Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Reading—Oxford (Section IV); Do. (Section V); J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Reading—Oxford (Section VI): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Polegate—Hailsham (Sussex); Stockport—Woodley Junction; Kingsbridge (Devon); Tettenhall and Kingswinford (Staffs.); Hanley—Uttoxeter (Section I); Birmingham (King's Heath, etc.): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Maidenhead—Reading; Southampton—Fawley (Section III); Do. (Section IV); Southampton—Basingstoke (Section III); Wolverhampton and Wolverhampton—Walsall Junction; Folkestone—Charitage Junction: Hodge Bres (Contractors) Ltd. Cheriton-Lyminge Junction: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Arundel and Broadbridge Heath (Sussex): Northneld, Birmingham. Arundel and Broadbridge Heath (Sussex): Wantage (Berks.) and Highworth (Wilts.): G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Hathersage Moor (Derbyshire): J. F. Hodge, Rednal, near Birmingham. Eastbourne: H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Carluke-Lanark; Musselburgh-Haddington (Section I); Do. (Section Carluke-Lanark; Musselburgh-Haddington (Section 1); Do. (Section II): A. Duncan, Glasgow. Preston (Lanes.); Bradford-Huddersfield (Section I); Do. (Section II); Lofthouse Gate (Yorks): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Southampton-Fawley (Section I.): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Southampton-Basingstoke (Section I): H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Oxford-Banbury (Section I); Do. (Section II); Do. (Section III): T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cholderton (Wilts.); Rottingdean and Southwick (Sussex): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Amersham, Brill, etc. (Bucks): A. Watson, Ltd., London, S.W. Lee Green-Hither Green Lane: O. C. Summers: London, N. Coatbridge-Airdrie-Bathgate (Section I); Do. (Section II): R. & C. Murray, Glasgow. Norwich-Wymondham (Section II); Hanley-Uttoxeter (Section II): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Norwich-Wymondham (Section I): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Trowse, Norwich. Higher Broughton-Bury New Road: J. W. Thornley & Sons, Farnworth, near Bolton. Folkestone-Hythe Junction; Pitt's Head-Hayward's Heath: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Finsbury, etc.: Westminster Road Construction & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Birmingham (Priory, Rednal and Rubery): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffordshire. Letchworth: C. Ball, Letchworth. Dursley: G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon.—Electric Lift: Liverpool (Bank) Telephone Exchange: Pickerings, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Electric Lighting and Power Wiring: Macaulay Automatic Exchange: A. Hawkins & Sons, London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., (London, W.C.): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Central (Birmingham): Bearwood (Birmingham); East (Birmingham); Farnborough (Kent); Maryland (London, E.); Clissold (London, E.): East (London, E.): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Granton (Edinburgh Multi-Exchange Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Rubery): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffordshire. Letchworth: C. Ball, Letchworth. Dursley: G. F. Leadbeter, London, W.C., for Charging Machine; Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines; Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries. Dorchester: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Boscombe: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Motor Generator and Ringing Machines; D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Ampoules: Modern Pharmacals, Ltd., London, W.—Asbestos: Ampoules: Modern Frarmacals, Ltd., London, W.—Asbestos:
Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Turner Bros.
Asbestos Co., London, E.C.—Battery Materials: General Electric
Co., London, W.C.—Bedcovers: H. Bond & Co., Manchester.—
Bitumen Emulsion: International Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd.,
London, S.W.—Blankets: T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton,
Dewsbury.—Boring and Turning Mill: Webster & Bennett, Ltd.,
Control Co Coventry.—Calico: Manchester Khaki Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rylands & Sons, Manchester.—Capstans: Chatteris Engg. Co., Ltd., Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.—Cattle Dip: Cooper McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.—Ceiling Board: Celotex Co. of Gt. Britain, Ltd., London, W.C.; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; London, W.C.—Gement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.;
T. Beynon & Co., London E.C.—Chain Testing Machine: Brown
Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd, S. Wales.—Chassis: Bean Cars,
Ltd., London, W.—Chupplies: Wilkins & Denton, Ltd., London,
E.C.—Cisterns: F. Love, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth: M. Oldroyd &
Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury; P. Womersley & Sons, Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds.
—Coal: Mann George & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Watts, Watts &
Co., London, E.C.—Copper: Rd. Johnson & Nephew, Ltd., Manchester.
—Covers and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Cranes:
Grafton & Co., Bedford.—Diesel Engine Spares: Mirrlees Bicketton
& Day, Ltd., Stockport.—Doors and Windows: Crittall Mfg. Co.,
London, W.C.—Drill: Fothergill & Harvey, Manchester; J. H.
Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.
—Drilling Tools: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines:
Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Expanded Metal: Walls,
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