THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Vol. XXXVII.—No. 6.]

JUNE, 1929.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve during the first three weeks of May. In some industries there were extensions of the Whitsuntide holidays, but by the end of the month the general position which obtained immediately before the holidays had been recovered.

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 9 at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 9 9 at 22nd April, 1929, and 9.8 at 21st May, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th May, 1929, was 7.6, as compared with 8.0 at 22nd April, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.3, as compared with 1.9. The total number of applicants for employment registered Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th May, 1929, was approximately 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men and 198,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. 29th April, 1929, it was 1,198,000, of whom 930,000 were men and 197,000 were women; and at 21st May, 1928, it was 1,143,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 165,000 were women. There was further improvement in the building trade, public works contracting and brick, tile and cement manufacture. In constructional engineering, the fishing industry, glass bottle manufacture, the linen industry, road transport, river, dock and harbour service, and hotel and boarding house service there was also some improvement. On the other hand, there was a decline in general engineering, and in pottery manufacture, while there were extensions of the holiday stoppages in several of the textile industries and in boot and shoe manufacture. In coal mining there was a further decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed, but this was again more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during May resulted in a reduction of about £8,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 95,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £4,130 in those of 81,000 workpeople.

There were reductions, under Trade Board Orders, affecting piece-workers in the boot and shoe repairing trade and piece-workers and certain classes of time-workers in the brush and broom making trade. Other bodies of workpeople affected by reductions included chain makers, coopers, and building trade operatives at Liverpool and Birkenhead.

The largest bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were coal miners in the Cannock Chase district, and steel workers in various districts. In the case of the former there was an increase equivalent to about 3^t/_h per cent. on current rates. Workpeople

employed in steel melting shops in England and Scotland had their wages increased by about 1 or 1½ per cent. on current rates, and there was an increase of about 1 per cent. on current rates in the wages of steel millmen. The increases for steel workers did not affect certain classes of lower-paid men who had been exempt from the effects of recent reductions. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included workpeople employed at certain collieries in Warwickshire, and blastfurnace workers in Cumberland and in Lincolnshire.

During the first five months of 1929 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which

During the first five months of 1929 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £9,500 in the weekly full-time wages of over 112,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £26,700 in those of 358,000 workpeople. In the corresponding five months of 1928 there were net increases of £13,750 in the wages of 147,000 workpeople and net reductions of £117,800 in those of 1,134,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st June 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 60 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 61 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 47, 49 and 56. The fall since a month ago is due to reductions in the prices of several articles of food, especially potatoes, butter and bacon.

food, especially potatoes, butter and bacon.

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.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May, was 32. In addition, 17 disputes which began before May were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in May (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 17,200, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during May was about 218,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 23,100 workpeople involved and 159,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 21,500 workpeople involved and 114,000 days lost in May, 1928.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first five months of 1929 was about 708,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 59,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 475,000 days and 84,000 workpeople, respectively.

June, 1929.

LABOUR FOR THE YEAR 1928.

The fifth Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour, dealing with the work of the Ministry during the year 1928, will be published in the course of a few days.* A summary of some of the more important matters referred to in the Report is given

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

The Report for 1927 referred to an invitation which had The Report for 1927 referred to an invitation which had been given to the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, by a group of employers, to meet them for the joint consideration of certain fundamental factors in industrial reorganisation and industrial relations. The invitation was accepted, and discussions proceeded throughout the year.† The Joint Conference issued a series of statements upon the subjects of the gold reserve and its relation to industry, trade union recognition, victimisation, and rationalisation. They also recommended the formation of a national industrial council, for regular consultation on the widest questions concerning industry and industrial progress; and of a standing committee of the council to act as an elective and executive authority for the provision of joint conciliation boards for industrial disputes.

The action of the General Council in taking part in these

provision of joint conciliation boards for industrial disputes.

The action of the General Council in taking part in these discussions received the formal approval of the Trades Union Congress in September. The National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries were invited, in July, to become actively and officially identified with the movement; and these invitations were under their consideration at the end of the year.

The activities of the Joint Industrial Councils have not diminished. Special reference is made to a report adopted by the Printing Joint Industrial Council, making various suggestions for the improvement of the status of the industry by co-operation and agreement between employers and work-

by co-operation and agreement between employers and work-people, by improving the efficiency of the works, by the establishment of works advisory committees in the larger offices, by the avoidance of persistent overtime, etc.

The year 1928, like the previous year, was exceptionally free

from trade disputes involving stoppages of work. Only 103 cases were settled under the Conciliation Act, 1896, and the Industrial Courts Act, 1919; this was the same number as in 1922 and 1927, and was the smallest number dealt with in any post-war year. Officers of the Department have, however, been actively associated with over 500 differences during the year.

The Industrial Court issued 52 awards on cases referred to them under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. As in the previous year, a number of the cases referred to the Court related to the emoluments and conditions of employment of Civil Servants; there were also several cases affecting workers in railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations.

The average rate of unemployment among insured persons in Great Britain in 1928 was 10.7, as compared with 9.6 in 1927. The Report states that "the course of employment during 1928 was, on the whole, disappointing. There had been a substantial improvement during 1927 and this was maintained during the first quarter of 1928, the percentage of unemployment in that period among insured workers being lower than at any time since 1920. From April however, up to the end of November time since 1920. From April, however, up to the end of November a decline in employment set in, though the seasonal influences in the second half of the year were less pronounced than in

'The increased unemployment in Great Britain after April, apart from seasonal unemployment, was confined almost entirely to five industries: coal mining, shipbuilding and ship repairing, cotton, woollen and worsted, and boots and shoes. These five industries represent about one-fifth of the insured population, and at the end of November they represented one-third of the unemployment.

The industries which have thus been mainly responsible for the increase of unemployment are to a large degree carried on in the northern part of Great Britain and in Wales, and it is interesting therefore to notice the disparity between the rate of unemployment in the northern and southern sections of the country in 1928 and

Division.	perc rat unemp among	erage entage tes of olloyment g insured csons.	Division.	perce rate unempl among	erage entage es of oyment insured sons.
	1927.	1928.		1927.	1928.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands	 5·8 5·0 7·3 8·4	5·6 5·5 8·2 10·0	North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	13·7 10·7 10·6 19·5	15·2 12·4 11·7 22·8
Midlands	 0.4	10.0	Great Britain	9-6	10.7

* Cmd. 3333. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.
† See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, 1928 (page 43); April, 1928 (page 124); and July, 1928 (page 240).
‡ For Report of Trades Union Congress, see the September issue of this GAZETTE, pages 314-5. The two employers' bodies named have since replied, cordially inviting the General Council to meet them, to examine the question of the three bodies "usefully consulting together upon matters of common interest to British industry"; see the March, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE,

It was this disparity between the north and Wales, on the one hand, and the south, the midlands, and the south-west, on the other hand, that formed the basis of the Report of the Industrial Transference Board.*

The Board took as a fact the necessity of transferring large numbers of unemployed workers, particularly in the coal-mining industry, to other districts and other employment; and they found in the expansion of industry in the south and midlands, in the resilience of the employment market, and in the development of migration to the oversea Dominions, opportunities for organised transfer which could be made effective through the Employment Exchanges, through the help of voluntary societies, and particularly through the decision of the unemployed workpeople to take advantag

of any chances offered.

At the end of August, 1928, the Prime Minister issued a letter to all employers asking for their co-operation in making the transfer policy effective, and the Employment Exchanges followed up this letter by personal canvass. As a result of these efforts and of the gradual expansion of the policy, e.g., by extension of training centres, the provision of financial facilities for transfer for married men, etc., the number of people transferred through the Employment Exchange system by the end of the year reached a figure of over 10,000, exclusive of migration overseas. Of these only a few hundreds are known to have returned to their home area. In addition, and partly as a result of this successful transfer, many others had transferred by their own efforts. their own efforts.

their own efforts.

Apart from the ordinary use of the Employment Exchanges, special facilities for transfer have been offered to various classes through juvenile unemployment centres, domestic training centres (for girls and young women), "handymen" training centres (for young men), household removal schemes, etc.

The number on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in 1928 varied from a minimum of 1,033,845 on 26th March to a maximum of 1,520,730 on 31st

December. The number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during the year was 1,510,423, and the number of vacancies filled 1,327,218.

Of the vacancies notified in 1928 rather more than half (761,712) were for men; 408,296 were for women; and 340,415 for juveniles. Of the vacancies filled, 715,775 were filled by men, 329,871 by women,

and 281,572 by juveniles.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The trade groups in which the largest number of vacancies for men were filled were: building; general labourers; engineering; transport trades; and construction of works, in the order named. These five groups accounted for rather more than half of the total number of men's vacancies filled. Other trade groups with more than 15,000 men's vacancies filled were: manufacture of metals; commercial occupations; agriculture; shipbuilding; cotton; mining and quarrying; and domestic service, in the order named.

mining and quarrying; and domestic service, in the order named.

The trade groups in which the largest number of women's vacancies were filled were: domestic service, cotton, dress, commercial occupations, and miscellaneous textiles. Domestic service alone accounted for nearly 40 per cent. of the women's vacancies filled.

The number of employers on the King's National Roll at the end of 1928 was approximately 27,500; they were employing approximately 380,000 disabled ex-service men. Special efforts were made during the year to stimulate the employment of tuberculous ex-service men, in various open-air occupations.

ex-service men, in various open-air occupations.

The number of disabled ex-service men registered as unemployed at the end of the year was 25,896, or 6½ per cent. of the estimated number of such men in the country (400,000). This represents an increase on the figures for the previous year; but, even so, the proportion of unemployment among disabled men continues to be considerably lower than among the general insured population.

TRAINING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

The Ministry's scheme for the training of young unemployed men provides for two kinds of training: one for giving those who desire to settle in the Dominions preliminary training in the rudiments of farm work; the other for improving the employability of men

eeking industrial work in this country.

The two original farm training centres—at Claydor, in Suffolk, and at Brandon, in Norfolk—have accommodation for 250 men each for oversea settlement, besides 50 places each for men in training for home employment. The normal training course at both centres for oversea employment is now one of twelve weeks. In addition two training camps under canvas were improvised in May, each with accommodation for 200 men, where the men were taught milking and ploughing, and were given practice in felling timber,

grubbing roots, and clearing land.

The total number of men who went oversea in 1928 after a course of training at one of the Ministry's farm centres was 1,031 to Australia, and 999 to Canada. The total numbers who have passed through the centres at Claydon and at Brandon (including the two camps) since they were opened in November, 1925, and February, 1926, respectively, up to the end of 1928 were 1,791 (at Claydon) and 2,077 (at Brandon), of whom 1,481 and 1,673,

respectively, went oversea after training.

Towards the end of 1928 arrangements were concluded with the Canadian Government for placing on the land in Canada during the current year (1929) up to 6,000 trained and tested men; and four new centres have been established, three in Norfolk and one in Scotland, with a total accommodation for 720 men at a time. Arrangements have also been made with the War Office for training 200 men at a time at the Army Vocational Centre at Chisledon.

* Cmd. 3156. H.M. Stationery Office; price Is. 6d. net. A review of this Report appeared in the Angust, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 276-7. For an account of the action taken by H.M. Government in accordance with the recommendations of the Industrial Transference Board, see the issues of this GAZETTE for August, 1928 (page 277); September, 1928 (page 314); January, 1929 (page 7); February, 1929 (page 42); March, 1929 (page 80); and May, 1929 (page 159).

Furthermore, five additional centres provided with hutments have been established, with accommodation for 1,200 men at a time, at which men are put through a practical test for their general at which men are put blinding a placetic test itself and surface in farm work is given, but the men are engaged in the work of timber felling, grubbing roots, clearing scrub, fencing, road-making, etc.; they are also instructed in the handling of horses, under instructors with Canadian experience.

Reports from the Canadian Department of Colonisation and Immigration indicate that 78 per cent. of the trainees who sailed to Canada in 1928 were making good on the land, and that 22 per cent. had either left the farms on which they had been first placed, or that their success in farm life was doubtful. Even of this minority, some are known to have established themselves successfully on other farms; and many who have abandoned farm work are earning

their living successfully in industry or commerce.

Training for home employment is carried on at Birmingham and at Wallsend (where the centres were opened in October, 1925, and January, 1926, respectively), and at Dudley, Bristol, and Glasgow (all opened in 1928). A certain number of men for home employment are also, as mentioned above, received at the farm training centres at Claydon and at Brandon. A building is now being erected at Park Royal (in the London area), where a new centre will be established to accommodate 400 men; and two more centres in the south are contemplated.

The total number admitted to training at all the centres, from the time of their establishment to the end of 1928, was 9,558, of whom 7,869 passed through the centres. Of these, 6,747 completed their training or passed into employment during the course; and

6,394 are known to have found employment.

The Report observes, with regard to these home training schemes enerally: "There is no doubt that the training centres are a boon to men in the distressed mining areas who desire to move to other districts and obtain a living in some form of employment to which they have not been accustomed. The type of man voluntarily applying for training is excellent. He is for the most part readily adaptable and eager to assimilate the instruction given. At the end of his training period he has an improved industrial value which is recognised by most employers. During the twelve months ended 31st December, 1928, 2,973 men were placed in employment through the training centres. Arrangements were in hand for largely increasing the existing facilities, and it was expected that the rate of output might be at least doubled before the end of 1929. Even then the number would not be large in relation to the total absorptive power of industry, but would be a substantial contribution towards meeting the needs or young men who through no fault of their own find themselves without the opportunities and equipment for obtaining a decent livelihood."

Women's Training and Employment.—The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment continued and extended its work during 1928. Centres have been provided in 42 towns (including ten in Northumberland and Durham, and nine in South Wales), in which three months' training in cookery, laundry, house-

Wales), in which three months' training in cookery, laundry, house-wifery, and needlework is given to unemployed women and girls, to enable them to take up domestic employment.

The total number of women and girls who completed training at the centres during 1928 was 3,506, and the number in training at the end of the year was 810. In addition, the Central Committee administer, on behalf of the Oversea Settlement Department and the Australian Government, a residential training centre for women who desire to qualify for a free passage to Australia as household workers. 268 trainees have completed training at this centre since it was opened in September, 1927.

The number of boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 18 available for employment has been gradually falling, in consequence of the falling birth rate both before, and still more during, the war. Since July, 1925, the number of boys insured has fallen by about 7,000; on the other hand, the number of girls insured has risen by 14,000, in spite of a reduction of 29,000 in the number of girls between the ages of 14 and 18 available for employment. These figures illustrate the increasing tendency for girls to enter employment after leaving school; of the girls who left public elementary schools in England and Wales in the school year 1927-8, after attaining the age of 14, as many as 73.5 per cent. intended to take up employment outside their homes.

As in the year 1927, the percentage of unemployment in 1928 amongst insured juveniles was far lower than among adult insured persons (3.6 against 11.4). Juvenile unemployment, however, even more than adult unemployment, is a "black spot" problem, and is really only serious in the distressed areas: in some parts of the country, indeed, there is already a definite shortage of juvenile labour. On the other hand, the percentage of juvenile unemployment is markedly above the average, both for boys and for girls, in the North-Eastern and North-Western divisions, in Scotland, and especially in Wales, where an average of 8.7 per cent. of the insured boys were unemployed in 1928.

The Report gives a forecast of the prospective employment position for juveniles; and deals with the arrangements for giving advice to boys and girls in choice of employment and for placing them in employment, and for transferring juveniles from the distressed mining areas; also with the juvenile unemployment tentres, etc.*

* Some account of the work of the Ministry in these spheres of operation was given in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, pages 159 (Training and Transference of the Unemployed), and 161 (Supply of Juvenile Labour).

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 came into force generally on 19th April, 1928; though certain of its provisions only took effect as from July, 1928.* The Act abolished the distinction between "standard" and "extended" benefit; and, since 19th April, 1928, the only condition relating to the payment of contributions is that 30 contributions shall have been paid in respect of the applicant during the two years preceding the date of his application. During a transitional period, moreover (originally fixed at one year from 19th April, 1928, and since extended for another year 1, a greatly reduced contributory condition is in force for persons aged 18 years and over, viz., the payment of eight contributions in the last two-years, or, alternatively, of thirty contributions at any time.

The administration of unemployment insurance was also affected

during the year by the coming into force, as from 2nd January, 1928, of Section 37 (1) of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. By virtue of that subsection, the title to unemployment benefit ceased on 2nd January, 1928,

the title to unemployment benefit ceased on 2nd January, 1928, in the case of every person who had reached the age of 65 on that date; in the case of persons subsequently becoming 65, title to benefit ceased on their reaching that age.

The increase in unemployment during the year, from April onwards, was reflected in the state of the Unemployment Fund. The total amount of benefit paid out during the year was £44,260,606; of which £42,123,315 was paid out direct through the local offices of the Ministry, and £2,137,291 through associations: these sums include dependants' benefit. The average weekly number of persons paid benefit was about 954,000; and the average weekly payment per head 178, 10d. In consequence of the heavy demand on of persons paid benefit was about 954,000; and the average weekly payment per head 17s. 10d. In consequence of the heavy demand on the Fund, it became necessary to increase the borrowing powers of the Fund from £30,000,000 to a temporary limit of £40,000,000.‡ The total outstanding debt of the Fund on 31st December, 1928, was £31,720,000, of which nearly £20,000,000 was borrowed at 5 per cent. interest, and nearly £8,000,000 at $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.; the remainder being, some at $5\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and the rest at $4\frac{7}{4}$ per cent. The rest of this section of the Report deals with the administration of unemployment insurance under various headings. One of the appendices summarises a number of the most important decisions of the Umpire.

of the Umpire.

TRADE BOARDS.

There was no change during the year in the list of trades to which the Trade Boards Acts are applied, but provision was made for the establishment of a separate Trade Board for the keg and drum branch of the hollow-ware making trade. During the year there were 37 meetings of full Trade Boards, and 141 meetings of various mmittees of the Boards: 27 Boards did not meet at all. The meetings of the Boards were chiefly occupied with questions of

minimum rates.

The Report contains a brief review of the varying use which Boards have made of their general rate-fixing powers. All the Boards, as required by the Acts, have fixed general minimum time rates; all but two have fixed overtime rates, although in a further four trades the overtime rates do not apply to piece workers. All the Boards, again, have fixed special rates for juveniles, based either on age alone or on experience alone, or on a combination of the two. Twenty-one Boards have made it a condition of payment at the juvenile or learner's rate that the worker should have definite or learner's rate that the worker should have definite facilities for learning the trade; in nearly all these cases he or she

must be the holder of a learner's certificate issued by the Board.

The number of learners certificated by the Boards again shows a large increase, from 30,177 in 1926 to 38,574 in 1927 and 45,517 in 1928. On the other hand, the number of indentured apprentices registered with the seven Trade Boards which provide special minimum rates for this class of workers shows a reduction, from 486 in 1927 to 427 in 1928. to 423 in 1928.

Arrears, to the amount of £31,063, were claimed on behalf of 5,937 workpeople, or approximately 5.9 per cent. of the workpeople whose wages were examined by the Ministry's inspecting staff.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

The Report gives an account of the proceedings at the eleventh session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in May and June, 1928, at which a draft Convention concerning minimum wage-fixing machinery, and a Recommendation concerning the application of such machinery, were adopted. The Conference also adopted two questionnaires, dealing respectively with the prevention of industrial accidents, and with the protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships. They also passed a number of resolutions one requesting the Governing accidents of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships. They also passed a number of resolutions, one requesting the Governing Body to consider the possibility of investigating working conditions (including wages, hours, hygiene, etc.) in the textile industries of the world; while others dealt with the official languages of the International Labour Organisation, freedom of association, calendar reform, and the effect of rationalisation and international industrial agreements upon conditions of labour.

Representatives of the British Government attended the four meetings of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office; and the Report contains a brief account of the proceedings at these meetings.

* A notice of this Act appeared in the January, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE,

page 6.

† By the Unemployment Insurance (Transitional Provisions Amendment)
Act, 1929. See the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1929 (page 81), and for
April, 1929 (page 121).

‡ By the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928. See the issues of this GAZETTE
for November, 1928 (page 393), and for December, 1928 (page 434).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

198

WASHINGTON HOURS CONVENTION.

Ar the International Labour Conference at Geneva on 11th June, 1929, in the course of the discussion on the Director's Report, Mr. Humbert Wolfe, the British Government representative, said: "In reply to the question which Mr. Poulton has put as to the attitude of the British Government in the matter of the Washington Hours Convention, I am authorised to state that His Majesty's Government in Great Britain propose to take the necessary steps to ensure at the earliest possible moment the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention. That statement requires no further explanation, and would only suffer at this moment by further elaboration. I should, however, add that I understand that in introducing the Hours legislation necessary, His Majesty's Government will take account both of the Washington Convention and the London Agreement."

PROPOSED ACTION BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT REGARDING CERTAIN DRAFT CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

I.—MARITIME QUESTIONS.

The International Labour Conference adopted, at their ninth session, held in June, 1926, two Draft Conventions, concerning, respectively, seamen's articles of agreement, and the repatriation of seamen; and two Recommendations, concerning, respectively, the repatriation of masters and apprentices and the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen. A short account of this session of the Conference was given in the July, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE (page 248); and a fuller account in Command Paper 2750.* The text of the Draft Conventions and of the Recommendations adopted at the Conference will be found in Command Paper 2745.†

in Command Paper 2745.†

A White Paper‡ has been issued stating that H.M. Government propose to ratify this Draft Convention, with a declaration in the following terms:—

"H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in ratifying the International Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement, wish to draw attention to the law and practice existing in Great Britain affecting the issue of records of seamen's service, and statements as to the quality of their work. Article 5 of the Convention provides that every seaman shall be given a document which contains a record of his service in a ship but contains no statement as to the quality of his work or as to his wages; and Article 14 provides that the seaman shall be able to obtain in addition a separate certificate as to the quality of his work. British law and practice enable every seaman who so desires to obtain each of these documents. They provide in addition that seamen may, if they so desire, have reports of character endorsed on their discharge certificate, whether the certificates are in the form of sheets relating to single voyages or of books relating to several voyages. H.M. Government take the view that British law affords all the protection to seamen that the Convention contemplates, and they ratify the Convention on the understanding that the provisions described above are regarded as satisfying its " H.M. Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain provisions described above are regarded as satisfying its requirements."

In the same White Paper it is stated that H.M. Government are not prepared at present to ratify the Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen, adopted at the ninth session of the International Labour Conference; but they will reconsider this decision as soon as at least six of the principal maritime powers have registered their ratification with the Secretary-General of the

The same White Paper also states that the Recommendation concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices is in accordance with existing legislation in Great Britain, except as regards one point, i.e., the repatriation of masters; and the question of amending the Merchant Shipping Act, so as to extend its provisions concerning repatriation to masters, will be considered when a suitable

repatriation to masters, will be considered when a suitable opportunity arises.

H.M. Government propose to accept the Recommendation of the same Conference concerning general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

The London Gazette for 28th May, 1929, contains the text of an Order of the Privy Council, dated 23rd May, 1929, stating that the Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement has, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the respective matters lie, and that such action as is necessary to make the provisions of the said Draft Convention effective therein has been taken. They therefore order that the said Draft Convention be confirmed and approved, and that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

II .- MINIMUM WAGE-FIXING MACHINERY.

The International Labour Conference adopted at their eleventh session, held in May and June, 1928, a Draft Convention concerning the setting up of minimum wage-fixing machinery, and a Recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage-fixing machinery, besides various resolutions. A short account of this session of the Conference was given in the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE

(page 246); and a fuller account in Command Paper 3226.* The text of the Draft Convention and of the Recommendation will be found in Command Paper 3209.†

A White Paper‡ has been issued stating that H.M. Government propose to ratify this Draft Convention, as they are advised that ratification will not involve any legislative or administrative changes and that in fact British legislation goes far beyond the requirements of the Convention

of the Convention.

The same White Paper also states that H.M. Government propose to accept the Recommendation concerning the application of minimum wage-fixing machinery, except as regards the provision contained in paragraph 2 (a) of Part A.H, which requires that the independent members of the wage-fixing body "should, as far as possible, be selected in agreement with, or after consultation with, the employers' and workers' representatives on the wage-fixing body." To accept this provision would conflict with the right conferred upon the Minister of Labour under the Trade Boards Acts to appoint the appointed members of Trade Boards at his sole discretion, and the proposal to include these words in the Recommendation was opposed by H.M. Representatives at Geneva.

The London Gazette for 28th May, 1929, contains the text of an Order of the Privy Council, dated 23rd May, 1929, stating that the Draft Convention concerning the creation of minimum wage-fixing machinery has, in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, obtained the consent of the authority or authorities within whose competence the respective matters lie, and that such action as is necessary to make the provisions of the said Draft Convention effective therein has been taken. They, therefore, order that the said Draft Convention be confirmed and approved, and that formal communication thereof be made to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The same White Paper also states that H.M. Government propos

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

The sixty-first Annual Congress of delegates from Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom was held at Torquay on 20th, 21st, and 22nd May, 1929, and was attended by 1,558 delegates, representing 583 societies. There were also representatives of co-operative organisations from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and the Ukraine. The Congress was convened by the Co-operative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, a federation of 1,255 societies, with an aggregate membership of some 5,500,000. The Congress President was Mr. H. J. May, O.B.E., J.P., Secretary of the International Co-operative Alliance.

The President, in his inaugural address, referred to the progress of co-operation in Great Britain and in other countries, and emphasised the importance of the international aspects of the co-operative movement. He stressed the need for preserving, amidst the changes in conditions which are taking place, the essential ideals on which the co-operative movement was based, with special reference to the maintenance of cash trading as opposed to credit trading or systems of "mutuality" (which, he stated, showed a tendency to creep into the movement), and to the principles of democratic control

or systems of "mutuality" (which, he stated, showed a tendency to creep into the movement), and to the principles of democratic control of the societies. He also urged the further extension of education in all aspects of co-operation, etc.; the application of "rationalisation" principles to co-operative methods of production and distribution, especially as regards the prevention of overlapping and competition between different societies operating in the same area; and the importance of encouraging and developing agricultural co-operation at home and abroad.

The Report of the Central Board of the Co-operative Union was presented to the Congress and discussed by the delegates.

A large part of the Report of the Labour Committee (which forms one section of the Report of the Central Board) dealt with the interpretation to be placed upon the rules of the National Conciliation

one section of the Report of the Central Board) dealt with the interpretation to be placed upon the rules of the National Conciliation Board—which deals with labour disputes between co-operative societies and trade unions, in which direct negotiations have not resulted in a settlement. During the year a case had occurred of dismissal for alleged inefficiency by a large co-operative society in Scotland; and the Society took exception to the Conciliation Board dealing with the case on the ground that it was outside the Board's competence. The Joint Administrative Committee, however (consisting of representatives of the Labour Committee of the Cooperative Union and of representatives of the trade unions), had resolved that the clause in the Conciliation Board rules in question meant that all matters affecting co-operative employees came within the jurisdiction of the Board. The Labour Committee, in their Report, accepted this decision, and recommended Congress to support a resolution that "all matters in dispute between societies and trade unions" should be remitted to the Board; and the resolution was carried by 2,584 votes against 1,998.

arried by 2,584 votes against 1,998.

The Report of the Central Committee on Education was adopted after some discussion, in which it was stated that the number of educational classes held had doubled within the last five years.

educational classes held had doubled within the last five years. The political affairs of the movement were discussed on the Report of the Co-operative Party, which was adopted; and a resolution was carried urging co-operators to ensure the return to power of a Co-operative and Labour Government.

Other resolutions passed at the Congress regretted the refusal of the Ministry of Health to allow the payment by co-operative societies of dividend on health insurance prescriptions, approved the purchase by the National Co-operative Society of Reynolds's Illustrated News, and welcomed the ratification of the Pact of Paris.

The next Congress is to be held at York in Whit week, 1930.

* Cmd. 3226. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. † Cmd. 3209. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. ‡ Cmd. 3337. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, MARCH, 1929, TO JUNE, 1929.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1929 (page 84), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 25th February, 1929. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which

Date.		Number.	Date.	T Faire	Number.
1929:			1929:		rispie ils
Mar. 4th	·	1,387,332	April 22nd		1,140,722
11th		1,268,839	29th		1,163,808
18th		1,182,454	May 6th	100	1,132,705
25th		1,132,856	13th		1,104,662
April 1st		No statistics	20th		o statistics
		available.	THE REAL PROPERTY.		available.
8th		1,178,067	27th		1.132.281
15th		1,153,535	June 3rd	Mar 6	1,100,125

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1928.

CASUALTIES IN 1928.

The Ministry of Transport have issued the Annual Returns* relating to railway accidents in Great Britain during the year 1928. It should be noted that, while all accidents to persons other than railway servants are included, only those accidents to railway servants which cause the servant injured to be absent from his ordinary work for at least one whole day are required to be reported.

The figures in the following summary relate to railway and contractors' servants only. Only four fatal and 72 non-fatal accidents to contractors' servants were reported during the year.

The returns distinguish train accidents (collisions, derailments, etc.); other accidents caused by the movement of vehicles (shunting accidents, men killed or injured while working or standing on the line, etc.); and accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. The numbers of railway and contractors' servants killed in these three classes of accidents in 1928 were 15, 201 and 40 respectively; and the numbers injured were 108, 3,019 and 15,344, respectively.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants among whom the largest number of accidents occurred in 1928:—

Class of Service.	" Move	a" and ement" dents.	Other A	ccidents.	Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured
Engine drivers and	10 7 050	1 3 15	3.54	1	Grandero 2	anna salta
motor-men	11	313	6	652	17	965
Firemen	14	470	2	857	16	1,327
Engine cleaners		53		484	***	537
Locomotive shedmen	2	69	***	499	2	568
Capstanmen and cap-		1		The state of		TO NOTE L
stanlads	1	75		30	1	105
Checkers	2	20	2	653	4	673
Guards (goods and		5.602200				
mineral) and	1000	1 1000				
brakesmen	19	515		331	19	846
Loaders and sheeters Porters (goods)		117	. 2	787	3	815
Shunters, yardsmen,	-	111	4	2,270	0000	2,387
etc	17	652	1	319	18 ***	971
Vachania 1						*******
Mechanics and arti-	9	47	4	942	13	000
sans Signal fitters and tele-	9	41	4	942	13	989
graph wiremen	6	12	2	146	8	158
Charles and the same and	1000 555	12	-	170	000 BOO	130
arriage cleaners	1	22		346	1	368
arters and vanguards	2	6	2	463	4	469
duards (passenger)	7	68		125	7	193
Labourers	10	47	4	797	14	844
Permanent-way men	80 10	172 144	5	3,319	85	3,491
Porters (passenger) Signalmen and signal-	10	144	1	1,022	11	1,166
box lads	6	2	2	259	8	281
All other classes	15	256	6	990	21	1,246
Total, railway ser-	Charles well to					
Trombo	213	3,108	39	15,291	252	18,399
	213	3,100	- 35	10,491	454	10,399
Contractors' servants	3	19	1	. 53	4	72
Totals, 1928	216	3,127	40	15,344	256	18,471
Totals, 1927	202	3,293	44	16,631	246	19,924

Fatal accidents in 1928, for all classes taken together, represented a rate of one to every 2,693 railway servants employed, as compared with one to 2,840 in 1927. They exceeded one per thousand employed in only four classes:—goods guards and brakesmen, permanent-way men, signal fitters and telegraph wiremen, and shunting horse drivers, the last being a small group of 627 men only. Shunters and yardsmen very nearly reached the rate of one fatal accident per thousand employed.

The average rate for all accidents (fatal and non-fatal) per thousand railway servants employed was 27.5 in 1928, as compared with

The average rate for all accidents (tatal and non-tatal) per thousand railway servants employed was $27 \cdot 5$ in 1928, as compared with $29 \cdot 3$ in 1927 and $26 \cdot 9$ in 1926. The highest rates for all accidents in 1928 occurred among goods porters (122 per thousand employed); loaders and sheeters (102 per thousand); horse drivers, shunting (78 per thousand); capstanmen and capstanlads (58 per thousand);

* H.M. Stationery Office: price Is net

checkers (58 per thousand); permanent-way men (55 per thousand); shunters, yardsmen, etc. (54 per thousand); locomotive shedmen (54 per thousand); goods guards and brakesmen (53 per thousand); engine cleaners (50 per thousand).

UNEMPLOYMENT: REPORT BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

The International Labour Office have published a Report dealing with some international aspects of the problem of unemployment.* The Report was presented to the twelfth session of the International Labour Conference (May-June, 1929) in pursuance of a decision of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation is Taburary 1929.

The object of the Report is to throw into relief the effects of The object of the Report is to throw into relief the effects of certain important international factors on unemployment during the last few years. Whilst the International Labour Office did not lose sight of the fact that in each country unemployment is the result of a number of different causes, including many of a national order, the elimination of which would do very much to mitigate the seriousness of the evil, it seemed likely that the Conference would prefer to concentrate its attention on those aspects of the problem that could only be dealt with internationally. Accordingly, the Office undertook in the first place an investigation into the influence of currency fluctuations—phenomena which are reflected in variations in the general price level, and which affect nearly all branches of production practically simultaneously. In the second place, an examination was made of conditions affecting the regularity of employment and business activity in certain the second place, an examination was made of conditions affecting the regularity of employment and business activity in certain special industries. The limited resources at the disposal of the Office confined the scope of this enquiry to two industries—coal and textiles. Even in this restricted field it was not possible to make an exhaustive study of all the aspects of the problem; the Office has had to content itself with throwing light upon a few that are vital. Again, unemployment existing in certain countries may be ascribed to an unstable equilibrium between the quantity of labour available and the productive capacity of the country, the latter being determined as much by the amount of capital invested, as by the opportunities for finding an outlet for goods. The Office accordingly felt impelled to submit to the Conference a certain amount of information bearing upon the problem of the international distribution of labour. international distribution of labour.

The Report is divided into three chapters, corresponding with the three topics set forth above, as follows:—

(i) Unemployment and Monetary Fluctuations.—The fluctuations in the index numbers of wholesale prices, and of the statistics of unemployment, in seventeen countries (fourteen European countries, the United States, Canada, and Australia) are examined and brought into relation with each other; and it is shown that, more often than not, the price curve and the inverted unemployment curve follow the same direction, either upward or downward. It is suggested in the Report that these facts indicate that variations in the general price level play no small part in determining the alternating acceleration and retardation of economic activity, and

are hence an important cause of recurring unemployment crises.

The Report also discusses the question whether the magnitude in the variations in the general price level (i.e., in the purchasing power of gold) can be reduced.

(ii) Unemployment in the Coal Mining and in the Textile Industries.—The Report traces the fluctuations in the world output of coal, and shows how often these were the resultant of

output of coal, and shows how often these were the resultant of contrary movements in the American and in the European production; and, as between the European countries, of contrary movements in Great Britain and in Germany. The conclusion is reached that the problem of unemployment in the mining industry will never be satisfactorily solved except by internationa agreement to adjust output more accurately to the demand.

The textile section of this chapter of the Report deals with the statistics of production and employment, before and after the war, in the cotton, wool, and silk and artificial silk industries of the principal producing countries. It finds in the cotton industry a situation of over-equipment and changing geographical distribution, with expansion in certain countries (notably Japan, India, and China), and decline in others; the international situation in the wool textile industry has some similar features. The Report suggests that some transfer of surplus textile workers to other industries is likely to prove necessary.

(iii) Unemployment and International Migration.—This section surveys the emigration and immigration statistics of various countries, and discusses the restrictions that have been imposed since the war, both by countries of emigration and by countries of immigration; also the measures taken by some countries to promote emigration or immigration. It emphasises the fact that emigration is only a partial remedy for unemployment, and suggests that migration should rather be thought of as "a movement of people, not necessarily unemployed, who are seeking to better their situation, and who help the country they go to to develop its latent resources." latent resources."

* Unemployment: Some International Aspects, 1920-1928. International Labour Office: Studies and Reports, Series C (Employment and Unemployment), No. 13. Published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office by P. S. King and Son, Ltd. (14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1).

^{*} Cmd. 2750. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net. † Cmd. 2745. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. † Cmd. 3336. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

THE PROBLEM OF THE COAL INDUSTRY.

200

THE Economic Committee of, the League of Nations, who have been engaged in studying the international aspects of the coal problem, have presented an Interim Report* embodying a provisional summary of the evidence so far received

The Report points out that, before the war, coal was almost without a serious rival as a generator of power. Between the years 1886 and 1913 world consumption advanced at a rate of rather more than 4 per cent. a year, on the average; in that period production in the United States was quintupled, in Germany it was more than trebled, in the United Kingdom it increased by 80 per cent.

In recent years, however, a number of causes have produced a severe check to the pre-war rate of progress: the development of other forms of fuel and power, by countries which were cut off from external supplies during the war; the extremely high prices of coal in 1919 and 1920, which gave consumers a powerful incentive to economise its use and to develop alternative sources of energy; the extended use of internal-combustion engines; the increased use of oil both in the mercantile marine and, still more, for naval consumption, etc., etc. The result has been that, though the economic activity of the world is beyond question substantially greater than activity of the world is beyond question substantially greater than it was fifteen years ago, the world's consumption of coal has only increased during the whole period 1913 to 1928 by an amount approximately equal to that which, before the war, was to be expected

In spite of great fluctuations in the output of individual producing countries, the world totals have varied very little. One of the Tables annexed to the Report shows the outputs in the last six years (1923–28) to have varied only between 1,192 million metric tons in 1924 and 1,283 million metric tons in 1927, in spite of the occupation of the Ruhr, which greatly reduced the German output in 1923, and in spite of the great coal stoppage in Great Britain in 1926, which similarly reduced the output of this country in that year. The surplus capacity of the principal producing countries—that is to say, the difference between their actual output and the amount which existing mines, without any additional investment of fixed capital, could produce—is so great that the world output was practically unaffected by the sudden drying up of two of the principal sources of European supply. sources of European supply.

Demand is thus almost stationary, while productive capacity has disequilibrium between demand and immediately available productive capacity—and not the disparity between demand and production, since actual production is never likely to exceed demand by a very large margin—that is at once the cause and the measure of the problem. In view of the inelasticity of the demand for a slight propertionate excess is anough to depress prices below a of the problem. In view of the inelasticity of the demand for coal, a slight proportionate excess is enough to depress prices below a remunerative level, to bring about an accumulation of stocks which will force this tendency further, and to cause crises and stoppages. It is the fact that there is a much larger excess of productive capacity beyond what is being utilised, represented by mines incurring expenses and ready for work, waiting to absorb and fight for any business, new or old—a surplus which it is the interest of each individual producer to exploit, to the detriment of producers as a whole to have exploited—that is the present source of weakness.

The Report refers to the remedies that have been sought, or

The Report refers to the remedies that have been sought, or suggested, for the present situation. The natural increase in demand is dismissed, as unlikely by itself, on the most favourable assumptions, to reduce the gap between the demand and capacity to normal and innocuous dimensions for some decades.

innocuous dimensions for some decades.

The national measures for supporting the coal mining industry which have been taken in the various countries include import duties, import prohibitions or licensing systems, direct and indirect subsidies of various kinds, preferential railway rates, and so on. Apart from these Government measures, the mineowners on their part, in certain countries or districts, have endeavoured to regulate prices; they have introduced technical improvements in the organisation and management of the mines, both in individual undertakings, in groups of mines, and in the national industry as a whole; in some cases they have endeavoured to meet the situation by reducing wages or by increasing the hours of labour.

The Benott points out however that the application of more

by reducing wages or by increasing the hours of labour.

The Report points out, however, that the application of more scientific methods does not lessen the disproportion between capacity and demand; though, where it has been combined with the closing of the least efficient mines, it has been an immediate and a real contribution to the solution of the problem. Lower wages or longer working hours will give a competitive advantage to a particular industry or country until the example is followed elsewhere; but it is not claimed that they afford a solution of the world problem. The Report, indeed, suggests that, taken as a whole, the local and national measures referred to have, in some important respects, actually aggravated the fundamental difficulty; they have done nothing to control supply, and, since the demand for coal is remarkably unresilient, little to stimulate consumption. The general effect of most, though not all, of these measures is, in fact, to shift the incidence, while on balance increasing the extent, of the depression in the coal industry as a whole.

The Report refers to certain proposals which have been made

The Report refers to certain proposals which have been made for international action, for example :-

(i) That international agreements between producers should be arranged concerning output, markets, and prices;

* The Problem of the Coal Industry; Price 1s. Obtainable from the athorised agents for Great Britain for publications of the League of Nations, essrs. Constable and Company, Ltd., 10 & 12 Orange Street, London, W.C. 2.

(ii) That a special international committee representative of all interests—Government, employers, miners, merchants, and consumers—should be set up;
(iii) That measures should be taken for assimilating, if not equalising, wages, hours, and the social conditions of labour;
(iv) That the existing artificial restrictions to trade in coal, and artificial crimitis to trade in coal, and artificial stimuli to production, should be abolished.

The Committee discuss each of these measures, emphasise the necessity for protecting the interests of consumers, and consider certain safeguards that have been suggested against the dangers of monopolistic control, unduly high prices, and restriction of supplies. In a concluding chapter, they offer certain observations on possible action that might be taken by the League of Nations, but they reserve their conclusions and recommendations for a later stage of their enquiry.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(1) THE MOTOR VEHICLE INDUSTRY.

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, in its Monthly Labor Review for May, 1929, gives the results of a survey of earnings and hours in the motor vehicle industry in 1928, covering 153,962 wage earners (including 4,134 females) employed by 94 representative manufacturers of passenger cars, trucks, bodies or parts in 8 States. The number of workpeople covered by the inquiry represents 37.4 per cent. of the total number in the industry according to the United States Census of Manufactures for 1925. A summary of the results of a similar inquiry, made in 1925, was published in this GAZETTE for October, 1927, page 375.

A comparison of the results of the two surveys shows that, while the average full-time weekly hours decreased from 50.3 in 1925 to 49.4 in 1928, the average full-time weekly earnings increased from \$36.37 in 1925 to \$37.05 in 1925; the average hourly earnings increased from 72.3 cents in 1925 to 75.0 cents in 1928, or by 3.7 per cent. THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, in its Monthly

per cent.

The following Table shows, for some of the principal occupations, the average full-time hours per week, and the average earnings per hour and per week in 1928:—

Occupation.	Aver full-t hot per v	time	Aver earn per h	ings	Average full-time earnings per week.	
OSE M DE	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
	AL SELLE		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dollars
Assemblers, axle	50.2	50-3	0.755	0.451	37.90	22.69
Assemblers, body frame	50.4	49.8	0.799	0.419	40.27	20.87
Assemblers, chassis	49.0	49.8	0.758	0.529	37.14	26.34
Assemblers, motor	50.1	50.4	0.762	0.460	38.18	23.18
Drill-press operators	49.6	50.5	0.734	0.466	36.41	23. 3
Grinding machine operators	48.8	50.3	0.792	0.457	38.65	22-99
Inspectors	49.4	50.7	0.723	0.390	35.72	19.77
Lathe operators	49.0		0.789		38-66	•••
Letterers, liners and var-		1000000	-	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	113436	2000
nishers	50.0	49.8	1.115	0.588	55-75	29-28
Milling-machine operators	49.5		0.764	•••	37.82	
Sewing-machine operators	42.4	51.0	0.833	0.513	35.32	26.16
Tool and die makers	48.8		0.919		44.85	•••
Top builders	49.6	49.5	0.840	0.536	41.66	26.53
Trim bench hands	49.4	50.8	0.770	0.483	38.04	24.54
Labourers	49-4	49.5	0.589	0.465	29.10	23.02
All occupations (includ-	49-4	50.3	0.756	0.487	37 · 35	24.50
ing some not shown above)	49	.4	.0.	750	37	-05

The variations in average full-time hours per week and average hourly and weekly earnings for males and females combined, as between one State and another in 1928, are shown in the following Table:—

State.		Average full-time hours per week.	Average earnings per hour.	Average full-time earnings per week.
			Dollars.	Dollars.
Illinois		49.3	0.699	34 · 46
Indiana		50.9	0.647	32.93
Michigan	CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	48.9	0.782	38.24
New Jersey		45.3	0.723	32.75
New York		50.9	0.729	37.11
Ohio		49.6	0.728	36.11
Pennsylvania		52.8	0.643	33.95
WWY.		53.2	0.714	37.98
All States		49-4	0.750	37.05

(2) THE HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR INDUSTRY.

A summary of the results of a survey, by the same Bureau, of earnings and hours in the hosiery and underwear industry in the United States in 1928, has been published in the April, 1929, issue of the Monthly Labor Review. A similar survey undertaken in 1926 was summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for February, 1928,

page 49.

The information for the 1928 survey was collected from pay rolls and other records, and covers 28,445 wage earners in 108 hosiery mills in 19 States, and 15,056 wage earners in 84 underwear mills in 15 States. A comparison of the results of the surveys of 1928 and 1926 shows that little change has taken place in the interval in either of the two branches of industry; slight increases occurred

in 1928 in the hosiery industry in the average full-time hours a week, 52·1 in 1928 as against 51·9 in 1926, and in the average hourly and weekly earnings, \$0·488 and \$25·42 in 1928 as against \$0·472 and \$24·50 in 1926; on the other hand, slight decreases occurred in the underwear industry in 1928, the average full-time hours a week falling to 50·0 from 50·3 in 1926, and the hourly and weekly earnings from \$0·378 and \$19·01 in 1926 to \$0·354 and \$17·70 respectively in 1928.

June. 1929.

The following Table shows, for some of the principal occupations of the two industries, the average full-time hours a week, and the average hourly and weekly earnings in 1928:—

Occupation.	full-tir	erage ne hours veek.	ho	erage urly nings.	Average weekly full-time earnings.	
Staf Landbaktap	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Hosiery:	sk drives	The state of	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Boarders	53.8	50.0	0.521	0.486	. 28 . 03	24.30
Folders full	1 111 1	52.4		0.337	10 US 61	17.66
fashioned footers Knitters, full	50.1	1000	1.546	6. 50	77-45	200
fashioned leggers Knitters, full	50.7		1.329		67.38	
fashioned helpers Knitters, automa-	51.1		0.346	30	17.68	
tic	55.8	52 - 1	0.414	0.359	23.10	18.70
Knitters, rib	54.0	51.5	0.333	0.342	17-98	17.61
Knitters, transfer	53.8	53.1	0.317	0.294	17.05	15.61
Loopers		53.0		0.385		20.41
Menders	100 9	51.4		0.387		19.89
All occupations	52 · 4	51.9	0.724	0.360	37-94	18.68
some not shown above).	52	2 · 1	0.4	488	25	42
Underwear:	81409Stal 22	Participal Control	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	10.50 200.00	A12 (1/4)	AND DECK
Buttonhole makers Cutters, hand, layers-up and		50.1		0.340		17.03
markers	51.1	50-4	0.448	0.344	22.89	17.34
Cutters, power	50.8	50.0	0.510	0.356	25.91	17.80
Finishers		50.2		0.341		17.12
Pressers	50.9	50.3	0.401	0.376	20.41	18-91
Seamers	S STREET	50.2		0.355		17.82
All occupations(in-	50.6	49.8	0.453	0.329	22.92	16.38
shown above).	50	0.0	0.3	554	17	.70
CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF TH		ALL REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND		William of the later of the lat		A STATE OF BUILDINGS

The following Table gives for each State (or area) from which data were collected the average full-time hours a week and the average hourly and weekly earnings of all workers in the hosiery and underwear industries separately in 1928:—

State.	Aver full-time a we	e hours	Aver hou earni	rly	Average weekly full-time earnings.	
State.	Hosiery.	Under- wear.	Hosiery.	Under- wear.	Hosiery.	Under- wear.
Alabama and Louisi- ana Connecticut and	54.6	mest e	Dollars. 0·222	Dollars.	Dollars. 12·12	Dollars.
Connecticut and Rhode Island	all elda	50-8	E BOSIS	0.390	2 10	19.81
Georgia	55-1	S SHOULD S	0-244	11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	13.44	11
Illinois	54-6	45.8	0.352	0.465	19.22	21.30
Indiana	49.7	49.7	0.518	0.397	25.74	19.73
Maryland and West			200000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Virginia	53.5	9	0.268	19 G N 19 E 20	14.34	194
Massachusetts	48-2	46.2	0.722	0.398	34.80	18.39
Michigan	51.4	51.4	0.414	0.327	21.28	16.81
Minnesota and Wis-						
consin	50.0	48.6	0.528	0.438	26.40	21.29
New Hampshire and						
Vermont	50.6	49.4	0.373	0.422	18.87	20.85
New Jersey	48.1		0.796		38 - 29	
New York	48-6	48.8	0.802	0.350	38.98	17.08
North Carolina	55.6	54.1	0.334	0.257	18.57	13.90
Pennsylvania	50.8	52.2	0.625	0.337	31.75	17.59
Tennessee	54.3	54.9	0.292	0.276	15.86	15.15
Virginia	52.8	51.8	0.252	0.301	13-31	15.59
All above	52.1	50.0	0.488	0.354	25.42	17.70
States.	51	Z	0.	144	THE SECTION	22.78

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

Textile Industry.—Following upon the termination by the employers at 30th April last of the wages tariff for the Silesian textile industry, and the subsequent announcement by the workers of their intention to terminate the general collective agreement at 30th June next, conciliation proceedings were instituted at the instance of the employers, which resulted in the issue of an award providing for the extension of the general agreement, with certain amendments, to 31st December, 1930. The conciliation officers' wage proposals were unsupported by either party, and, accordingly, no wage award was made. The employers thereupon announced that, in the uncertain situation created by the absence of a wage agreement, they had no alternative but to close their works. The stoppage began on 25th May and affected some 50,000 workers.

*Coal Mining.—As the result of an arbitration award recently de-

Coal Mining.—As the result of an arbitration award recently declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, the duration of the normal working shift in the Aix-la-Chapelle coal-mining industry is to be reduced from 8½ to 8 hours as from 1st January,

In consequence of the failure of the employers and workers to conclude fresh general and overtime agreements for the Ruhr coalmining industry, official conciliation proceedings are to be instituted on 17th June.

A conciliation award, issued on 7th June, for the coal-mining industry in Upper Silesia, provides for an increase of 4 per cent. in the workers' wages. The award, if accepted or declared binding, will be operative until 31st October, 1930.

APPRENTICESHIP IN GERMANY.

According to statistics recently published by the German Federal Statistical Office,* the Industrial Census of 1925 showed that on 16th June, 1925, there were 986,567 apprentices† employed in industrial and commercial undertakings; out of a total of 18,749,583 occupied persons. The distribution of the apprentices over the principal branches of industry was as follows: manufacture of iron and steel and metal goods, 131,700, or 14.6 per cent. of all occupied persons (including apprentices); woodworking, 137,048 (13.6 per cent.); engineering, 148,238 (11.2 per cent.); the clothing trades, 149,076 (10.3 per cent.); the building trades, 129,650 (8.6 per cent.). The proportion of apprentices to the total number of occupied persons in the industry was least in those industries mainly employing semi-skilled labour, such as the mining, chemical and textile industries. Approximately 40 per cent. of all apprentices received their training in small undertakings occupying not more than 5 persons; 16.5 per cent. were in undertakings occupying 6 to 10 persons; 20.8 per cent. in undertakings occupying over 50 persons, and 22.5 per cent. in undertakings occupying over 50 than 5 persons; 20·8 per cent. were in undertakings occupying 6 to 10 persons; 20·8 per cent. in undertakings occupying 11 to 50 persons, and 22·5 per cent. in undertakings occupying over 50 persons. The proportion of apprentices to occupied persons was, however, greatest (11 per cent.) in undertakings occupying from 6 to 10 persons. In undertakings of this kind belonging to the iron and steel and metal trades, the engineering, woodworking, electrical engineering and clothing industries, approximately one-fourth of all occupied persons, on an average, were apprentices.

Of the total of 986,567 apprentices, 544,000 were employed in small handicraft undertakings, this number representing a proportion of 1 apprentice in every 6 persons engaged in handicrafts, or, if masters are excluded, one apprentice to every two workmen. The branches of the handicraft industries with the highest percentages of apprentices to persons occupied (including apprentices) were as follows: metal trades, 134,492 apprentices or 24·4 per cent.; woodworking, 100,500 or 22·6 per cent.; clothing, 117,448 or 14·3 per cent.; and the building trades 66,225 or 13·2 per cent. It is estimated that, having regard to the reduction in the birth-rate during the war years, and the consequent decrease in the numbers of children attaining the age of 14 years during the years 1929 to 1932, there will be in each of these years a great shortage of male apprentices.

ITALY: COMPULSORY SICKNESS INSURANCE OF SEAMEN AND AIRMEN.

AN Act of 10th January, 1929, introduces compulsory sickness insurance for seamen and airmen. Up to the present, no general health insurance system has been established in Italy, and seamen have been protected by those sections of the Commercial Code which provide that, in the event of sickness or injury during a voyage, a seaman is entitled to his wages and to medical attention at the expense of the ship.

The new Act makes sickness insurance compulsory for all persons employed in civil maritime and aerial undertakings (exclusive of those employed in the administrative services of such undertakings), and represented by the National Fascist Confederation of Seamen and Airmen. Persons of foreign nationality are covered by the scheme, in so far as the legislation of the States to which they belong guarantees equivalent protection to Italian workers.

The insured person is entitled either to free medical treatment and to his wages in accordance with the relevant sections of the Commercial Code (which are now extended to cover airmen), or to free medical treatment and a daily allowance in all cases of illness not involving the application of the provisions of the Code. In the event of the insured person's death, a month's wages is paid to his widow or children. Maternity benefit is payable in respect of women covered by the new Act. The dependents of persons insured under the Act will be entitled to medical and maternity benefits either gratuitously or subject to an increased contribution by the insured person.

Voluntary insurance is permitted under certain conditions

insured person.

Voluntary insurance is permitted under certain conditions for persons for whom the obligation to insure has ceased.

The insurance funds are provided by contributions paid by employers, to cover the cost of the fulfilment of their obligations under the relevant sections of the Commercial Code, and by contributions paid jointly by employers and employed persons to cover the new benefits provided by the Act; the latter contributions must not exceed 4 per cent. of the insured person's wage. The administration of the Act is entrusted to an incorporated institution known as the Sickness Insurance and Social Welfare Fund for Seamen and Airmen. Social Welfare Fund for Seamen and Airmen.

* Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 5, 1929. Berlin.
† Includes learners under a definite system of training.
‡ Gewerbliche Betriebe. These include, in general, all undertakings except purely agricultural undertakings.
§ Gazzetta Ufficiale, 8th February, 1929. Rome.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

202

All Items	included	60%
Food only		47%

FOOD.

AT 1st June the general level of the retail prices of food showed a further decline as compared with a month earlier. There was no appreciable change in the average prices of meat, tea or margarine, but all the remaining articles, and more particularly potatoes, butter, bacon, milk, flour and bread, contributed in some degree to the downward trend.

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 47 per cent. at 1st June, 1929, as compared with 49 per cent. a month ago and 56 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 May, and 1st June,

Article.	otherv	Price (per lyise indicate nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st June, 1929, as compared with			
Article.	July, 1914.	1st May, 1929.	1st June, 1929.	July, 1914.	1st May, 1929.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	8. d. 1 5 0 9½	s. d. 1 5 0 91	s. d. + 0 7 + 0 23	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4½	0 10½ 0 5¾	0 10½ 0 5½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 6½ 0 10½	1 61 0 101	+ 0 8 + 0 38		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 62 0 4 0 112	0 11½ 0 5½ 1 6½	0 11½ 0 5½ 1 6	+ 0 5 + 0 1½ + 0 6¾	- 0 0½	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Cea Bugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 3½ 0 8½ 2 0½ 0 3 0 5¾	1 3½ 0 8½ 2 0½ 0 3 0 5¾	+ 0 4\frac{4}{2}\\ + 0 2\frac{1}{2}\\ + 0 6\frac{1}{2}\\ + 0 1\\ + 0 2\frac{1}{2}\\	- 0 01 	
Butter— Fresh Salt Dheese† Margarine Eggrs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4½	1 10% 1 9½ 1 2 0 7% 0 1% 0 6%	1 10 1 9 1 12 0 72 0 12 0 62	+ 0 7½ + 0 6½ + 0 5 + 0 0½ + 0 0½ + 0 1½	- 0 03 - 0 03 - 0 03	

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

lli To versinge		Average : lst Jun wi	ncrease at mpared	Corre- sponding General	
Article.	inimatus Mada yai-j Yai Jan Tai Mania	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for 1st May, 1929.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 71 39	Per cent.	Per cent. 70 40	Per cent. 70 40
Ribs Thin Flank		49 18	46 23	48 20	47 19
Mutton, British— Legs Breast		77 57	77 54	77 56	77 57
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*		77 25 62	67 32 60	72 28 61	71 30 65
Fish		121	96	108	114
Bread Tea		47 29	48 38	48	49
Sugar (granulated) Milk Butter—		43 59	37 67	40 63	43 67
Fresh Salt Cheese†		50 47 56	53 48 61	51 47 58	56 49 61
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		8 36 39	3 26 18	6 31 28	6 35 37
All above articles (Weighted Pe Increase)	of Food reentage	48	46	47	49

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

The description of cheese greating for contactive.

epresentative. neese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price

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 June, 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 June 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 feel and light group the prices of ceal at 1st June were

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st June were ower in a number of towns than a month earlier and averaged about 70 to 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained unchanged, at between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st June, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1919 TO 1929.

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

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

Month (beginning of).	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Jan	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67
Feb	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65
Mar	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66
April	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62
May	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61
June	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60
July	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	
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 GAZETE. A more detailed account was given in the issue of February, 1921.

EMPLOYMENT IN MAY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

June. 1929.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve during the first three weeks of May. In some industries there were extensions of the Whitsuntide holidays, but by the end of the month, the general position which obtained immediately before the holidays had been recovered. There was further improvement in the building trade, public works contracting, and brick, tile and cement manufacture. In constructional engineering the fishing industry, glass bottle manufacture, the linen industry, road transport, river dock and harbour service, and hotel and boarding house service, there was also some improvement. On the other hand there was a decline in general improvement. On the other hand there was a decline in general engineering and in pottery manufacture, while in several of the textile industries and in boot and shoe manufacture there were extensions of the holiday stoppages. In coal mining there was a further decrease in the numbers wholly unemployed but this was again more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

SUMMARY OF STATISTIOS.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 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 27th May, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 9·9, as compared with the same percentage at 22nd April, 1929, and with 9·8 at 21st May, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 27th May, 1929, was 11·1, and for females 6·8, both being the same as at 22nd April, 1929. The percentage wholly unemployed at 27th May, 1929, was 7·6, as compared with 8·0 at 22nd April, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th May, 1929, was approximately 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men and 198,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th April, 1929, it was 1,198,000, of whom 930,000 were men and 197,000 were women, and at 21st May, 1928, it was 1,143,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 165,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal mining industry showed a further decline on the whole, and short time working was reported from most districts; in Durham and Northumberland, however, the improvement previously reported was maintained. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 18th May, 1929, showed little change as compared with 27th April, 1929, but an increase of 1·1 per cent. as compared with 26th May, 1928. The average number of days worked in the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, was 4·95, as compared with 5·00 in the fortnight ended 27th April, 1929, and with 4·70 in the fortnight ended 26th May, 1929.

In the iron mining industry employment showed a further improvement, especially in the Cleveland district, and was fair on the whole. At the West Lothian shale mines there was an improvement, especially in the Cleveland district, and was fair on the whole. 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 April, 1929, and with May, 1928. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was reported as steady; in the Buxton area it declined and was slack; in the Weardale district it showed an improvement. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was fair, but considerable short time was reported. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland employment was moderate. At chalk quarries it continued slack. At tin mines employment chalk quarries it continued slack. At tin mines employment remained good; at china clay quarries it was fairly good, on the whole, with continued improvement.

remained good; at china clay quarries it was fairly good, on the whole, with continued improvement.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate Industries.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed a further improvement, but was still moderate. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of May, 1929, was 159, as compared with 152 at the end of April, 1929, and with 148 at the end of May, 1928. At iron and steel works employment was still bad on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry employment was affected by extended holidays at Whitsuntide and by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, but at the end of May more mills were in operation than at the end of April. In the week ended 1st June, 1929, 420 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 388 in the week ended 27th April, 1929, and with 328 in the week ended 26th May, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a further decline; in the week ending 1st June, 1929, 105 mills were in operation, as compared with 120 in the week ended 27th April, 1929, and with 121 in the week ended 26th May, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained quiet on the whole. It was fairly good in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft section, which showed a slight improvement. In marine engineering employment, though still very slack continued to improve improvement was also reted in each

seasonal decline, and in electrical engineering, which showed a slight improvement. In marine engineering employment, though still very slack, continued to improve; improvement was also noted in constructional engineering, in which section conditions remained bad. In the textile machinery section employment declined, much short time being reported and holidays being extended. At some of the railway works Saturday working was still suspended. In ship-building and ship repairing employment was still very bad on the whole, and showed little general change as compared with the previous month.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to fair, on the whole. It was fairly good in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, hollow-ware, and lock, latch, and key trades; fair in the file and

nut and bolt trades, and in wire manufacture; 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 on the whole showed little change as compared with April. In the American spinning section employment continued very slack, with a large amount of unorganised short time. In the Egyptian spinning section organised short time terminated on 11th May, but not all firms were able to resume full time running. In the weaving department employment continued slack but a savelish in exercise the same and the same continued slack, but a very slight improvement was reported in some

In the wool textile industry employment continued depressed in both the woollen and worsted sections, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good, and was slightly better than in April. In the hosiery industry employment continued fair generally; in the silk and artificial silk industries it was moderate and showed little general change from the previous month; in the lace industry employment declined and was moderate generally; in the linen industry it improved slightly but was still slack on the whole; in the jute industry a further decline was reported and employment was moderate. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment continued slack, and was worse than in April.

Colorina Industries—Employment in both the retail bespeke and

ment continued slack, and was worse than in April.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in both the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further seasonal improvement, and was generally good, overtime being reported from a number of centres. In the dress-making, millinery, blouse and light underclothing trades employment was good, and a demand for experienced workers was again reported from several districts, particularly in the London area. Employment in the shirt and collar and corset trades was good, or fairly good, at most centres. In felt hat manufacture employment continued fairly good, on the whole. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed some further improvement before Whitsuntide, and was fair on the whole; the holiday was, however, extended by many firms, with a consequent increase in the numbers on the Employfirms, with a consequent increase in the numbers on the Employment Exchange registers at the end of May.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying sections and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather sections it was moderate; with saddlery and harness

makers it was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment again improved in May; it was fairly good in most districts with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As regards individual occupations employment improved and was generally good with bricklayers, and a shortage of labour was reported from a number of centres; it also improved with masons and carpenters was the block of the whole. and was fairly good, on the whole. Employment with plasterers was fair, on the whole; with slaters an improvement was reported, and with painters it remained generally good. There was some decline with plumbers but employment was fairly good at most centres. In brick manufacture employment continued moderate on the whole and showed a further slight improvement. In the Peterborough district it continued good

Employment in the furnishing trades and in coachbuilding continued fairly good; with millsawyers a further improvement was reported and employment on the whole was fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good. With letter-press printers it continued good generally, partly owing to pressure of work for the General Election; but at the end of the month there was a slight decline. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole; in London a further improvement was reported and employment was fair. With lithographic printers employment was generally good and better, on the whole, than in April; a decline was, however, reported at Sheffield and Glasgow. With lithographic artists it was generally good, and better than in the previous month. With bookbinders employment, on the whole, continued moderate.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change as compared with April, and much short time was reported. In the best china-ware and in the much short time was reported. In the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware sections employment was good; in the decorated earthenware section it was fair. At Derby employment was steady; in the stoneware section in Scotland it was bad. In the glass trade employment showed an improvement in the bottle-making section, but was still slack; in the other sections it showed little change from the previous month.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture conditions in England and Wales were favourable for cleaning and preparing the land; the supply of both skilled and casual labour was equal to requirements. With fishermen employment was better than in April but was still moderate, on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment was slack, but slightly better than in April. With seamen employment was 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 May 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 1 per cent. less.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

out do desemployed	Workpeople included in the	Way	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	Returns for May, 1929.	May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	940,472 7,068 2,5 47	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.95 5.88 5.96	Days. - 0.05 + 0.07 + 0.05	Days. + 0.25 + 0.10 - 0.01	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel		Furnaces in Blast. 159 Mills working. 525 Shifts Worked (one week).	Number. + 7 + 17 Per cent.	Number. + 11 + 76 Per cent.	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry,	Week	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton	60,449 83,044 10,416 66,006 11,410	Per cent. + 0·4 + 0·7 - 0·4 + 2·6 + 0·2 - 0·0 + 1·1	Per cent 1·3 - 2·4 - 3·3 + 0·9 - 2·9 + 1·6 + 6·2	£ 146,931 126,065 164,833 19,397 156,718 22,114 28,040	Per cent. + 1.6 + 0.7 + 0.1 + 3.2 + 2.5 + 0.3 + 3.7	Per cent 1.2 - 0.6' - 2.1' - 0.7 + 3.5 + 4.2 + 8.6	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 27th May, 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:—

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern I reland Special Schemes	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unem at th May, 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1928. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
	2,147,530 867,940 815,570 1,749,770 1,968,990 2,094,200 1,263,600 592,400 251,000 139,500	6·0 4·6 8·0 9·7 14·8 14·1 12·8 18·5 16·4 2·4	2.9 2.8 4.3 6.9 7.8 11.2 7.1 7.3 10.9 0.5	5·0 4·2 7·2 8·9 13·3 13·1 11·2 17·4 14·2 1·8	- 0.4 - 0.7 - 0.2 + 0.4 + 0.3 + 0.4 - 0.7 + 0.3 - 0.5 - 0.1	- 0·1 - 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·4 + 2·3 - 3·6 - 3·5 + 0·5
TOTAL	11,881,500	11-1	6.8	9.9		+ 0.1

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

AND RECEIPTED AND RESIDENCE	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at		
ebant a		of La	Males and Females. Employer Exchanges						
Date,	Males,	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers		
1928.	11.4	5.8	7.5	-		1928.	Taylor di		
21 May 25 June	12.2	6.8	7.5	3.0	9.8	21 May	1,143,000		
23 July	13.0	7.8	8.1	3.5	11.6	25 June 30 July	1,239,000		
20 Aug	12.9	8.0	8.2	3.4	11.6	27 Aug	1,354,000		
24 Sept	12.6	8.1	8.6	2.8	11.4	24 Sept	1,343,000		
22 Oct	13.3	7.8	8.9	2.9	11.8	29 Oct	1,421,000		
26 Nov	13.8	8.1	9.3	2.9	12.2	26 Nov	1,439,000		
17 Dec 1929.	12.6	7.5	9.1	2.1	11.2	17 Dec 1929.	1,312,000		
21 Jan	13.8	8.5	9.8	2.5	12.3	28 Jan	1,434,000		
25 Feb,	13.9	7.9	9.8	2.4	12.2	25 Feb	1,430,000		
25 Mar	11.4	6.9	8-4	1.7	10.1	25 Mar	1.168,000		
22 Apr	11.1	6.8	8.0	1.9	9.9	29 Apr	1,198,000		
27 May,	11.1	6.8	7.6	2.3	9.9	27 May	1,165,000		

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

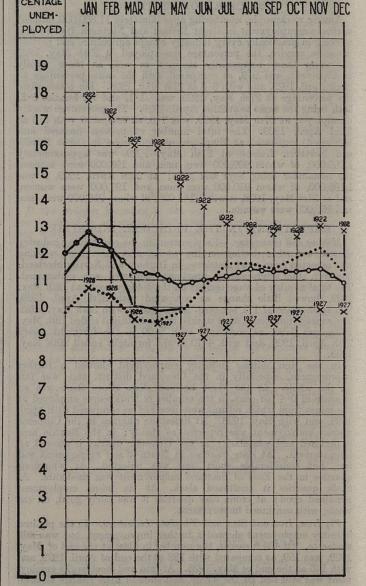
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Dotted Curve - - { = Mean for 1922-25 and 1927-28. Chain Curve - - 0-0-0-0

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

CENTAGI



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

20. 100 mills rone		to Land	10000 250	Girls.	- 0000	Total.
Area. Social substantial substantial social social social social substantial s	Men.	Boys.	Women.		Num- ber.	Per- centages of Numbers Insured at July,1928.*
South-Eastern:	1,157	5,168	2,627	4,690	13,642	0.64
(b) Rest of South-	1,362	2,400	1,093	1,844	6,699	0.77
South-Western	1,159	2,299	1,065	1,649	6,172	0.76
Midlands	785	3,980	1,058	3,429	9,252	0.53
North-Eastern	1,151	4,565	1,450	3,223	10,389	0.53
North-Western	967	3,997	1,217	3,670	9,851	0.47
Scotland Wales	1,205	3,198	792 392	2,544	7,739 3,146	0·61 0·53
GREAT BRITAIN	8,216	27,314	9,694	21,666	66,890	0.58

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

June, 1929.

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further decline, on the whole and short-time working was reported from most districts; in Durham and Northumberland, however, the improvement previously reported was maintained, and employment was better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.9 at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 15.8 at 22nd April, 1929, and 21.1 at 21st May, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 from 11.6 to 11.4, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 2.3 from 4.2 to 6.5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 18th May, 1929, showed little change as compared with 27th April, 1929, but an increase of 1.1 per cent. as compared with 26th May, 1928.

1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, was 4.95, a decrease of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th April, 1929, but an increase of 0.25 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 26th May,

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 18th May, 1929, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals:—

	Wage Es	l Numbe srners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	18th May,	(-) as c	or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
decing unbeating sheet,	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:	Gur di su	Percent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	48,350	+0.0	+ 5.7	5.52	+0.03	+0.35	
Durham	134,703	+0.4	+ 6.4	5.27	+0.01	+0.13	
Cumberland and West-		The Paris of the			100	Pilen	
morland	9,534	-0.2	-17.3	5.22	-0.26	+0.01	
South Yorkshire	117,575	-0.1	- 0.4	5.00	-0.03	+0.50	
West Yorkshire	52,850	-0.3	- 7.3	4.39	+0.06	+0.30	
Lancs and Cheshire	78,329	-0.5	- 4.6	4.01	-0.18	+0.10	
Derbyshire	56,497	-0.5	+ 0.2	4.05	-0.02	+0.28	
Notts and Leicester	61,383	-0.2	+ 0.7	4.31	+0.27	+0.24	
Warwick	17.028	-0.5	- 4.3	5-27	+0.18	+0.7	
North Staffordshire South Staffs,† Worcs.	28,915	-0.3	- 3.8	4.05	-0.24	1001200	
and Salop	31,364	-0.7	- 0.4	4.69	+0.08	+0.42	
Glos. and Somerset	11,025	+0.3	- 0.9	4.52	-0.41	+0.5	
Kent	4,144	+1.4	+19.3	5.50	+0.13	-0.0	
North Wales	14,934	+0.5	+ 4.6	5.63	-0.12	+0.4	
South Wales and Mon.	175,308	+0.4	+ 3.6	5.46	-0.40	•••	
England and Wales	841,939	+0.0	+ 0.7	4.89	-0.10	+0.24	
SCOTLAND:	1345	6				STRICE	
Mid & East Lothians	13,092	+0.6	+ 7.6	5.54	+0.36	+0.02	
Fife and Clackmannan	23,117	+0.9	+ 9.4	5.44	+0.08	+0.08	
Rest of Scotland	62,324	-1.0	+ 2.6	5.38	+0.30	+0.40	
Scotland	98,533	-0.4	+ 4.8	5.42	+0.26	+0.28	
GREAT BRITAIN	940,472	-0.0	+ 1.1	4.95	-0.05	+0.25	

The average number of coal winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, was 0.84 of a day per week, of which 0.72 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 27th April, 1929, were 0.79 of a day per week and 0.75 of a day per week respectively; and for the fortnight ended 26th May, 1928, they were 1.09 days per week and 1.04 days per week. The average nonwinding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th May, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,401,400 tons, as compared with 19,462,300 tons in the four weeks ended 26th May, 1928. The output for the four weeks ended 25th May, 1928. The output for the four weeks ended 25th May, 1928. The output for the four weeks ended 25th May, 1929, and 27th April, 1929, was affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 27th May, 1929, and the increases or decreases as compared with 22nd April, 1929, and 21st May, 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.

they disch	In Une	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages						
	Numl	pers.	Pe	ercentage	8.	as compared with a		
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
reat Britain	127,486	71,677	11-4	6.5	17-9	+ 2.1	- 3.2	
Wales cotland rincipal Districts in England	110,890 16,596	69,242 2,435	11·2 12·9	7·0 2·0	18·2 14·9	+ 2.5	- 3·0 - 5·8	
and Wales: Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	6,459 21,947	167 459	12·1 13·8	0.3	12·4 14·1	- 0·2 - 2·3	- 6.5 -10.3	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire Lancs and	2,217 15,182	1,161 25,949	17·8 8·1	9.3	27·1 22·0	+ 5.2 + 7.9	+18·5 + 5·5	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	9,799 3,023	16,061 7,741	10.1	16·6 12·4	26·7 17·3	+ 6·2 + 4·5	+ 4.7	
Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	3,413 981	5,655 126	-5·0 7·4	8.3	13·3 8·4	+ 3.1 + 0.6	- 1·8 + 1·8	
cester and Salop Glos and	6,086	6,905	8.2	9.2	17-4	+ 1.4	- 3.0	
Somerset Kent	1,774 116	689	13·1 3·1	5.1	18·2 3·1	+ 5.7	- 9·3 - 2·5	
Wales and Monmouth	39,265	4,326	16.2	1.8	18.0	+ 0.3	- 8.4	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 7,064,500 tons in May, 1929, as compared with 6,419,100 tons in April, 1929, and with 6,183,100 tons in May, 1928.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further improvement, especially in the Cleveland district, and was fair on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.0 at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 7.6 at 22nd April, 1929, and 14.7 at 21st May, 1928.

May, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received from

Districts.	peor Mir	mber of Weble employed nes included he Returns	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as cou- pared with a		
	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
Cleveland	2,698	Per cent. + 10 · 8	Per cent. + 5.0	Days. 5.77	Days. + 0.19	Days. + 0.04	
Oumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,030 1,340	+ 0·4 + 0·3	+16·9 - 5·5	5·96 5·96	- 0·04 + 0·15	- 0·04 + 0·50	
ALL DISTRICTS	7,068	+ 4.1	+ 7.4	5.88	+ 0.07	+ 0.10	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,547, showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and also with May, 1928. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.96 in May, 1929, as compared with 5.91 in April, 1929, and 5.97 in May, 1928.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed a further improvement, but was still moderate on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged a Employment Exchanges, was 11·1 at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 11·8 at 22nd April, 1929, and 13·2 at 21st May, 1928.

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column,

June, 1929.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 159 furnaces were in operation at the end of May, compared with 152 at the end of April, and 148 at the end of May, 1928.

May, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 19,620 workpeople at the end of May, showed an increase of 2·6 per cent. compared with April, and an increase of 4·3 per cent. compared with May, 1928.

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

District.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
al C-1 and	of Furnaces.	May, 1929.	Apr., 1929.	May, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	consistence		in terest	N-CH			
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	97	41	40	37	+ 1	+ 4	
Lancs Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	44	12	12	11	•••	+ 1	
Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	31	10	10	11	•••	- 1	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	65 24	30 17	28 15	28 14	+ 2 + 2	+ 2 + 3	
wick South Wales	50 23	12 10	12 10	10 8		+ 2 + 2	
Total, England and Wales	334	132	127	119	+ 5	+13	
SCOTLAND	90	27	25	29	+ 2	- 2	
Total	424	159	152	148	+ 7	+11	

The production of pig iron in May amounted to 654,800 tons, as compared with 611,300 tons in April, and 591,500 tons in May, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in May was still bad on the whole; it showed little change 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 18·2 on 27th May, 1929, as compared with 18·3 on 22nd April, 1929, and 20·5 on 21st May, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 68,207 workpeople in the week ended 18th May, 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 0.6 per cent. as compared with April, 1929, but showed an increase of 4.0 per cent. as compared with May, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.4 in May, 1929, as compared with 5.5 in April, 1929, and 5.3 in May, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received from

despitation of the	emp	of Workpoloyed by the king return	arms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
self to the fact that	Week ended 18th	ended compared		Week ended 18th May,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
The state of	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-	Low	Per cent.	Per cent.	2009Q 02M	Per cent.	Per cent.	
ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing	6,969 2,335 25,434 2,638	- 0.7 + 0.7 + 1.7 - 5.9	+ 9.9 - 2.6 + 0.3 - 6.6	39,218 10,842 134,220 13,251	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +1.9 \\ +1.6 \\ -12.9 \end{array} $	+ 10·7 + 9·8 + 5·1 - 7·8	
Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	7,648 8,711	- 1·4 + 1·8	+ 0.5 + 5.4	41,585 49,395	- 5·6 + 1·0	+ 2.1	
Labourers	68,207	-0.3 + 0.5	+ 0.9	82,362 370,873	$\frac{-0.7}{-0.6}$	+ 0.9	
DISTRICTS.	1000	8-31-	3-0 -	600 A		dr. sona I	
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland	14,596	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	83,295	+ 0.5	+ 0.	
Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford,	18,193	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	94,857	- 3.8	+ 4.	
etc Cumberland, Lancs.	986	-27.0	-26.5	4,977	-34.3	- 30	
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	6,825 5,639	+ 5.7	$+5.7 \\ -2.3$	35,735 30,704	+ 5.5	+ 9.	
Wales and Mon- mouth	3,579 6,064	+ 1.5 + 0.4	+ 3.6	20,512	+ 1.4 + 0.9	+ 4.	
Total, England and Wales	55,882 12,325	+ 0.3 + 1.5	+ 1·5 + 2·0	303,864 67,009	- 1·2 + 2·3	+ 4.	
TOTAL	68,207	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	370,873	- 0.6	+ 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 Manufacturers, amounted to 840,400 tons in May, 1929, as compared with 808,600 tons in April, 1929, and 752,700 tons in May, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment was affected by extended holidays at Whitsuntide and by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, but at the end of May more mills were in operation than at the end of April.

In the week ended 1st June, 1929, 420 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 388 in the week ended 27th April, 1929, and with 328 in the week ended 26th May, 1928. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25·1 at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 16·9 at 22nd April, 1929, and 33·0 at 21st May, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture, employment showed a further compared with 16.9 at 22nd April, 1929, and 33.0 at 21st May, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture, employment showed a further decline as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 1st June, 1929, 105 mills were in operation, as compared with 120 in the week ended 27th April, 1929, and 121 in the week ended 26th May, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation

Works, Wee ende lst	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	June, 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	73 9	+ 4 - 4	+ 18 - 4	420 105	+ 32 - 15	+ 92 - 16	
TOTAL	82	91.00	+ 14	525	+ 17	+ 76	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in May, 1929, amounted to 129,407 tons, or 18,281 tons more than in April, 1929, and 20,988 tons more than in May, 1928.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in May remained quiet, on the whole, and showed little general change compared with the previous month. It was fairly good in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft section, which showed a slight seasonal decline, and in electrical engineering, which showed a slight improvement. In marine engineering, employment, though still very slack, continued to improve; improvement was also noted in constructional engineering, in which section conditions remained bad. In the textile machinery section, employment declined, much short time remaining in operation and holidays being extended. At some of the railway works Saturday working was

Compared with a year ago, 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 27th May 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

	10.0	Numb	er of I	at 27	th May,	eople Un 1929.	employe	d	
Division.	Engineering; ingineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
12-0-4 28-0-4 12-0-4 28-0-4	Engineers' Engineers' and Ste Foundir	Eng	Marine Engineering,	Constru	Constru Repair Vehicle and	CAROLIE STATE	Month before.	Year before	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	3,212 1,573 1,338 5,270 14,493 19,788 8,253 665 864	389 149 91 910 772 1,082 180 34 23	49 113 548 42 2,487 92 1,821 16 316	123 55 58 778 721 247 819 127	980 845 6,508 806 1,044 936 147	4,953 2,870 2,880 13,508 19,279 22,253 12,009 989 1,349	- 291 - 299 - 212 + 471 - 207 +2,959 - 467 - 13 - 32	- 620 - 208 - 309 - 2,837 - 461 + 1,191 + 869 - 354 - 750	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRBLAND	Suca no	of wds	1 1000	datist	12,587	80,090 27th Ma	+1,909	Total S	
to 18,401,400	dineand	Tarret	(Balling	1	10,000	2101111	49, 1525.	of the case	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern I reland	4·0 3·3 4·0 6·1 12·4 15·2 11·0 12·2 12·5	3·1 2·1 2·8 3·6 9·3 5·5 6·8 8·7 7·9	6·4 4·9 9·0 3·0 12·2 11·0 10·0 8·0 6·5	4·6 7·5 10·0 11·7 9·9 8·2 14·8 16·9 16·7	3·1 3·6 3·2 6·7 6·3 5·6 8·7 7·0 6·2	3·7 3·4 4·1 6·2 11·6 12·9 10·7 11·1 9·4	- 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·3 + 0·2 - 0·1 + 0·7 - 0·4 - 0·2 - 0·2	- 0· - 0· - 0· - 1· - 0· + 0· + 0· - 3· - 5·	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	9.5	4.6	10.0	10.7	5.4	8.2	+ 0.2	- 0.	
Ditto, Apr., 1929 Ditto, May, 1928	9.1	4.9	10.4		5·2 6·4	8.0	200	=	

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad, on the whole but showed a further improvement in marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions were still moderate.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad in the textile machinery section, much short time being worked. Conditions on electrical and motor vehicle work remained fair. At some of the railway works a curtailed week was in operation

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment continued fair in general engineering and good on electrical work. Some decline was experienced on motor vehicle work, but employment in that section was still fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester districts conditions remained fair.

In London and the Southern Counties employment remained good, and continued to improve, conditions being most favourable on motor vehicle and electrical work.

In Scotland and in Wales employment remained bad, and in Northern Ireland it was still slack, but in each case a slight improve-

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad, on the whole, during May, and showed little general change compared with the previous month. The figures for the North-Eastern Division continued to show an improvement, but there was a considerable decline in Northern Ireland (where employment was affected by a dispute) and also Ireland (where employment was affected by a dispute) and also in the North-Western Division. In Scotland, the improvement previously reported was not maintained. The highest percentage unemployed was for Wales (38.4), where there was a slight improvement, following a decline in the previous month. In the South of England employment was comparatively fair.

Compared with a year ago an improvement was shown, principally in the North-Eastern Division and in Northern Ireland.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 27th May, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd April, 1929, and with 21st

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at May, 1929.	Decrease Numbers U as compa	e (+) or e (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at 7th May, 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
	Total N Insured Unem 27th M	Month before.	Year before.	Per Uner 27th	Month before.	Year before.
South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,402 558 2,426 33 16,231 7,578 12,248 3,175 2,737	- 132 + 93 - 278 - 4 - 917 + 758 + 93 - 140 + 733	- 367 - 88 + 38 + 1 - 1,746 - 16 - 338 + 115 - 1,233	14·1 7·6 11·4 8·5 27·4 27·3 21·5 38·4 24·7	- 1·3 + 1·2 - 1·3 - 1·0 - 1·5 + 2·7 + 0·2 - 1·7 + 6·6	- 2.6 - 0.4 + 0.4 + 1.4 - 3.4 + 1.1 - 0.4 + 8.5 - 7.1
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	46,388	+ 206	- 3,634	22.9	+ 0.1	- 1.1

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT, on the whole, showed little change as compared with a month earlier. There was an appreciable reduction in the number of women unemployed just before the Whitsuntide stoppage, but the holiday stoppage was extended by many firms; this was the principal reason for a slight increase in the number of workpeople on the Employment Exchange registers at the end of the month.

In the American spinning section employment continued very slack, with a large amount of unorganised short time. In the Egyptian spinning section organised short time terminated on 11th May, but not all firms were able to resume full-time running. In the weaving department employment continued slack, though a very slight improvement was reported in some districts.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·0 on 27th May, 1929, as compared with 13·7 on 22nd April, 1929, and with 9·8 on 21st May, 1928.

At Ashton employment with spinners continued bad, and showed a slight decline; in the weaving section there was still a demand for jacquard and fancy weavers. At Hyde the improvement previously reported was maintained, and there was a decrease in short time; at Glossop employment was reported as good, and as better than a month earlier. At Stockport all the chief firms were working short time, and there was a good deal of unemployment in the ring spinning branch. At Oldham employment in the spinning section continued bad; short time was fairly general, and was worked to about the same extent as in April; a number of mills extended the holiday stoppage at Whitsuntide. In the weaving department employment continued slack; a slight improvement was reported in the "fancy" section, and employment was fair or fairly good in this section and with velvet and sheeting weavers; but it continued bad with fustian

and calico weavers. At Royton (in the Oldham district) operatives were still being furloughed in rotation at most of the mills. At Bolton organised short time in the Egyptian spinning section terminated on 11th May, but some firms were not able to resume full time; with cardroom workers employment was poor; with weavers and winders it was bad. At Leigh organised short time also ceased, but some women piecers and cardroom workers were still on short time. At Bury a further slight improvement was reported, though a large number of operatives had extended holidays at Whitsuntide; at Rochdale employment was still slack, but showed a slight improvement.

At Preston little change was shown in the general position, and orders were barely sufficient to keep the mills running; most of the mills closed for a whole week at Whitsuntide. At Chorley a decline was reported. At Blackburn a slight improvement was reported; very extensive stoppages occurred during the Whitsuntide holidays, twelve firms closing down for a whole week; but there was a good twelve firms closing down for a whole week; but there was a good recovery after the holiday stoppage. At Accrington there was some improvement with spinners; in the weaving section employment was slack, especially with manufacturers of coarser materials, such as sheetings, jaconets, shirtings, and twills.

At Darwen there was some improvement as compared with the previous month, but at the end of May there were still twelve mills closed and over 9,000 looms idle. At Burnley employment was moderate, though many of the mills had all their looms running; about 21,000 looms were idle at the end of the month. There is at present a large surplus of weavers and winders in this area. At Padiham weavers were still fairly well employed. At Nelson employment was still quiet, but under-employment was not quite so prevalent. At Colne employment was described as depressed, many weavers being under-employed. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very had ment continued very bad.

In Yorkshire generally employment continued bad, with a large number of operatives on short time or working alternate weeks. At Halifax an increase in short time was reported; while at Sowerby Bridge rather better conditions prevailed.

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

transplantant est vo		Number Vorkpeor			Wages p Workpeo	
S ally loss (Feb.)	Week		+) or -) on a	Week ended 18th	Inc. (- Dec. (-	
	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.	00 -00	Per	Per	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Property of the second	10,810	cent.	cent.	18,185	+ 0.9	- 1·
Preparing	20,437	- 0.6	- 1.6	35,898	+ 1.4	- 2.8
	31,303	+ 0.1	- 1.7	56,810	+ 1.0	+ 0.0
011	7,779	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	19,254	+ 2.7	+ 2-2
Not Specified	8,321	+ 4.8	- 2.6	16,784	+ 3.9	- 5.
Not Specifica	0,000			(Aug. 6)		
TOTAL	78,650	+ 0.4	- 1.3	146,931	+ 1.6	- 1.
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	2,866 9,261 9,540 15,085 7,086 4,154 5,631 5,841 10,599 1,877	+ 3·3 + 0·4 + 4·8 - 0·9 - 0·7 - 0·6	- 1.9 - 3.2 + 0.1 + 1.9 - 0.2 - 4.8 + 4.3 - 4.0 - 1.1	4,750 15,471 19,383 26,184 13,652 7,323 10,498 11,230 23,915 3,064	- 3·4 - 1·4 + 3·8 + 3·7 + 1·2 + 2·9 + 3·4 + 5·4 + 0·2 + 1·5	- 0. - 8. - 0. - 2. + 10. - 0. - 1. + 3. - 1. - 11.
Yorkshire Towns	4,307	- 3.5	- 3.4	7,520	- 5.8	- 7-
Other Districts	2,403	+ 0.5	- 4.1	3,941	+ 5.5	+ 2-
TOTAL	78,650	+ 0.4	- 1.3	146,931	+ 1.6	- 1.

Returns from firms employing about 77,000 operatives in the week ended 18th May showed that about 12 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of nearly $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 27th May, 1929:—

it the spinning	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th May, 1929.											
Department.	Whol	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	averac matel							
М	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	798 3,617	4,012 3,176	4,810 6,793	1,132 6,052	5,399 5,405	6,531 11,457	11,341 18,250					
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	563 1,860 444	2,940 5,554 233	3,503 7,414 677	1,051 1,793 400	8,348 5,966 416	9,399 7,759 816	12,902 15,173 1,493					
Total	7,282	15,915	23,197	10,428	25,534	35,962	59,159					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd April, 1929:—

Description of	Who	ly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Total.		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	- 54 - 580	+ 93 + 189		+ 99 -1,016	+ 83 + 718	+ 182 - 298	+ 221 - 689
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	- 36 +113 - 4	+ 267 + 569 + 54	+ 231 + 682 + 50	- 276 - 904 - 107	+ 1,118 - 1,046 + 137	+ 842 - 1,950 + 30	+ 1,073 - 1,268 + 80
Total	-561	+1,172	M. AMOUNT	D. SEPERAL SE	+ 1,010	NAME OF STREET	- 583

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 108,098,700 lbs. in May, 1929, compared with 110,831,700 lbs. in April, 1929, and with 121,691,300 tons in May, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,026,000 lbs. in May, 1929, ompared with 13,130,000 lbs. in April, 1929, and with 14,066,800 lbs. compared with in May, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 321,450,000 square yards, as compared with 349,414,400 square yards in the previous month, and with 288,934,700 square yards in May, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued depressed in both the woollen and worsted sections, and showed, on the whole, little change as compared with the previous month. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good, and was slightly better than in April. In the industry as a whole employment was somewhat below the level of a year ago. below the level of a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.5 on 27th May, 1929, as compared with 10.5 on 22nd April, 1929, and with 8.7 on 21st May, 1928,

Worsted Section.—Employment showed little change and was still bad on the whole. It was described as fair at Huddersfield but as bad at Bradford. At Keighley, an extension of short time was reported. Employers' returns for the week ended 18th May indicated that over 20 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing nearly 10 hours each on the average; on the other hand, approximately 8 per cent. were reported to be working overtime to the extent of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each.

extent of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each.

In the wool-sorting, combing and preparing departments the employment position generally continued bad, with much short time. In the week ended 18th May, about $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on the average, $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in short time; during the same period $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked overtime to the extent of over 9 hours each. In worsted spinning no improvement was reported, and there was no change in the Spen Valley district, where the position last month was described as bad. According to the employers' returns, approximately 19 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing, on the average, nearly 11 hours each during the week ended 18th May; during the same period 10 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. In worsted weaving also the position showed little change as compared with April. According to the employers' returns about 17 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on the average, nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in short time* during the week ended 18th May; on the other hand, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked over $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in overtime. over 64 hours each in overtime.

Woollen Section.—There was no appreciable change in this section of the industry, a slight improvement in some districts being counterbalanced by a slight decline in others. Employers' returns for the week ended 18th May indicated that nearly 30 per cent. of the workers in the spinning section were on short time, losing on the average, over 7½ hours each, and about 26 per cent. of those in the weaving section losing on the average over 8½ hours each.* On the other hand, 11 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning section were on overtime to the extent of nearly 9½ hours each, while about 4 per cent. of the weavers, etc., also worked overtime, averaging 7 hours each. In the woollen section, as a whole, approximately 24 per cent. of the operatives lost, on the average, over 8 hours each in short time,* and about 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each.

The position improved in the Heavy Woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley, where less under-employment was reported, and night shifts have been started. At Huddersfield the position varied with different firms, but on the whole, there was a slight improvement. There was a slight decline at Halifax and in the Calder Vale and Colne Valley districts.

The rag and shoddy section continued to show improvement. Fairly good conditions were reported from the West of England and Lancashire, employment with woollen workers at Stockport was rather better than at Rochdale. With blanket workers there was an improvement compared with last month in the Heavy Woollen district,

In Scotland the position varied in different districts but, on the whole, employment remained steady.

Curpet Section.—Employment was fairly good, on the whole, and an improvement on last month was recorded. The position remained good at Kidderminster and in Scotland. Conditions were unchanged at Bradford and Huddersfield, quiet at Halifax and steady in the Spen Valley district.

Employers' returns for the week ended 18th May showed that approximately 12½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing nearly 9½ hours each on the average; about 2½ per cent. of the operatives were on overtime to the extent of over 6½ hours each.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

Fra Train de la	estable!	Number of Workpeople		Tota all	Wages pa Workpeop	ald to le.
ne upic es brea arostro (12 and usia bas arospet transcrutaria est againe esq. Taria;	Week ended 18th May, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 18th May, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)
Departments: WORSTED SECTION:	to fair.	Per Cent.	di si e	£	Per Cent.	January Landa de
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,446 39,394 20,995 10,458 1,751	+ 0.9 - 0.6 - 0.6 - 0.0 - 4.5	94·2 96·4 97·9 101·7 91·2	26,767 63,216 44,793 26,405 3,652	+ 2·3 - 0·1 + 0·1 + 0·2 -10·6	94·8 99·1 105·1 99·2 96·1
Total—Worsted	83,044	- 0.4	96.9	164,833	+ 0.1	99.9
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,158 13,692 25,514 17,634 2,451	- 2·0 + 1·0 + 1·0 + 0·4 + 0·7	90·4 95·0 103·9 96·6 95·7	2,761 29,515 47,227 41,142 5,420	+ 2·0 + 0·4 + 0·1 + 1·3 + 3·5	104·1 102·8 110·5 104·3 111·1
Total-Woollen	60,449	+ 0.7	99.0	126,065	+ 0.7	106-4
CARPET SECTION	10,416	+ 2.6	108-4	19,397	+ 3.2	106.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,909	+ 0.2	98-2	310,295	+ 0.6	102.9
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	34,740 9,595 9,562 8,620 9,080	- 0.4 - 2.2 - 1.6 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 1.1	93·1 107·3 93·5 96·4 102·6	72,165 21,414 16,797 16,483 17,449	+ 0·5 - 4·2 - 1·7 + 1·5 + 2·4 + 2·6	91.6 119.1 93.2 101.4 116.0
Total, West Riding	75,430	- 0.5	96.6	150,739	- 0.1	99.3
West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	5,208 342 2,064	+ 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.0	99·8 117·3 103·2	9,985 673 3, 436	+ 2·3 - 1·3 + 2·5	99·3 117·6 142·1
Total—Worsted	83,044	- 0-4	96.9	164,833	+ 0.1	99-9
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,690	+ 0.3	91.0	29,187	- 2.0	91-2
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	11,515 8,286	+ 2.0	99.6	24,166 17,906	+ 3.8 + 0.5	115·7 124·4
Vale Bradford	2,548 1,270	-1.3 - 0.7	91·5 99·8	5,076 3,060	$\begin{vmatrix} -4.0 \\ +5.1 \end{vmatrix}$	81.3 105.6
Total, West Riding Lancashire	36,3 09 5,336	+ 0.8 + 0.1	98·3 97·2	79,395 11,073	+ 0·4 + 0·5	105·8 107·0
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,359 14,282 163	+ 0·2 + 0·9 + 7·2	103·1 100·8 112·0	8,097 27, 274 226	+ 1.8 + 1.5 + 9.7	114·8 107·3 99·7
Total-Woollen	60,449	+ 0.7	99.0	126,065	+ 0.7	106.4
CARPET SECTION	10,416	+ 2.6	108-4	19,397	+ 3.2	106.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,909	+ 0.2	98.2	310,295	+ 0.6	102.9

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 18th May, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the forgoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 27th April, 1929.

os variation bord	emplo	yed as com	(+) or Dec pared with out a figure, workpeople	previous i	month.
The second section of the second section section section sections.	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
VORSTED SECTION: Bradford	+ 0.6 - 1.8 - 3.8 + 1.6 + 9.4 - 1.0 + 0.5 - 0.4	- 0·3 - 4·5 - 1·8 + 0·2 - 0·1 + 1·2 - 0·7 + 1·3 + 0·3 - 0·1	- 0.8 - 2.0 + 1.3 + 1.8 - 0.4 - 0.5 - 1.8	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0.4 - 2.2 - 1.6 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 1.1 - 0.5 + 0.6 + 0.3 - 0.0
TOTAL	+ 0.9	- 0.6	- 0.6	- 0.0	- 0.4

		(+) or De	pared with	
	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 West of England and Midlands Sootland Wales	+ 0.6 + 4.1 + 0.7 - 2.2 - 2.3 + 1.2 - 0.3 + 1.4 + 0.2 + 8.3 + 1.0	- 0.4 + 4.4 + 0.6 + 1.1 + 1.3 - 0.1 + 0.2 + 0.5 + 27.8 + 1.0	+ 1·4 - 1·5 + 1·0 - 4·0 - 1·4 - 0·3 + 1·1 + 0·3 + 1·7 + 4·9 + 0·4	+ 0·3 + 2·0 + 0·7 - 1·3 - 0·7 + 0·8 + 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·9 + 7·2 + 0·7

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 27th May, 1929:—

- 11- 0	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th May, 1929.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting	267	2	269	367	1	368	637			
Wool Washing and	700	000		707	000	500				
Preparing	329	208	537	381	205	586	1,123			
Wool Combing	183	187	370	595	459	1,054	1,424			
Wool Carding	385	115	500	548	61	609	1,109			
Woollen Spinning	263	01	324	252	112	364	688			
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding and	290	1,415	1,705	285	1,851	2,136	3,841			
Warning	72	21	93	131	90	221	314			
Worsted Winding and		-	30	101	30	221	317			
Warping	53	214	267	146	632	778	1,045			
Woollen Weaving	108	291	399	211	1,335	1,546	1,945			
Worsted Weaving	89	219	308	126	1,761	1,887	2,195			
Other Processes	616	82	698	356	136	492	1,190			
Total	2,655	2,815	5,470	3,398	6,643	10,041	15,511			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

Department	W	holl	y U	nemp	oloy	ed.	T	emp	orai	ily St	opp	ed.		
Department.	Men		en. Won		nen. Total.		Men. Women.		men.	Total.		Total.		
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	-	19	+	1	1	18	+:	115	30	1	+	114	+	96
and Preparing	-	78		28		106		4	-	33	-	29	-	135
Wool Combing	+	31	+	17		34 23		33	+		+	118	+	84
Woollen Spinning		46		16		62			+	18 20	++	26 30	+	49
Vorsted Drawing	-	00		70	-	70		07		700				
and Spinning	100	29	+	39	+	10	+	81	+	362	+	443	+	453
and Warping	-	4	+	9	+	5	-	24	+	14	-	10	-	5
Vorsted Winding and Warping		3	+	37	L	34	1	47	1	102		140	-	107
Woollen Weaving		9	I	129		120		52	+	250		149	+	183 318
Worsted Weaving	-	12		11	-	1	+	60		672		732		731
Other Processes	-	44	-	14	-	58	-	162	-	45	-	207	-	265
Total		251		76	-	327	+	260	+	908	+	1168	+	841

imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sneep's or lambs') were 63,548,000 lbs. in May, 1929, compared with 75,122,200 lbs. in April, 1929, and 59,876,300 lbs. in May, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,709,500 lbs., compared with 2,999,500 lbs. in April, 1929, and with 4,551,300 lbs. in May, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,286,400 square yards, compared with 9,513,400 square yards in April, 1929, and 11,788,600 square yards in May, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 85,239 pairs, 64,579 pairs and 80,566 Pairs in May, 1929, April, 1929, and May, 1928, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May showed some further improvement before Whitsuntide, and was fair on the whole, up to the holiday. The holiday, however, was extended to a week or more by many firms, and this resulted in an increase in the numbers on the Employment Exchange registers.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·5 at 27th May, as compared with 12·5 at 22nd April, and with 10·0 at 21st May, 1928.

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

		Number of orkpeop			Wages po Workpeop	
200 100 100 1 200 1	Week ended 18th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 18th	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales: London Leicester County Dis	2,553 10,727	Per cent. + 1.6 + 0.1	Per cent. + 1.9 - 0.6	£ 6,133 29,745	Fer cent. + 3.5 + 3.4	Per cent. + 8.6 + 10.2
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country	4,026 10,067	+ 0.5	- 0·9 - 5·1	9,944 23,993	+ 4.1 + 0.7	+15.0
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	9,934 4,004 2,581 6,397	- 0·2 + 0·5 - 1·3 - 0·1	- 2.6 + 0.6 - 8.6 + 0.5	22,924 10,380 6,163 14,199	+ 1.6 + 3.4 + 6.9 + 0.4	+ 1·7 + 5·0 - 1·1 + 10·0
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,890 1,829	+ 1:1	-13·5 - 6·2	3,472 3,930	+ 6·3 + 3·9 + 0·5	-14·9 - 9·8 - 8·1
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England and Wales	5,584 1,277 2,900	+ 0.6	- 6·4 - 1·4 - 2·8	2,725 6,620	+ 0·5 + 2·0 + 2·0	+ 1.6
England and Wales	63,769	- 0.1	- 3.0	151,988	+ 2.4	+ 3.5
Scotland Great Britain	2,237	+ 8.6	- 0·9 - 2·9	4,730 156,718	+ 6.8	+ 6.7
Great Britain	00,000	+ 0.2	7.9	130,718	T 2.9	T 3.3

Returns from firms employing about 61,200 operatives in the week ended 18th May showed that about 24 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing 10½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, nearly 19 per cent. were on overtime in that week, to the extent of 4¾ hours each on the

overtime in that week, to the extent of 4½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a further improvement, and continued fair; some firms were busy, and the overtime reported exceeded the short time. At Leicester the improvement noted in the previous month continued; a number of firms were busy, and a considerable amount of overtime was worked immediately before Whitsuntide; on the other hand, there was still slackness and short time working at some factories, and the holiday stoppage was extended by some firms. In the Leicestershire country district there was an improvement, less short time being worked, and a considerable amount of overtime was reported; employment at Hinckley was reported as fair. At Northampton there was little change, apart from slightly increased activity just before Whitsuntide, and employment was fair; the holidays were extended by many firms. Employment at Kettering showed little general change, but varied much from one firm to another; many firms were busy before the holiday stoppage, but others were on short time; there was also a considerable number of totally unemployed workpeople at this centre. At Higham and Rushden employment continued fair, and showed a slight further improvement; the position was similar at Irthlingborough, Earls Barton, Finedon, and Raunds; on the other hand, there was a decline at Wollaston. At Wellingborough there was a further slight improvement, but most firms closed for a full week at Whitsuntide. The improvement previously reported in the Stafford district was maintained in May, and the overtime reported by firms making returns greatly exceeded the short time reported; there was great variation, however, as between one firm and another. At Norwich employment continued fairly good (except in the turnshoe section), a considerable number of operatives being on overtime before the holidays, which did not extend beyond one or two days at most establishments; in the turnshoe section of the trade a large number of operatives continued in total u

establishments; in the turnshoe section of the trade a large number of operatives continued in total unemployment.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment improved, especially just before the holiday stoppage; but it remained slack, particularly in the heavy boot trade, with much short time working; the general position was below that of a year ago. Employment in the heavy boot trade at Leeds continued bad, a large amount of short time being worked; there was a slight improvement with operatives employed on light footwear.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley the improvement previously reported was maintained, and some firms were working full time or even overtime; on the other hand, at some factories a considerable number of workers were either unemployed or on short time.

In Scotland there was some improvement on the whole: employment was reported as fair at Edinburgh, fairly good at Kilmarnock, and bad at Glasgow; at Maybole there was a slight improvement, but many operatives were working only alternate shifts.

[•] 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 27th May, 1929:—

dis no andmin	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 27th May, 1929.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempe	only.					
vate lette in e-ne gant seek ne o ot	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-		- AND SA	1				10000			
facture:		A.S. Section 6	S. Bart	Share Sal						
Preparing Depart-	102	36	138	148	33	181	319			
Rough Stuff De-	102	00	130	140	00	101	010			
partment	306	6	312	390	2	392	704			
ClickingDepartment	604	12	616	1,145	8	1,153	1,769			
Closing Department	18	799	817	8	1,716	1,724	2,541			
Making Department	1,476	22	1,498	2,432	46	2,478	3,976			
Finishing Depart-		91 7 2 10				E				
ment	1,030	281	1,311	1,281	228	1,509	2,820			
Slipper Making	340	153	493	487	501	988	1,481			
Clog Making	18	3	21	6	1	7	2			
Repairing and Hand-	478		170	07		07	FOI			
sewn Work	4/0	•••	478	27		27	50			
TOTAL	4,372	1,312	5,684	5,924	2,535	8,459	14,143			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-

0.0 4 40 4 000	Whol	y Unemp	loyed.	Tempo				
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.		Women.	Total.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:					TO LIVE	7 (20) as a	Sept.	
Preparing Depart- ment Rough Stuff De-	- 7	+ 5	- 2	+ 47	+ 3	+ 50	+ 48	
partment Clicking Department		- 1 + 4	- 36 +113	+174 + 578	- 5	+169 +578	+ 133	
Closing Department Making Department	- 3 -117	- 2 - 4	- 5 -121	+686	+ 531 + 19	+528 +705	+ 52 + 58	
Finishing Depart- ment Slipper Making	- 63 - 90	- 9 - 14	- 72 -104	+483	+ 90	+573 +323	+ 50 + 21	
Clog Making Repairing and Hand-	+ 6	+ 2	+ 8	+ 1	+ 167	+ 1	+ 21	
sewn Work	- 67		- 67	- 12		- 12	- 7	
TOTAL	-267	- 19	-286	+2110	+805	+2915	+262	

The exports of boots and shoes in May, 1929, amounted to 128,107 dozen pairs, or 1,958 dozen pairs more than in April, 1929, but 79 dozen pairs less than in May, 1928,

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during May continued moderate, on the whole, and showed a further slight improvement. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.4 at 27th May, 1929, compared with 11.1 at 22nd April, 1929, and 10.4 at 21st May, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number of orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week	ended Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
enderett mittet ens	18th May, 1929.	Month before.		18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Northern Countles, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,890	+ 3.2	+ 2.4	4,808	+ 6.3	+ 7-7	
Counties	6,402	+ 0.4	+ 7.4	18,401	+ 2.8	+ 9.3	
Counties and Wales	1,708	+ 1.7	+ 7.6	4,388		+ 9.7	
TOTAL	10 174	+ 1.1	2 0.0	28.040	+ 3.7	1 0.0	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,131 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, about 19 per cent. were working on an average 5 hours less than full time in the week ended 18th May, 1929; on the other hand, 12 per cent., mainly in the Peterborough district, were working overtime to the extent of 5 hours each on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to improve during May; it was fairly good in most districts with skilled operatives and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As compared with May, 1928, employment was a little better, on the whole,

As regards individual occupations employment improved, and was generally good, with bricklayers, a shortage of these operatives being reported from a number of centres, particularly in the South

Eastern Counties of England; it also improved with masons and carpenters, and was fairly good, on the whole. Employment was a little better with plasterers, and was fair, on the whole; it was good little better with plasterers, and was fair, on the whole; it was good in some districts, and a shortage of plasterers was experienced at a few centres. Employment was rather less slack with slaters and remained generally good with painters. There was some decline with plumbers, but employment was fairly good at most centres; it continued moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with May, 1928, employment remained at about the same level with painters and labourers, was worse with slaters, but showed an improvement with the other classes of operatives. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 27th May, 1929, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month

or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with May, 1928:—

30 to 20 -	Esti- mated Number of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percen compare	tage as
THE RESERVE	people at July, 1928.	at 27th May, 1929.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.		NEW WINDOW				
Carpenters	127,050	7,396	218	5.8	- 2.2	- 0.9
Bricklayers	73,890	2,116	120	2.9	- 1.9	- 2.2
Masons	22,150	1,187	54	5.4	- 1.4	- 1.2
Slaters	5,940	766	48	12.9	- 2.6	+ 4.2
Plasterers	23,430	2,062	89	8.8	- 1.8	- 2.8
Painters	107,380	4,367	70	4.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Plumbers	32,540	2,218	93	6.8	+ 1.4	- 2.6
Labourers to			THE RESERVE OF A		MODEL WATER	
above	240,930	28,412	936	11.8	- 1.0	+ 0.4
All other occu-				ASSESSABLE V		7936
pations	183,250	23,847	862	13.0	- 1.8	- 0.6
Tell de la		-				
Total	816,560	72,371	2,490	8.9	- 1.2	- 0.4
DIVISIONS.		Section 1	1-6		610	SERVICES.
London	172,710	11,319	13	6.6	- 0.5	+ 0.1
South-Eastern	126,940	4,241	37	3.3	- 0.9	- 0.8
South-Western	99,450	6,520	71	6.6	- 0.8	- 1.0
Midlands	93,750	7,873	619	8.4	- 1.4	- 0.
North-Eastern	99,410	12,726	683	12.8	- 2.4	- 2.7
North-Western	106,040	13,453	534	12.7	- 1.4	+ 1.
Scotland	75,030	7,675	277	10.2	- 1.7	+ 1.9
Wales	28,870	6,045	253	20.9	- 2-7	- 1-3
Northern Ireland	14,360	2,519	3	17.5	- 1.7	- 3.0
Great Britain	Title Ma	S BOULDS	shert ells	col logs	Logionis	NI SEE
Ireland	816,560	72,371	2,490	8.9	- 1.2	- 0.4

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban 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 15,955,000, show that in May, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £7,461,500, as compared with £6,896,800 in April, 1929, and £5,625,000 in May, 1928. Of the total for May, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £4,123,000; factories and workshops for £593,700; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £926,500; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,818,300.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change as com-EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed little change as compared with the previous month, and much short-time was again reported. In the best china-ware and in the sanitary-ware sections, however, employment was good; in the decorated earthenware section it was fair. At Derby employment was steady; at Worcester there was a slight improvement. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was bad, and worse than during

the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.8 at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 12.7 at 22nd April, 1929, and 14.3 at 21st May, 1928. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review:—

300 4 CM + 865 4		Number			Wages I Workpeo	
100 + 101 + 101	Week ended	Inc. ((+) or -) on a	Week		+) or -) on a
100 + 100 +	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	18th May, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Branches.	1000	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,294 8,262	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	2,574 15,904	- 0·7 + 0·0	+ 4-4
TOTAL	1,854		+ 1.6	3,636	+ 2.3	200000
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,646 2,764		+ 0.3		+ 0.6	
TOTAL	11,410	-0.0	+ 1.6	22,114	+ 0.3	+ 4.2

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,419 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,104, or 39 per cent., were working on an average 10 hours less than full-time in the week ended 18th May, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was negligible.

June, 1929.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT generally continued fairly good in the paper-making industry during May, and very few reports were received of short-

with letter-press printers employment generally continued good, the General Election adding appreciably to the volume of work in some centres, but at the end of the month there was a slight decline as compared with the preceding month. As exceptions to the general rule, slackness was reported at Leeds and Sheffield and in the machine branch at Edinburgh. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good on the whole; in London it was reported as fair, and better than in April.

Employment was generally good with lithographic printers, and better on the whole than in the previous month; a decline was, however, reported at Sheffield and Glasgow. Employment also showed an improvement with lithographic artists, who were generally well

an improvement with lithographic artists, who were generally well

In the book-binding industry employment on the whole was moderate, and about the same as in April. Returns received relating to cardboard box making indicate that employment was generally

fairly good.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4.0 at 27th May, compared with 4.3 at both 22nd April, 1929, and 21st May, 1928. In the paper and paper-board industry the percentage was 4.1 at 27th May, compared with 4.0 at 22nd April, and 4.1 at 21st May, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 4.3 at 27th May, compared with 4.6 at 22nd April, and 4.2 at 21st May, 1928.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain trade unions.

Yano Murellines	No. of Members of Unions		Percentagologed at		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
OSTOPONENT TARGE	May, 1929.	May, 1929.	Apr., 1929.	May, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Letterpress Printing:					1 3 7 3			
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	38,892	2-5	2.3	4.1	+ 0.2	- 1.6		
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	16,398	3.3	2.8	4.4	+ 0.5	- 1.1		
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,676 6,731 10,325	1.8 3.0 2.1	1·7 2·8 1·9	3·0 5·3 2·9	+ 0·1 + 0·2 + 0·2	- 1·2 - 2·3 - 0·8		
Total	83,022	2.6	2.3	4.0	+ 0.3	- 1.4		
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	11,043 19,283	2.4	2.8	3·1 3·6	- 0·4 + 0·1	- 0·7 + 0·9		

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during May was slack, but slightly better than in April. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 31.9 per cent. were unemployed at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 32.8 per cent. at 22nd April, 1929, and with 32.3 per cent. at 21st May, 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 Docks as	aily 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— 4th May, 1929 11th " " 18th " " 25th " "	3,852 4,423 3,973 4,116	1,872 2,447 1,784 2,243	5,724 6,870 5,757 6,359	7,745 7,610 7,678 7, 675	13,469 14,480 13,435 14,034
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th May, 1929	} 4,089	2,080	6,169	7,677	13,846
Average for Apr., 1929	3,765	2,057	5,822	8,032	13,854
Average for May, 1928	4,137	1,944	6,081	8,103	14,184

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during May was 793, compared with 957 in April and with 743 in

East Coast.—Employment was fair generally on the North-East Coast. Shipments of coal from the Tyne were heavy, while at South Shields imports of timber provided additional work. At Middlesbrough, while registered dockers were still fully engaged, there was under-employment with casual workers. At Hull employment was moderate. At Goole the improvement noted last month continued. Conditions at Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn showed no change and employment was fair, at Lowestoft remained shock and employment was fair; at Ipswich it remained slack.

Liverpool.—Employment continued slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st May was 14,352, compared with 14,390 in April and with 15,146 in May, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,746 in the five weeks ended 31st May, compared with £36,019 in April, and with £40,164 in May, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment declined somewhat and was generally slack at the South Wales ports during May; there was also a falling off at Bristol and Avonmouth. At Gloucester there was an increase in the amount of work for deal porters during the second half of the month. Employment remained quiet at Southampton and at Manchester, and slack at Plymouth and other South Western ports, except at Falmouth and Weymouth, where

Scottish and Irish Ports.—At Dundee work was stagnant. Employment was moderate at Leith and continued fair at Glasgow and Grangemouth. It continued brisk at North Alloa, but at Ayr and Troon it declined and was bad. At Belfast it was fair, and a little etter than in April.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during May was fair on the whole. The number of engagements during the month again showed a considerable increase over the previous month, but at most ports the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements.

engagements during the month again showed a considerable increase over the previous month, but at most ports the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 27th May, 1929, was 16.5, compared with 16.7 at 22nd April, 1929, and 14.8 at 21st May, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was fair generally, but showed a falling-off during the last week. On the Tyne it was moderate till late in the month, when a substantial improvement took place; on the Wear it was quiet generally. The demand on the Tees was good for the first two weeks, but became quiet thereafter; it was fair at the Hartlepools except for a dull period in the middle of the month. It was moderate to good at Hull, and fairly brisk at Southampton, where a temporary shortage of able seamen was reported. At Bristol the demand was quiet to moderate, and at Avonmouth it was fairly good throughout the month. At Newport it was fair to good; occasional shortages of deck hands and carpenters were experienced. The demand at Cardiff was fairly active during the first half of May, but became quiet thereafter; at Swansea it was fair throughout; occasional shortages of deck and engine-room hands occurred at Port Talbot. On the Mersey the demand was fair to good, and at Manchester generally fair. On the Clyde it was moderate early in the month, but showed an improvement thereafter, and was fair at the end of May. At Leith the demand was quiet until the last week, when some improvement occurred; at Belfast it was quiet on the whole.

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 May:—

1011 814,5 888 RLC 518,5 910.2 m		Number o	f Seamen*	shipped in	
Principal Ports.	May,		(+) or -) on a		Months
20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	May, 1929.	May, 1928.
England & Wales: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiffs Swansea	15,145 700 11,171 12,991 3,135 255 556 1,207 1,218 869 2,597 648	+ 3,746 - 40 + 1,741 + 2,782 + 76 - 3 + 10 + 200 + 273 + 12 - 292 - 114	- 174 - 207 - 287 + 291 + 300 + 37 + 185 - 135 + 155 + 199 - 87	60,578 3,970 46,228 44,577 13,894 1,111 2,337 5,606 5,041 3,560 14,071 3,687	58,961 3,825 46,848 45,832 12,773 1,551 2,312 6,324 5,068 3,478 15,336 3,237
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	248 433 4,133	- 84 + 147 - 83	- 59 + 111 + 55	1,261 1,726 15,240	1,623 1,749 13,763
NORTHERN IRELAND:	169	- 46	+ 9	1,045	792
TOTAL for above Ports	55,475	+ 8,316	+ 398	223,932	221,472

212

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 27th May, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the industry is which he is employed of acceptance of decrease at that date in the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 217 showing the total number of unemployed at Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed ersons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 217 showing the total number of unemployed at Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed ersons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 217 showing the total number of unemployed at Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference would be total number of unemp

also be excepted.

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

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone

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

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 27th MAY, 1929.

adventings are it mays will be a property of the contract of t	12 to 1 to 15	out of the	GREAT 1	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.		C manada asola 10 tal	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI		Темро	RARILY ST	TOPPED.	12014 42015 12015	TOTAL.	11 621/01	TEMPO:	TY UNEMPLE RARILY STORE CASUALS	OPPED,
between the highest file to that all delegations of the highest strongs.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,837	54	2,891	21	18	39	2,858	72	2,930	2,851	72	2,923
Mining:— Coal Mining	127,000	546	127,546	71,152	525	71,677	198,152	1,071	199,223	198,092	1,071	199,163
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	939 883 2,723 689	1 9 4	940 892 2,727 689	75 16 651 769	2	75 16 653 769	1,014 899 3,374 1,458	9 6	1,015 908 3,380 1,458	1,010 899 3,183 1,458	9 6	1,011 908 3,189 1,458
Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,139	83	1,222	370	55	425	1,509	138	1,647	1,470	137	1,60
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	656	10	666	74	1	75	730	11	741	722	11	733
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	1,300	22	1,322	195		195	1,495	22	1,517	1,495	22	1,517
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	1,904	52	1,956	613	13	626	2,517	65	2,582	2,481	65	2,54
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	933 5,763 2,179	22 666 2,074	955 6,429 4,253	200 1,101 2,193	12 137 3,329	212 1,238 5,522	1,133 6,864 4,372	803	1,167 7,667 9,775	1,110 6,734 4,366	33 803 5,402	1,14. 7,53' 9,76
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,696 1,941	273 113	1,969 2,054	648 720		735 733	2,344 2,661		2,704 2,787	2,333 2,661	360 126	2,69. 2,78
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	5,138 476	668 188	5,806 664	450 49		560 57	5,588 525		6,366 721	5,537 525		6,30 72
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	544	110	654	21	. 5	26	565	115	680	565		67
Oll, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	2,858	734	3,592	885	90	975	3,743	824	4,567	3,730	819	4,54
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	33 1 30 1 4 3 5 7 7 7	11	2,141	311	100.1	312	2,441	12	2,453	2,440	12	2,45
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	15,554	166	15,720	16,778	57	16,835	32,332	223	32,555	32,322	223	32,54
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	2,381 1,183 1,386	143 98 83	2,524 1,281 1,469	944 6,263 987	484	950 6,747 990		149 582 86	3,474 8,028 2,459	3,299 7,446 2,369	582	3,44 8,02 2,45
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	1,303	195	1,498	828	78	906	2,131	273	2,404	2,128	272	2,40
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc.	35,956 2,543 5,099	19	37,193 3,179 5,118 2,328	17,684 358 366 604	93	18,263 451 366 605	2,901 5,46	1,816 729 5 19 3 20	55,456 3,630 5,484 2,933	2,878 5149	729	3,60 5,16
Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—	2,009	15	2,020	004		-						-
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages	9,702	873	10,575	1,902	110	2,012	11,60					
0	1 154	127	1,281	172		186	1,32					
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,067	32	3,099	2,014	4 6	2,020	5,08	1 38	5,119	5,074	38	5,11

June, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	RTHERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	r BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		TEMPOF	ARILY ST	TOPPED.	EUEN	TOTAL.	MUM	TEMPO	LY UNEMP PRARILY ST ND CASUA	OPPED.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	4,749	121	44,870	1,487	31	1,518	46,236	152	46,388	43,506	145	43,651
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	6,299	467	6,766	2,082	100	2,182	8,381	567	8,948	8,315	567	8,882
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	1,024 2,896	1,304	1,050	83 436	243	679	1,107 3,332	26 1.547	1,133 4,879	1,074	25 1,547	1,099
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	2,107	781	2,888	1,554	323	1,877	3,661	1,104	4,765	3,327 3,653	1,104	4,874 4,757
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	904	894 705	1,798	579 252	141	720 347	1,483	1,035	2,518 2,310	1,483 1,505	1,035	2,518
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	367	9	376	61	1	62	428	10	438	424	10	434
etc., Manufacture Metal Industries not separately specified [satile Trades :	1,221 6,909	1,029 4,106	2,250	2,442	1,034	890 3,476	1,665 9,351	1,475 5,140	3,140 14,491	1,643 9,262	1,472 5,139	3,115
Cotton	10,753 5,027	20,784 5,120	31,537 10,147	14,442	31,807 11,008	46,249 17,770	25,195 11,789	52,591	77,786	25,194	52,586	77,780
Silk and Artificial Silk	2,009 3,224	1,673 5,403	3,682 8,627	6,762 756 657	2,084 1,688	2,840 2,345	2,765 3,881	16,128 3,757 7,091	27,917 6,522 10,972	11,760 2,594 409	16,102 3,661 1,531	27,862 6,255 1,940
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	1,505	2,788	4,293	131	478 385	609 503	1,636	3,266 1,262	4,902	1,636 510	3,266	4,902 1,517
Hosiery	555 336	2,112	2,667 669	479 329	2,903 361	3,382 690	1,034 665	5,015 694	1,916 6,049 1,359	1,023 663	4,932 694	5,955 1,357
Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately specified	303 731	1,904	757 2,635	181	542 1,041	723 1,262	952	996 2,945	1,480 3,897	484 879	996	1,480 3,292
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	4,109	1,600	5,709	11,505	3,176	14,681	15,614	4,776	20,390	15,114	4.139	19,253
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	2,198	458	2,656	1,422	220	1,642	3,620	678	4,298	3,617	678	4,295
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	880	613	1,493	194	221	415	1,074	834	1,908	1,054	832	1,886
Clothing Trades :— Tailoring	3,271	2,565	5,836	165	1,152	1,317	3,436	3,717	7,153	3,324	3,658	6,982
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	567	1,926	2,493	14	420	434	581	2,346	2,927	574	2,239	2,813
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	515	523	1,038	146	256	402	661	779	1,440	656	779	1,435
ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately specified	350 591	1,978	2,328	99	856	880	374 690	2,834	3,208	277	1,265	1,542
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	6,515	2,151	8,666	7,376	245 3,478	10,854	13,891	5,629	1,370 19,520	13,680	678 5,613	1,359 19,293
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	6,728 1,436	2,639 146	9,367 1,582	270 379	180 140	450 519	6,998 1,815	2,819 286	9,817 2,101	6,491 1,682	2,741 283	9,232 1,965
Food Industries not separately	1,953	2,530	4,483	252	1,478	1,730	2,205	4,008	6,213	,203	4,006	6,209
prink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	4,033 4,859	4,559 1,432	8,592 6,291	142 258	398 167	540 425	4,175 5,117	4,957 1,599	9,132 6,716	4,108 4,706	4,832 1,575	8,940 6,281
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	538	1,140	1,678	17	234	251	555	1,374	1,929	472	1,256	1,728
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	4,769 1,057 5,813	119 112 867	4,888 1,169 6,680	362 211 371	32 15 160	394 226 531	5,131 1,268 6,184	151 127 1,027	5,282 1,395 7,211	4,982 1,233 6,017	146 127 1,017	5,128 1,360 7,034
Woodworking not separately specified Printing and Paper Trades :—	1,204	409	1,613	271	149	420	1,475	558	2,033	1,385	545	1,930
Paper and Paper Board Making	1,213	312	1,525	400	259	659	1,613	571	2,184	1,597	568	2,165
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	753 153	1,302	2,055	51	284	335	804	1,586	2,390	788	1,501	2,289
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	108	107	215	38	14 28	66	161	90	251 281	161 146	90	251
Building and Construction of Works :	5,797	3,594	9,391	202	453	655	5,999	4,047	10,046	5,830	3,934	9,764
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	69,715 30,495	166 24	69,881 30,519	2,481 947	9	2,490 960	72,196 31,442	175 37	72,371 31,479	69,679 30,336	173 37	69,852 30,373
Other Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Manufacture	2,282	1,502	3,784	305	545	850	2,587	2,047		2,584	2,047	4,631
Brush and Broom Making	429 543	65 145	494 688	68 254	3 88	71 342	497 797	2,047 68 233	4,634 565 1,030	495 773	68 233	563 1,006
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	465 1,464	227 152	692 1,616	24 326	11 67	35 393	489 1,790	238 219	727 2,009	486 1,783	238 219	724 2,002
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	269	192	461	103	42	145	372	234	606	370	234	604
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	8,718	100	8,818	363	11	374	9,081	111	9,192	8,847	111	8,958
Transport and Communication :— Railway Service	6,572	230	6.802	704	7	331	010,885	080,781	100 100		234	6,880
Road Transport not separately	3,566	216	6,802 3,782	324 136	7 4	140	6,896 3,702	237 220	7,133 3,922	6,646 3,606	218	3,824
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	19,210 22,453	221 299	19,431 22,752	766 132	4 21	770 153	19,976 22,585	225 320	20,201 22,905	19,157 22,024	222 314	19,379 22,338
Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	53,560	59	53,619	867	26	893	54,427	85	54,512	53,136	85	53,221
Distributive Trades	1,904	25,508	2,003 91,253	2,434	1,624	120 4,058	2,002 68,179	121 27,132	2,123 95,311	1,972	26,357	2,093 91,275
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	12 M D. 23	Ser 1	0 0.23	10.4	1 200	OUSERI	33,880	007,00	Contract of	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON	Miles and S.	Silver T
Miscellaneous Trades and Services	4,968	797	5,765	52	8	60	5,020	805	5,825	4,815	782	5,597
Local Government	6,893 19,902 2,445	552 341	7,445 20,243 3,268 7,171	-178 699	12 13	190 712	7,071 20,601	564 354	7,635 20,955 3,358	6,692 19,671	529 345 812	7,221 20,016 3,272
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	2,445 5,051 10,239	823 2,120 12,773	3,268 7,171 23,012	72 120 84	18 94 305	90 214 389	2,517 5,171 10,323	841 2,214 13,078	3,358 7,385 23,401	19,671 2,460 5,022 9,978	812 2,206 12,851	7,228
specified and Services not separately	1,143	3,127	4,270	39	454	493	1,182	3,581	4,763	1,130	3,390	4,520- 23,705
TOTAL	22,178 757,697	1,376	900,562	572 198,531	78,391	999	22,750 956,228	1,803	24,553	21,928 931,404	1,777	1,141,756
222 222 222		1	,,,,,,	1			303,220	211,1100	2,211,704	301,707	210,002	

[•] Including 81.933 Casuals (Males 80,544, Females 1,389).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

READERS VARIABLE CAR				G	REAT]	BRITAI	N AND	North	ERN I	RELANI	D.	-				
Jun 7 aniames Jun 14 14 14 1	-	I COLUMN	li date	P	ERCENT	CAGE T	JNEMPL	OYED A	AT 27T	н Мач	, 1929.			EASE (GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSUBEI 16-64	PER NUM PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1928	S AGED E, AT	Un	WHOLL' EMPLOY Includia Casuals	red ig		PORARI TOPPED,		1	COTAL.	01000	TOT	EASE (AL PER TAGES A PARED	CEN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 27TH
Mile Mile SEE	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND APR., 1929.	21ST MAY, 1928.	23RD MAY, 1927.	MAY, 1929.
Flehing	26,850	950	27,800	10-6	5.7	10.4	0.0	1.9	0.1	10.6	7.6	10.5	- 2.2	- 0.5	- 1.5	10.6
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,109,800	230.0	1,115,910	11.4	8.9	11.4	6·5 0·6	8.6	6.5	17·9 7·0	17.5	17·9 7·0	+ 2.1 $- 0.6$	- 3·2 - 7·7	+ 0.6	17·9 7·0
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	6·4 15·9 6·7	10.0	15-8	0-3	0.6	0.3	16·2 8·2	10.0	16.1	- 0·2 - 1·1	+ 0.8 + 0.4	+ 8.9 + 2.4	16·1 8·0
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	10,640	10	10,650	6·5 7·6	5.2	6.5	7.2	3.5	7.2	13.7	8.7	1	+ 4.0	Track to the	+10.3	13·7 9·9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	15,070	1,590	16,660	4.5	5.6	4.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.0	6.1	5.0	10000	- 0.1		5.0
Ren-Metalliferous Mining Products :	10,230	100	10,330	12.7	22.0	12.8	1-9		1.9	14-6	22.0		+ 0.2		+ 4.9	14.7
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	15,270	1,380	16,650	12.5	3.8	11.7	4.0	0.9	3.8	16.5	4.7			+ 1.7	+ 4.2	15.4
Works	18,070 74,160	930	19,000	5·2 7·8	2.4	5.0	1.1	2.0	1.1	9.3	3.7	9.4		- 1.0	+ 4.1	6·1 9·4
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33,270	37,620	70,890	6.5	5.5	6.0	6.6	8.9	7.8	13-1	14.4	13.8	+ 1.1	- 0.5	+ 1.4	13.8
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien-		66970										200	12510	100 100		minuel Salas
tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	19,600 15,550	5,170 1,850	24,770 17,400	8·7 12·5	5·3 6·1	7.9	3·3 4·6	1·7 0·7	3.0	12·0 17·1	7·0 6·8	16.0		+ 1.4	+ 0.9	10·9 16·0
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture	77,960 13,820	22,340 6,230	100,300 20,050	6.6	3.0	5.8	0.6	0·5 0·1	0.5	7·2 3·8	3·5 3·1	6.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	- 4.3	6.3
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	14,020	4,610	18,630	3-9	2.4	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.0	2.5	3.7	- 0.2	- 0.2	- 0.7	3.6
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	55,670	20,540	76,210	5-1	3.6	4.7	1.6	0-4	1.3	6.7	4.0	6.0		- 0.2	- 0.7	6.0
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	21,890	270	22,160	9.7	4.1	9-7	1.5	0.3	1.4	11.2	4.4	11-1	- 0.7	- 2.1	- 0.5	11.1
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	174,300	4,240	178,540	8-9	3.9	8.8	9.7	1.4	9.4	18-6	5.3	18-2	- 0.1	- 2.3	+ 1.6	18-2
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates	34,440 28,230	3,150 3,810	37,590 32,040	6-9	4.5	6.7	2-8	0·2 12·7	2·5 21·1	9-7 26-4	4·7 15·3	9·2 25·1	- 0·1 + 8·2 + 0·9	- 0·3 - 7·9	+ 0.1 + 5.2	9·3 25·1
Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	26,460	1,270 3,940	27,730 23,110	5-2 6-8	6.5	5.3	3.8	2-0	3.6	9-0	6.8		+ 0.9	1	- 3·2 - 3·2	8·9 10·4
Engineering, etc. :	15,110	3,340	20,110	1 100					12			dept	10075	ne eve	PER S	GOODS OF STREET
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	536,550 62,580	45,580 17,190	582,130 79,770	6-7 4-I	2·7 3·7	6.4	3-3	1.3	3.1	10.0	4.0	4.6		- 0.3	- 0·2 - 0·5	9·5 4·5
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	53,660 26,160	1,370 1,130	55,030 27,290	9.5	1.4	9.3	2.3	0:1	0.7	10·2 11·1	1.4		- 0·4 - 1·6	$\frac{-2.3}{+0.7}$	- 6·3 + 2·0	10·3 10·7
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Construction and Repair of Motor		5.00.1	300	16	7.7	4.5		0.5		628,	1.0			1.0	- 0.2	5.4
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	211,240 17,190	23,590 2,360	234,830 19,550	6-7	3·7 5·4	6.6	1-0	0.5	0.9	5·5 7·7	6.0	WHEN !	+ 0.2 + 0.1	- 1·0 - 0·3	- 0.5	7.5
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	54,800	1,570	56,370		2.0	5.5	3.7	0.4		9-3	2.4		- 0·6 + 0·1	- 0·5 - 1·1		9·1 22·8
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	199,170	3,260	202,430			22 -			0.	23.2		2. 251	7 10 1	House	102,56	and the s
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	80,000 14,240	8,280 1,290	88,280 15,530		5.6	7.7	2.6	1.2	2.4	10-5	6.8		- 0·3 + 0·2		+ 1.4	10·1 7·2
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	53,990	32,190	86,180	5-4	4.1	4.9	0-8	0.7	0.8	6-2	4.8	5.7	- 0.4	eri sm	- 1.7	5·7 14·7
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	22,750 14,110	9,750	32,500 25,300	0.1	8.0			3-3		16-1	9-2		- 300	+ 0.3	00000000	10.0
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	17,210	10,520	27,730	7-3	6.7		1.5	0.9	1.2	8-8	7.6		- 0.1	- 1.0	- 1.7	8·3 5·4
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	7,430 23,450	19,410	8,000 42,860	- 0	5.3	3 36 33	225	2.3		7.1				+ 0.3	ALTO SOUR	7.3
Metal Industries not separately specified	114,900	68,500	183,400	00	6.0	6.0	2-1	1.5	1.9	8-1	7.5	7.9	STATE OF	- 0.4	- 0-3	7.9
Textile Trades:— Cotton Woollen and Worsted	197,960 98,300	144,290	553,970 242,590	2-1	5.8	4.2	6.9	9.0	7.3	12.0	14.8	11.5	+ 1.0	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	14·0 11·5 9·0
Silk and Artificial Silk Linen	31,120 25,430 12,510	39,150 55,780	70,270 81,210 39,630	12.7	9.7	10.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	15.3	12.7	13-5		- 7.6	+ 6.4	13.1
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,160	11,610	18,770	7.5	7.6	7.5	1.6	3.3	2.7	9.1	10.9	10-2	+ 0-7		+ 1.2	9.3
Hosiery Carpet Manufacture	21,390 6,440 9,590	10,680		5.2	3.1	3.9	5.1	3.4	4.0	10.3	6.5	7.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.7	+ 0.2	7.9
Textile Industries not separately	13,770	The second	44,590	- 7					1650						+ 1.2	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyelng, etc Leather and Leather Goods:—	82,780	33,890	116,670	1			3 Ban	2		100	1				+ 5.8	707
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	32,350		1313						1500			-	WEST.	+ 4.0	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	State of the last
Goods Manufacture Clothing Trades :— Tailoring	11,990	102.00	3.2120				E49		1	209				25	+ 1.3	
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	11,540	HILE	TO BEEL	4-9		2.4	0.1	0.4	0-4	5.0	2.5	No otroite	0 0 55 5	A DEC ME	+ 0.6	STATE OF THE PARTY
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	13,370	1000 00	1 262		2	312	1000	78	3 2 3	1 257	2		+ 0.5	4		0.6
ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately	7,430 9,380	8112,820		1 1 15	2.5	3.8			810,831	1 100		5-1	- 0.9		3 - 0.1	5.0
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	84,100												+ 2.0			14.5

Per la publicación de la proper de la propere de la proper de la proper de la proper de la proper de la prope	1991			. G	REAT I	BRITAIN	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELAND	7000			THE SA		T
COLUMN TO SELECT	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF		PERCE	NTAGE	UNEM	PLOYED	AT 27	7th Ma	y, 1929		INCR	EASE (-	-) OR	BRITAL ONLY
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 192	S AGED	Un (WHOLL EMPLO includi Casuals	YED		MPORAR STOPPE		OT NOT	TOTAL	10 A	Tor.	EASE (AL PER AGES A PARED	-) IN CEN-	BRITA ONLY TOTA PER CENTA AT 27TE MAX 1928 66- 7- 8- 8- 6- 8- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 4- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 5- 11- 16-
133 140,001 100,000 000,000	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND APR., 1929.	21sT MAY, 1928.	23RD MAY, 1927.	MAY 1929.
d, Drink and Tobacco :— Sread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	90,820 25,460	53,630 3,350	144,450 28,810	7·4 5·6	4·9 4·4	6.5	0·3 1·5	0·4 4·1	0·3 1·8	7·7 7·1	5·3 8·5	6·8 7·3	- 0·4 + 0·6	+ 0·3 + 1·4	+ 0.3	6.6
ocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	25,350	49,350	74,700	7.7	5.1	6.0	1.0	3.0	2.3	8.7	8-1	8.3	- 1.3	- 0.2	- 1.0	8-3
specified	54,680 83,870	53,430 23,450	108,110 107,320	7·4 5·8	8·5 6·1	7·9 5·9	0·2 0·3	0·8 0·7	0·5 0·4	7·6 6·1	9.3	8·4 6·3	- 0·4 - 0·1	+ 0.4 + 0.4	+ 0.2 + 0.6	8.4
bacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	14,770	29,280	44,050	3.6	3.9	3.8	0.2	0.8	0.6	3.8	4.7	4.4	- 0.8	- 0.3	- 0.3	4.
milling, Furniture and Woodwork :	54,200 10,690 94,240 17,580	2,830 1,810 21,170 5,510	57,030 12,500 115,410 23,090	8·8 9·9 6·2 6·8	4·2 6·2 4·1 7·4	8·6 9·4 5·8 7·0	0·7 2·0 0·4 1·6	1·1 0·8 0·8 2·7	0·7 1·8 0·4 1·8	9·5 11·9 6·6 8·4	5·3 7·0 4·9 10·1	9·3 11·2 6·2 8·8	- 0·8 - 0·8 - 0·6 + 0·1	+ 0·8 + 1·2 + 0·3	+ 1·7 + 0·6 + 1·2 + 0·3	9· 11· 6· 8·
ting and Paper Trades:— aper and Paper Board Making	38,930	14,520	53,450	3-1	2.1	2.9	1.0	1.8	1.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	+ 0.1	0	- 1.7	4.:
Stationery all Paper Making and Paper	20,910	34,730	55,640	3-6	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.9	0.6	3.8	4.6	4.3	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.6	4.:
Staining	4,170	1,520	5,690	3.7	5.0	4-0	0.2	0.9	0.4	3.9	5.9	4.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2	+ 1.1	4.
(not paper) inting, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,700 163,390	3,270 90,250	5,970 253,640	4·0 3·5	3·3 4·0	3.6	1.4	0·8 0·5	1.1	5·4 3·7	4·1 4·5	4.7	- 1·5 - 0·3	+ 0.3	- 0:8	4· 3·
ding and Construction of Works :— milding miblic Works Contracting, etc	807,650 158,880	8,910 1,150	816,560 160,030	8·6 19·2	1·9 2·1	8·6 19·1	0.3	0·1 1·1	0·3 0·6	8·9 19·8	2·0 3·2	8·9 19·7	- 1·2 - 1·2	- 0·4 + 2·1	+ 2.3 + 4.7	8· 19·
r Manufacturing Industries: ubber Manufacture leloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture rush and Broom Making fentific and Photographic Instru-	36,810 11,480 6,150	25,840 2,170 4,690	62,650 13,650 10,840	6·2 3·7 8·8	5·8 3·0 3·1	6·0 3·6 6·3	0·8 0·6 4·2	2·1 0·1 1·9	1·4 0·5 3·2	7·0 4·3 13·0	7·9 3·1 5·0	7·4 4·1 9·5	- 0·6 - 1·1 + 1·4	+ 0·8 + 0·3 - 0·1	+ 0·5 + 0·8 + 2·1	7· 4· 9·
ment and Apparatus Manufacture usical Instrument Making	15,260 20,250	8,860 5,930	24,120 26,180	3·0 7·2	2·6 2·6	2.9	0·2 1·6	0·1 1·1	0·1 1·5	3·2 8·8	2·7 3·7	3·0 7·7	- 0·5 - 1·4	+ 0·2 + 0·6	- 0·2 - 1·6	3· 7·
ys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,900	5,810	11,710	4.6	3.3	3.9	1.7	0.7	1.3	6.3	4.0	5.2	- 0.2	+ 0.5	- 1.1	5.
Water and Electricity Supply Industries	156,620	6,560	163,180	5.6	1.5	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	5.8	1.7	5.6	- 0.2	b sonia	+ 0.9	5.
sport and Communication:— allway Service amway and Omnibus Service	132,950 135,460	7,400 5,930	140,350 141,390	4·9 2·6	3·1 3·6	4.8	0·3 0·1	0·1 0·1	0.3	5·2 2·7	3·2 3·7	5·1 2·8	- 0·6 - 0·4	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	
pad Transport not separately specified	169,410 132,820	6,950 6,400	176,360 139,220	11·3 16·9	3·2 4·7	11·0 16·3	0·5 0·1	0·0 0·3	0·5 0·2	11·8 17·0	3·2 5·0	11·5 16·5	- 0·6 - 0·2	+ 0·6 + 1·7	+ 0.6 + 2.1	11.
snal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	168,570	2,290	170,860	31.8	2.6	31-4	0.5	1.1	0.5	32.3	3.7	31.9	- 0.9	- 0.4	+ 6.1	31.
ansport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,040	2,040	18,080	11.9	4.9	11.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	12.5	5.9	11.7	- 0.6	- 7.8	+ 0.9	11.
ibutive Trades merce, Banking, Insurance and	974,100	639,690	1,613,790	6.7	4.0	5.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	7.0	4.2	5.9	- 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.8	5.
Finance	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.3	1.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.1	2.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	2.
tional Government	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	6·7 8·4 3·6 11·5 8·9 4·5	2·4 1·8 1·6 8·7 6·4 3·0	5·9 7·9 2·8 10·5 7·3 3·3	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·0 0·1 0·4 0·1 0·4	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·1 0·4	6·9 8·7 3·8 11·7 9·0 4·6	2·5 1·8 1·7 9·1 6·5 3·4	6·1 8·2 2·9 10·8 7·4 3·7	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 0.5 \\ & - & 0.7 \\ & - & 0.2 \\ & - & 0.2 \\ & - & 1.3 \\ & - & 0.1 \end{array} $	+ 2.0	+ 0.4 + 1.1 + 0.4 + 2.0 + 0.7 + 0.2	5· 8· 2· 10· 7· 3·
adustries and Services not separately specified	89,850	33,330	123,180	24.7	4.1	19-1	0-6	1.3	0.8	25.3	5.4	19.9	- 0.7	- 0.9	+ 1.3	19-
Total	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500	8.8	4.4	7.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	11-1	6.8	9.9	bearing.	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	9.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING MAY IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

The following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons correct as unemployed at 27th May, 1929, differed from the figures for 22nd April, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Numbers :	(+) or Decrea recorded as Un May, 1929, as o 22nd April, 19	nemployed compared
F 597 9-1 2002 3-9	Males.	Females.	- Total.
Building	- 10,287	- 25	- 10,312
	- 3,328	- 2,434	- 5,762
Public Works Contracting, etc	- 1,519	- 2,545	- 4,064
	- 2,004	+ 4	- 2,000
	- 365	- 1,355	- 1,720
anal, River, Dock and Harbour	- 1,580	- 91	- 1,671
Service	- 1,539	- 27	- 1,566
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Road Transport not separately specified	- 1,251	- 128	- 1,379
	- 1,201	- 25	- 1,226

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 27th May, 1929, as compared with 22nd April, 1929.								
1928, to 13 caller, 1979.	Males.	Females.	Total.						
Cotton	- 2,292	+ 3,996	+ 1,704						
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	+ 1,778	+ 190	+ 1,968						
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Woollen and Worsted Manufacture of Tin Plates Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Coal Mining	+ 2,175 + 538 + 2,478 + 1,774 + 22,786	+ 204 + 1,845 + 136 + 982 + 266	+ 2,379 + 2,383 + 2,614 + 2,756 + 23,052						
Net Variation for above industries	+ 6,163	+ 993	+ 7,156						
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	- 3,396	- 495	- 3,891						

Males. Females. Total.

217

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

9тн Аргіі, 1929, то 13тн Мау, 1929.

The following Table gives, for the period 9th April to 13th May, 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:—

Fresh and Renewal claims made	699,465	170,602	870,067
Average number of claims current	811,709	168,562	980,271
B.—Disallowances by Insu	rance Offi	cers.	1 00
Permanent provisions: First statutory condition (30 contribu-	3-9	2	9 1.4
tions in past 2 years)	1.879	2,626	130 4,505
Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work	21,149	11,186	32,335
Trade disputes	4,193	180 1,152	954 5,345
Employment left voluntarily without just	5,973	3,183	9,156
Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act,	1,929	768	2,697
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any	101	10	202
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable	161	41	202
employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em-	926	719	1,645
ployment during the preceding two years	6,430	2,068	8,498
Total claims disallowed	43,479	21,988	65,467
C.—Recommendations of Cour	ts of Ref	erees.‡	9. 68
(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.	# 10-9	9.0 3	
Total cases considered	14,397	7,558	21,955
Recommended for allowance Recommended for disallowance :	5,760	2,459	8,219
First statutory condition* Not unable to obtain suitable employment	645	**888	1,533
Not genuinely seeking work	4,040	2, 930	6,970
Employment lost through misconduct	913	240	1,153
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	1,063	573	1,636
Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):	348	101	773
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at	B 50	10 1	
env time	13	5.0 0	13
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	209	87	296
insurable employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em- ployment during the preceding two years	1,365	271	1,636
Total recommended for disallowance	8,637	5,099	13,736
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†			
Total cases considered	66,923 63,620	10,219 9,091	77,142 72,711
Not genuinely seeking work	3,282	1,108	4,390
Other grounds	3,303	1,128	4,43]
The second secon			
D.—Decisions by Un			
Cases referred by Insurance Officer $\begin{cases} Allowed \\ Disallowed \end{cases}$	156	30	186
Appeals by Associations Allowed Disallowed	105 306	23	113 329
Appeals by Claimants { Allowed Disallowed	12 51	4 34	16
SAllowed	179	23	202
Total Disallowed	513	87	600

and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 13TH MAY, 1929.

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

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

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

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

‡ The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by the Umpire on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions is considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

A ROLL	19th Apri 14th Jan	l, 1928, to n., 1929.	15th Jan., 1929, 0 13th May, 1929.		
TO PERSON OF STREET	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
Fresh and renewal claims made Average number of claims	5,701,035	1,738,125	2,467,171	643,942	
current	957,212	191,812	917,418	186,102	
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers	328,135	146,551	142,602	75,482	
Ordinary benefit appeals:— Cases considered	105,389	51,464	50,821	27,599	
Recommended for dis- allowance	62,721	34,827	30,188	18,385	
78-Day Review:— Cases considered	694,544	81,011	465,073	61,091	
Recommended for dis- allowance	24,738	6,480	18,231	5,944	
Umpire :— Cases considered Cases disallowed	3,909 2,582	789 592	2,813 2,006	381 291	

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

Table showing approximately the receipts and payments and the

liabilities of the Fund:—								
1 316 00000 01700 000000 0 1 117 0000 TOME 0000000	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1929.	Four weeks ended 27th April, 1929.	Four weeks ended 26th May, 1928.					
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer	£ 1,215,000 1,035,000 865,000	£ 1,185,000 1,010,000 840,000	£ 1,145,000 975,000 810,000					
Total	3,115,000	3,035,000	2,930,000					
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	3,070,000 400,000 135,000 10,000	3,185,000 400,000 135,000 10,000	3,005.000 380,000 90,000 10,000					
Total	3,615,000	3,730,000	3,485,000					
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) including accrued Interest and Deposits	36,810,000 380,000	36,370,000 320,000	24,600,000					
	The state of the state of	A DOWNSON OF THE PARTY.	The Contract of the Contract o					

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th May, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

30 100,325 (Ma	les.	S Ball	Females.				
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage 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	2,837	0.4	21	0.0	54		18		
Mining	134,029	17-7	73,107	36.8	653	0.5	583	0.7	
Non - Metalliferous	4,137	0.6	1,008	0.5	96	0.1	25	0.0	
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.,	7,101		-,000						
making	5,763	0.8	1,101	0.6	666	0.5	137	0.2	
Pottery, Earthen-	0.170	0.3	2 107	1.1	2,074	1.4	3,329	4.3	
ware, etc	2,179 3,637	0.5	2,193 1,368	0.7	386		100	1000000	
Chemicals, etc	9,016	1.2	1,405	0.7	1,700	1.2	213		
Metal Manufacture	9,016 23,937	3.1	26,111	13.2	696	0.5			
Engineering, etc. Construction and	45,907	6.0	19,012	9.6	1,911	1.3	673	0.8	
Repair of Vehicles	13,923	1.8	4,088	2.1	1,032	0.7	130	0.2	
Shipbuilding and	44,749	5.9	1,487	0.7	121	0.1	31	0.0	
Ship Repairing Metal Trades	22,985		7,933	4.0	9,321	6.5		3.0	
Textile Trades	29,088	3.8	35,581	17-9	43,048	30.1	55,473	70.	
Leather Goods	3,078	0.4	1,616	0.8	1,071	0.7	441	0.0	
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	6,515	0.9	7,376	3.7	2,151	1.5	3,478	4.4	
Clothing Trades	5,294	0.7	448		7,427	5.2	2,929	3.7	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	19,547	2.6	1,318	0.7	12,446	8.7	2,597	3.3	
Sawmilling, Furni-		ST.	HAR SE	GIAN.	istolga	SIDE S	4000	2000	
ture and Wood- work	12,843	1.7	1,215	0.6	1,507	1.1	356	0.	
Printing and Paper Trades	8,024		699	0.4	5,391	3.8	1,038	1.3	
Building and Con-	Contract of	EBUGH							
struction of	100,210	13.2	3,428	1.7	190	0.1	22	0.0	
Works Other Manufactur-	100,210			13.30		1000		1.0	
ing Industries	5,452	0.7	1,080	0.5	2,283	1.6	756	7.0	
Gas, Water and									
Electricity Supply Industries	8,718	1.2	363	0.2	100	0.1	11	0.0	
Transport and	1	100		7.0	1 104	0-8	84	0.	
Communication	107,265		2,323	1.2	1,124 25,508		SECTION SECTION	0 1	
Distributive Trades	65,745	8.7	4,434	1 4	20,000			2000	
Commerce, Bank- ing, Insurance	- 1	1	757763	1	TO SERVED	20118020	DE BUT	0.0	
ing, Insurance and Finance	4,968	0.7	52	0.0	797	0.6	8	0.0	
Miscellaneous	12.15		79.00	THOSE	one been	100003	Control of	BEST.	
Trades and Ser-	67,851	8.9	1,764	0.9	21,112	14.8	1,323	1.	
vices	01,001	-	2,101			1200			
All Industries and Services	757 697	100-0	198,531	100-0	142,865	100-0	78,391	100-	

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

June, 1929.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

On page 212 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 27th May, 1929, of the compositions of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

chicken the St. bi	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
			1	and over the	Strong Se
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes 2. Claims admitted or under	2,164	10	214	6	2,394
consideration Jinsured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining regis-	783,220	10,455	160,097	5,976	959,748
tration 4. Uninsured persons on	84,241	4,176	11,714	2,976	103,107
Register	18,762	15,726	16,723	18,215	69,426
5. Two months' file Persons on Register (lines	43,964	3,174	26,470	2,899	76,507
2-4) Books Lodged (lines 1-3	886,223	30,357	188,534	27,167	1,132,281
and 5)	913,589	17,815	198,495	11,857	1,141,756
	The second second		Contract of the last		The second secon

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 April, 1929, and on each Monday in May, are given in the following Table :-

Da	ite.		Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
29th April, 1929			 1,163,808	1,198,337
6th May, 1929 13th ", ", 20th ", ", 27th ", ",		:::	 1,132,705 1,104,662 Not av 1,132,281	1,167,153 1,138,330 ailable. 1,165,302
Average (3 weeks)			 1,123,216	1,156,928

The figures for 27th May, 1929, are analysed below:-

	William Francisco	27th Ma	1929.			
_	Persons in regular e	normally employment.	Persons	ly		
	Wholly Unemployed	Temporarily Stopped.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.	
		Grea	t Britain.			
Men Boys Women Girls	616,693 25,327 114,099 23,566	191,882 4,925 73,075 3,587	77,648 105 1,360 14	886,223 30,357 188,534 27,167	907,079 37,685 186,631 32,413	
Total	779,685	273,469	79,127	1,132,281	1,163,808	
	eroge tases	Great Britain	and North	ern Ireland.	terlent	
Men Boys Women Girls	635,411 26,009 121,658 23,897	192,892 4,977 74,836 3,689	80,402 105 1,412 14	908,705 31,091 197,906 27,600	929,760 38,422 197,265 32,890	
Total	806,975	276,394	81,933	1,165,302	1,198,337	

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 27th May, 1929. Of the 112,899 vacancies filled, 62,650 were for men, 28,007 for women and 22,242 for juveniles:—

	Applicat Emp	Vacancies	
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†
29th April, 1929	33,918	26,316	29,404
6th May, 1929	36,300 34,400	28,233 28,031	29,504 29,855
20th ,, ,,	} 61,581	28,243	53,540
Average (4 weeks)	33,070	3470.	28,225

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd April, 1929, the average number of such placings was 4,014 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 27th May, 1929, was

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 27th May, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Num	Number of Persons on Register at 27th May, 1929.					
nalis locas questio Tanto elementario	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 29th Apr 1929.		
London Division	80,293	16,318	4,697	101,308	- 7,7		
South-Eastern Division Brighton	28,972 1,130	4,868	3,038	36,878	- 4,9 - 3		
Chatham	2,007	247	593	2,847	17		
Ipswich	1,220 2,686	97	95 72	1,412 3,242	- 20 - 3.		
Rest of Division	21,929	3,806	2,099	27,834	- 3,8		
South-Western Division	48,289	7,297	3,903	59,489	- 2,2		
Bristol Plymouth	10,881 5,308	2,202 548	951 316	14,034 6,172	+ +		
Portsmouth	3,465	348	501	4,314 1,267	- 5		
Reading Southampton	996	85 499	186 476	1,267 5,373	- 1: + 2:		
Swindon	471	104	99	674	- 1		
Rest of Division	22,770	3,511	1,374	27,655	- 1,6		
Midlands Division Birmingham	114,858	30,556 5,759	5,266 408	150,680 20,477	+ 1,2		
Coventry	14,310	355	22	2,352	+ 5		
Cradley Heath Derby	2,538 2,134	622	45 192	3,205 2,568	+ 3		
Leicester	3,275	2,156	66	5,497	+ 4		
Northampton Nottingham	2,702	1,077	149 260	3,928 8,558	+ 6		
Smethwick	1,521	723	40	2,284			
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	11,874 2,836	4,947	615	17,436 3,786	+ 3		
West Bromwich	1.799	389	108	2,296	-		
Wolverhampton Rest of Division	4,289 58,794	725	185 2,985	5,199 73,094	+ 2		
North-Eastern Division	219,344	30,582	13,446	263,372	- 13,3		
Barnsley	3,466	299 4,363	165 521	3,930 14,315	和一种形式		
Darlington	9,431	147	193	2,268	+ 8		
Dewsbury	1,401 4,112	753 251	131 343	2,285 4,706	- 4		
Doncaster Gateshead	6,004	728	405	7,137	+ 4		
Grimsby	1,896 2,193	164	207	2,267 3,284	- 3 + 2		
Hartlepools	4,304	198	322	4,824	- 1		
Huddersfield	2,260	1,131	210 720	3,601 12,797	+ 3		
Leeds	11,744	2,358	318	14,420	- 3		
Lincoln Middlesbrough	1,415	219 300	263 219	1,897 5,229	+		
Newcastle-on-Tyne	4,710	1,346	980	15.635	- 6 - 9		
Rotherham	4,513	3,048	276 1,284	5,032 22,680	- 2,2		
Sheffield South Shields	18,348 6,699	257	396	7,352	- 8 - 2		
Stockton-on-Tees	3,037	159 724	267 476	3,463	- 1		
Sunderland Wakefield	9,061	312	255	10,261 4,652	$\frac{-}{-}$ 1,6		
York	1,606	397	286 5,166	2,289	- 5		
Rest of Division	92,843	11,039 71,615	13,626	109,048 273,616	- 4,8		
North-Western Division Accrington	188,375 2,708	1.780	160	4,648	+ 4,1		
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,561 1,956	2,163	202 254	4,926 2,376	+ 5		
Barrow Birkenhead	4.584	480	381	5,445	+ 2		
Blackburn	3,599 1,297	3,767	367 69	7,733	- 1,6 - 9		
Blackpool Bolton	6,906	3,686	566	1,652 11,158	- 2,0		
Burnley	2,824 1,610	1,861 2,117	128 203	4,813 3,930	+ 1,1		
Chorley	2,516	832	98	3,446	+ 1,6		
Liverpool	45,699	5,634 7,104	3,610 836	54,943 23,789	- 8		
Manchester Nelson	15,849 834	610	18	1,462	_ 1,7		
Oldham	10,483	4,507	337 234	15,327 6,151	+ 5,1		
Preston Rochdale	3,713 2,332	1,430	65	3.827	-		
St. Helens	4,995	385	233 701	5,613 12,017	- 1 + 4		
Stockport	8,090 3,129	3,582	257	6,968	+ 7		
Warrington	1,977 6,250	294	275	2,546 8,613	_ 3		
Rest of Division	54,463	23,501	4,269	82,233	+ 3,7		
Scotland Division	110,965	23,092	8,486	142,543	- 6,6		
Aberdeen	2,861	541 241	108	3,510 1,805	- 2 + 2		
Dundee	4,852	3,057	275	8,184	+ 2		
Edinburgh	9,902	2,047 8,250	671 3,247	12,620 52,845	- 3 - 2,4		
Glasgow	3,380	765	258	4,403	The said of		
Motherwell	2,925 2,180	164 424	253 224	3,342 2,828	+ 1		
Rest of Division	42,075	7,603	3,328	53,006	- 3,8		
Wales Division	95,127	4,206	5,062	104,395	+ 5		
Cardiff	9,064 3,304	974	620 215	10,658	- 3		
Llanelly Newport	4,346	293	237	4,876	- 1		
Swansea	5,756	299	535	6,590	+		
Rest of Division	72,657	2,497	3,455	78,609	+ 1,1		
Northern Ireland Belfast	22,482 14,168	6,020	1,167 925	33,021 21,113	- 1,5 - 2		
Londonderry	1,608	306 581	42	1,956	+ 1		
Lurgan Lisburn	341 667	405	26 32	948	= 1		
Newry	843	202	16	1,061	- 1		
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The second second	State of the last		The state of the s		
Rest of Northern Ire-	4,855	1,858	126	6,839	- 1,0		

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN MAY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 32, as compared with 37 in the previous month and 23 in May, 1928. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes convered though not the product of the product of the stable (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 9,600. In addition, about 7,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 17 disputes which began before May and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 49, involving about 17,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during May, of about 218,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in May 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 2 tille 8		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Industry Groups.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	3	11	14	10,600	126,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding Textile	2 3	6 3	8 6	2,900 2,300	52,000 26,000	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other Industries	4 5	4 8	8 13	400 1,000	5,000 9,000	
Total May, 1929	17	32	49	17,200	218,000	
Total, April, 1929	16	37	53	23,100	159,000	
Total, May, 1928	20	23	43	21,500	114,000	

Causes .- Of the 32 disputes beginning in May, 8, directly involving 2,200 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, on other wages questions; 8, directly involving 2,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 4, directly nvolving 600 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 24 new disputes, directly involving 6,500 workpeople, and 6 old disputes, directly involving 200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 12, directly involving 4,600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1923 AND 1929. The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first five months of 1929, as compared with the corresponding period of 1928:—

	Janu	lary to Ma	y, 1928.	January to May, 1929.			
Industry Groups.	No. of Dis- putes begin- ning 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	48	58,100	282,000	49	28,000	312,000	
Quarrying Bricks, Pottery,	2	100	8,000	3	1,000	52,000	
Glass, etc	7	600	19,000	5	200	1,000	
Engineering	6	300	1,000	6	11,700	36,000	
Shipbuilding	12	2,100	10,000	8 .	3,800	72,000	
Other Metal	9	2,500	36,000	9	5,200	129,000	
Textile	11	15,600	39,000	18	3,600	48,000	
Clothing	4	200	1,000	8	800	7,000	
Woodworking and	301					HERE BEEN	
Furniture	9	300	4,000	8	1,000	7,000	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	2	300	2,000	1	400	20,000	
Works Con- tracting, etc.	24	2,400	53,000	19	1,400	17,000	
Transport and Communication Commerce, Dis-	7	1,200	7,000	. 11	1,900	3,000	
tribution and	role h	300	8,000	2	100	3,000	
Finance	4 5	200	5,000	7	300	1,0 00	
Other	3	200	3,000		500	2,0 00	
Total	150	84,200	475,000	154	59,400	708,000	
	1	-	The state of the s	Our million		-	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MAY, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.;	Approx Number of people in	f Work-	Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.‡	Result.;
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.;	Began.	Ended.	10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1.67.
MINING AND QUARRYING:— Colliery workpeople — Seaham Harbour, Durham.	3,80	00	1929. 2 March	1929.	Against proposed reduction in cer- tain piece-work rates.	No settlement reported.
Granite masons and quarrymen—	1,00	00	2 April		For advance in wages	No settlement reported.
Colliery workpeople—South Shields	2,18	30	3 Мау	3 May	Demand by hewers in a certain district of the colliery for pay- ment of minimum wage	Demand referred to arbitration and disallowed.
S HIPBUILDING INDUSTRY :-	080.8		Inoil.	10	thou add at gottales enchrouse	The following Table gives
Shipyard joiners, painters, rivetters, shipwrights, holders-up, scrapers, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.—Belfast.	932	1,376	23 April	to the	For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	No settlement reported
WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY:-			Sign Golden		most englishings	
Workpeople employed in wool and worsted spinning and woollen manufacture—Sowerby Bridge and Calder Valley.	1,500	250	17 May		Against proposed reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.§
Worsted spinners, drawers, etc. —Bradford and District.	42	7	24 May		Against proposed reduction in wages.	With most firms work was resume on 4th June at the old rate of wages.
CLOTHING INDUSTRY :	3,346		THOUGHT .		THE RESERVE OF LINES.	
Cutters, tailors, pressers, etc. (wholesale clothing)—London.	452		6 May	23 May	For recognition by employers of a "break-away" Union not affiliated to or recognised by the Trades Union Congress.	Work resumed on condition imposed by employers that Union membership be confined to Union which is affiliated to recognised by the Trades Union Congress.

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

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

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

§ With some firms work was resumed early in June at the old rate of wages.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £8,700 in the weekly full-time wages of 95,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £4,130 in those of

81,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

June, 1929.

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
The Park San Tan	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Clothing	52,000	15,000 30,000 16,500	£ 2,400 1,650	£ 1,350 1,500 2,775	
04200	600	33,500	80	3,075	
Total	81,100	95,000	4,130	8,700	

The increases in the mining group mainly affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase district and in Warwickshire. In the former district the percentage addition to basis rates was increased by the equivalent of about 3½ per cent. on current rates, while in Warwickshire men employed at certain collieries where wages were reduced last year by 11 per cent. on basis rates had their wages increased in May by a like amount, making an increase of 8½ per cent. on their current rates. There was a small increase (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of ironstone miners in Lincolnshire.

The principal body of workpeople in the metal group whose

miners in Lincolnshire.

The principal body of workpeople in the metal group whose wages were increased were steel workers in various districts in Great Britain. Workpeople employed in steel smelting shops in England and Scotland, with the exception of men on base rates up to 7s. per shift (whose wages remained unchanged), had their wages increased by an amount equivalent to about 1 or 1½ per cent. on current rates. There was an increase of about 1 per cent. on current rates in the wages of steel millmen (excluding the lower-rated men) in various districts in England and Scotland; while Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, excepting the lower-paid men, had their wages increased by the equivalent of about 1½ per cent. on current rates. Small increases (under 1 per cent. on current rates) also occurred in the wages of blast-furnace workers in Cumberland and in Lincolnshire. There were reductions in this group in the wages of chain makers and lock, latch, and key makers, amounting to 5 per cent. on basis rates in both cases, and in those of penmakers in the Birmingham district, amounting to 1s. or 1s. 4d. per week for men and to 5d. per week for women.

The principal change in the clothing group effected viceovariant.

The principal change in the clothing group affected pieceworkers employed in boot and shoe repairing, etc., for whom the minimum

rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 per cent. on list prices.

In the building group the principal change took place at Liverpool and Birkenhead, where painters had their wages reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour, and other classes of operatives by 1d. per hour.

In the other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople affected by the reductions, which occurred mainly under cost-of-living sliding scales, included coopers, brush and broom makers (under a Trade Board Order), leather belt makers, and roller leather makers.

leather makers.

Of the total reduction of £8,700 per week, about £5,750 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including over £2,800 under scales arranged by Trade Boards and nearly £1,800 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; about £100 took effect under other arrangements made by joint bodies of employers and workpeople; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, or of independent action by employers.

of the total increase of £4,130 per week, nearly £3,300 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices or the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £750 was the result of arbitration proceedings; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MAY, 1929.

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number rpeople† by net	Estimated Net Amoun of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
to righteen of senting the	100		£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	33,000	73,000	4,600	4,150	
Chemical, etc	9,150	100	690	5	
Iron and Steel	27,000	38,000	700	1,850	
Engineering, Shipbuilding					
and other Metal	6,500	18,750	275	2,025	
Textile	3,000	90,000	150	4,900	
Clothing		32,750		2,000	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	150	3,000	10	230	
Woodworking and Furniture	50	16,000	5	2,100	
Building and Allied Industries	23,500	52,000	2,000	6,800	
Gas, Water and Electricity					
Supply	4,000	200	560	15	
Fransport	250	13,750	30	1,235	
Public Administration	5,500	1,700	450	140	
Other	150	18,750	30	1,250	
Total	112,250	358,000	9,500	26,700	

In the corresponding five months of 1928, there were net increases of £13,750 in the weekly full-time wages of 147,000 work-people, and net reductions of £117,800 in those of 1,134,000 work-people.

Hours of Labour. No important changes were reported in May.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DITRING MAY 1090

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Agriculture	Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.	2 May	Male workers under 21 years of age	Increase in the minimum rates of 6d, per week for those 20 an under 21 years and of 1s. 6d, per week for those under 20 Minimum rates after change for a week of 60 hours: 11s. a
1	Cannock Chase	1 May		under 15, increasing each year to 30s. at 20 and under 21.‡ Increase of 4 68 per cent, on the basis rates of 1911, making
Coal Mining {	Certain collieries in Warwickshire.	20-23 May	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	wages 51·30 per cent. above basis rates.§ Percentage payable on 1911 basis rates increased from 32 to 43 and subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodies surface workers increased from 6s. 10½d. to 7s. 1d. per day and from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 3d. per day for adult able-bodies underground workers.
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	5 May	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase ¶ of ‡ per cent. on standard rates, making wage 18½ per cent, above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift plus the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage met (varying from 2d, to 1s. 1d. per shift). Minimum rate afte change for general labourers: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 18½ per
Glass-Working	Liverpool	1 May	Glass bevellers, silverers, cutters, etc.	cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift. Increase of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: siders, polishers bevellers and cutters, 1s. 7½d.; silverers, 1s. 8½d.; brillian cutters, 1s. 9½d.; labourers and packers, 1s. 3½d.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in May.	Workmoonle (evaluating shilled	Increase of 1 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 20% payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a nett addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d
Pig Iron \ Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds District.	5 May	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 20\frac{3}{2} per cent., plus 10d. per shift. Increase\frac{3}{2} of \frac{4}{2} per cent. on standard rates, making wage 18\frac{1}{2} per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plu the bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage mer Minimum rate after change for general labourers: 3s. 8d per shift, plus 18\frac{1}{4} per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonu of 1s. 1d. per shift.

^{*} 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 about 64,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

§ 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 3s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift.

|| The above change had the effect of bringing the wages paid at the collieries concerned up to the level of those paid in the rest of the coalfield. The District Wages Board had previously sanctioned a lower rate of payment at these collieries (in September, 1928) in view of their special circumstances.

¶ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

June, 1929.

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

Industry. Locality.		Locality. Date from which Change took effect. Classes of Workpeople Classes of Workpeo		Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	The street with the Comment of the control of the c	ATTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Men employed in steel-melting shops:— Melters, pitmen, slagmen, ladlemen, furnace helpers, etc., and gas producermen and charge wheelers (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s, 10d, to	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on the standard of 1905, making wages 26½ per cent. (basic process) and 1½ per cent. (acid process) above the standard.
	England* and West of Scotland.	5 May	7s. per shift). Semi-skilled workers and labourers on 8-hour shifts (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift). Semi-skilled workers and labourers whose wages are based	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard. Increase† of ½ of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1st May, 1921, of ½ of such advance.
	or design of the second		on a 47-hour week (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s, 10d, to 7s. per shift); also youths and boys under 21 years of	become richerent mind and aller sound off
PSOT FAIL TANK	North-East Coast Area.	5 May	Semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc., employed at puddling furnaces and in rolling mills, whose wages are based on a 47-hour week (ex- cluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 6s. per shift); also youths and boys under 21 years of age.	Increase of 182 of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease since 1st May, 1921, of 182 of such advance.
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	North - East Coast Area (except cer- tain men employed at Gateshead).	5 May	Men employed on direct production in steel-rolling mills (excluding those in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift). Steel millmen (excluding those on	Increase; of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
	Workington Barrow-in-Furness	5 May	base rates of 7s. and below per shift). Workpeople employed in steel	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates.
on and Steel	000.00	2713 E	works:— Rail millmen (excluding those on base rates of 7s. and below	Increase† of 1½ per cent., making wages 17½ per cent. above the standard of 1909.
Manufacture.	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00		per shift). Enginemen, cranemen, etc. (excluding those on base rates of 7s. and below per	Increase† of 1½ per cent., making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard of 1909.
150 m 1 100 160 m	Scunthorpe	5 May	shift). Steel millmen, wagon builders and repairers, etc. (excluding men in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift).	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
	South-West Wales	5 May	Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Sliding-scale percentage on base rates increased from 6½ to 7½. Bonuscs paid to men on base rates up to 30s. per week reduced from 43½ to 42½ for adults, leaving total wages for such workers same as previously, viz., base, plus 50 per cent. Ex gratia bonus granted to boys under 18 years to remain at 5 per cent., making wages 12½ per cent. above base, plus 3d. per shift. Bonuscs paid to men rated over 30s. and up to 50s. to remain as previously (6d. per shift for those at 30s. 1d. to 40s., and 4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject to the proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 39s. 1d. are to have their bonuscs made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s.) as men with base rate of 30s., and men on base rates from 40s. 1d. to 41s. 11d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s. 6d.) as men with a base rate of 40s.§
	West of Scotland	5 May	Men employed in steel rolling mills:— Millmen, gas producermen, en- ginemen, cranemen, firemen, and mill labourers (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates of from 3s, 10d. to	Increase† of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 26½ per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland	10	7s. per shift). Semi-skilled workers and general labourers (excluding adult workers in receipt of base rates from 3s. 10d. to 7s. per shift), and youths and boys under 21 years of age.	Increase† of \(\frac{1}{132} \) of the total advance in wages given between August, 1914, and 30th April, 1921, leaving a total net decrease, since 1st May, 1921, of \(\frac{1}{232} \) of such advance.
ngineering, etc.	Birmingham, Smeth- wick, and West Bromwich Districts.	1 Мау	Skilled coremakers with not less than 5 years' continuous experi- ence of other than simple core- making.	Rate fixed at the district rate payable to moulders (viz., 48s. per week, on which a bonus of 12s. per week is at present payable to men engaged on plain time work, and 10s. per week to men engaged on systems of payment by results).
llectrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	1st pay day in May.¶	Plumber-jointers and plumber- jointers' mates employed in the electrical cable-making industry.	Increase of 5 per cent. on current rates (equivalent to an increase of 1d. per hour for qualified men and ad. per hour for mates) Net hourly rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10ad. plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 6ad.
	Converted to the control of the cont	TOTAL TOTAL	Workpeople employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including 11-in. diameter.	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on the general minimum time rales at fixed under Trade Boards Acts at 1st November, 1923, and of precevork rates as amended under Trade Boards Acts at 26th February, 1925. General minimum time rate after change for adult workers: $5\frac{\pi}{12}d$. per hour.
Chain, etc. Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 May	Workpeople employed in making dollied and tommied chain from iron No. 6 I.S.W.G. up to and including 1½-in. diameter, and hand-hammered chain from iron 1/2-in. up to and including 1½-in.	Decrease** of 5 per cent. on general minimum time rates and piecework rates as varied under Trade Boards Acts at 1st February, 1924, and on piecework rates as fixed, varied of extended under Trade Boards Acts at 16th August, 1926. General minimum time rate after change for lo est paid adult workers 1s. 2\$d. per hour.

* Principally the North-East Coast, Cumberland, Lancashire, South and West Yorkshire, Lincolnshire and the Midlands.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

‡ The men on 8-hour shifts referred to are those who do not receive allowance hours and/or extra payment for night shift during the normal week. The men whose wages are based on a 47-hour week are mainly men employed in engineering shops or working with craftsmen who receive the allowances or extra payments mentioned.

§ Men in receipt of base rates of 50s. 1d. to 51s. 10d. per week (i.e., those who do not receive a bonus) are to receive a make-up sufficient to bring their gross earnings up to those with a base rate of 50s. per week (viz., 55s. 9d.).

| The above change took effect in accordance with an agreement made between the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Stafford Districts Engineering and Allied Employers' Association and the National Union of Foundry Workers, by which the federated firms agreed to pay the moulders' rate to skilled coremakers as defined above, under the condition that such skilled coremakers and skilled moulders are employed interchangeably, and that in all establishments which are or may be engaged wholly or partly on work of a repetition or semi-skilled character, the employers shall have the right to employ such grades of workpeople as they consider suitable for the work. No advance was made in existing piecework prices.

¶ In respect of the preceding pay period.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect,	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chain, etc. Manufacture	Cradley Heath and District, Chester,	1st pay day	Commercial end-welded dollied and tommied chain makers (except those whose wages are regulated by the Chain Trade Board) and cable shackle makers.	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 10 per cent. below the lists of 1922.
(cont.)	Stoke and Ponty- pridd.	in May.	Admiralty end-welded chain makers Side-welded chain makers	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on list prices, leaving prices 5 per cent. below the lists of 1922. Decrease* of amounts varying according to size from 2d. to 41d. per cut.
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scotland	6 May	Anchor and grapnel makers Hot-water and drain-pipe moulders	Decrease* of 3d. per cut. Decrease of 2½ per cent. on piece prices, leaving wages 27½ per cent. above the price list of 1925, plus a flat-rate bonus of 12s. per
Heating and Domestic Engineering,	England and Wales	27 May	Apprentices (new entrants only)	week. The Reduced scale of rates adopted as follows: Up to 16 years, it is four neuman's rate; from 16 to 17 years, it; 17 to 18 years, it; 18 to 19 years, it; 19 to 20 years, it; 20 to 21 years, is (as compared with previous rates varying from it is to 16 years to it from 12 to 20 years and its from 20 20 years and 20
Manufacture of Steel and Metal	Birmingham and District.	Pay day following	Male timeworkers over 21 years of age. Male timeworkers under 21 years	21 years). Decrease* of 1s. 4d. per week for skilled men and charge hands, and of 1s. per week for others. Rates after change: toolmakers over 25 years of age, 75s. 4d. and 65s. 10d.; toolmakers 21 to 25 years of age, 55s. 10d.; charge-hands in hardening shops and rolling mills, 67s. 10d.; charge-hands in shaking mills and tempering and colouring shops, 59s. 10d.; others, 46s. Decreases* of amounts varying according to age from 3d. to 9d.
Pens and Stationers' Metal Sundries.	UII U.	1 May.	of age. Apprentices Female dayworkers and learners Female pieceworkers	per veek. Decreases* of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 6d. per veek. Decreases* of amounts varying according to age from 2d. to 5d. per veek. Rate after change for dayworkers 18 years and over, 23s. 5d. per veek. Decrease* of 5d. in the basic piecework rate (25s. 4d. to 24s. 11d.).
Lock, Latch and Key! Manufacture.	Birmingham, Wolver- hampton, Willen- hall and Walsall	1st pay day after	Men (excluding outworkers) Women	Decrease* of 5 per cent. on rates as fixed in February, 1920. Rates after change (according to class of work and efficiency of workman): Class A work, 54s. 10d. to 68s. 7d. per week; Class B, 53s. 6d. to 63s.; Class C, 52s. 1d. to 60s. 4d.; Class D; 49s. 4d. to 57s. 7d. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on scheduled rates of May, 1922, leaving
	Districts; also London, Bolton, and Wigan.	1 May.	Apprentices and youths Outworkers in the key industry (males).	such rates subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Decrease* of 5 per cent. on basis rates. Decrease of 15 per cent., leaving wages 110 per cent. above the list of 1912.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay day after 24 May.	Male workers	Bonus reduced* from 13s. to 12s. 6d. in the £.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage reduced* from 45.50 per cent. to 42.70 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	June. Pay day in week ending 11 May.	Male workers Female workers 18 years and over	Decreases* of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week. Rates after change: 15s. at 14, increasing each half-year to 31s. at 18, 45s. 3d. at 21 and to 50s. 9d. at 22½. Decrease* of 7d. per week (29s. 7d. to 29s.).
Boot and Shoe ? Repairing.	Great Britain	1 Мау	Pieceworkers	Decrease* in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (a) of 2½ per cent. on list prices for bespoke hand sewn, bespoke hand sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke riveted work, leaving wages 10 per cent. below list prices, and (b) of 5 per cent. for repairing, leaving wages 17½ per cent. below list prices.
	Bristol	1st pay day in May.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 3d. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 58s. 6d.
Baking	Swindon Galashiels	1st pay day in May. May	Bakers, confectioners and bread deliverers employed by co- operative societies. Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 2s. per week. Rate after change for tablehands, 66s. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
Confectionery.	Lanark	4 May	Bakers and confectioners	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 73s.
- marting and the	Lothians District‡	1st full pay in May.	Bakers and confectioners	Decrease* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 72s.
Cooperage	Great Britain; also Belfast and Lon- donderry.§	1st pay day after 6 May.	Coopers	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers in London and certain provincial districts, and of 6½ per cent. on list prices generally for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: London, 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d.§
	return to this charge		Workpeople employed in the per- ambulator and invalid carriage trade:—	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 191 of May GAZETTE):—
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 May {	Timeworkers, 21 and over: Male workers Female workers	Decreases of from \(\frac{1}{4}\). to \(\frac{3}{4}\). per hour. Minimum rates after change: woodworking machinists, \(11d.\), \(1s. 2\frac{1}{4}\)., \(1s. 4d.\); wood body- makers, \(1s. 2\frac{1}{4}\)., \(1s. 4d.\); other woodworkers (except cratemakers), \(1s. 0\frac{1}{4}\).; \(perambulator smiths, 11\frac{3}{4}\)., \(1s. 2d.\), \(1s. 4d.\); nickel platers, \(1s. 4d.\); cane and wicker workers, \(1s. 2d.\), \(1s. 4d.\); painters, \(11\frac{3}{4}\)., \(1s. 2d.\), \(1s. 4d.\); wheelworkers, \(1s. 1s. 0\frac{3}{4}\)., \(1s. 1\frac{1}{4}\).; \(1s. 1d.\), \(1s. 1d.\); wheelworkers, \(1s. 2d.\); other workers, \(11\frac{1}{4}\). to \(1s. 1d.\) Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}\). per hour. Minimum rates after change: wood- working machinists, \(7d.\); wood bodymakers, \(8d.\); other wood- workers (except crate makers), \(7\frac{1}{4}\).; cane and wicker workers, \(7d.\), \(8d.\); painters, \(7d.\), \(7\frac{1}{4}\).; wheelworkers, \(6\frac{3}{4}\)., \(7d.\), \(7\frac{1}{4}\).; upholsterers and hood coverers, \(8d.\); cutters, \(7\frac{1}{4}\).; sewing
192 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193 193			Timeworkers under 21: Male workers (except porters and labourers).	Decreases of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. 6d. at 15, increasing each year to 25s. 6d. at 18 and to 35s. 6d. at 20.
To send decree	The second of th		Male porters and labourers Female workers	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{4}\). or \(\frac{1}{4}\). per hour. Minimum rates after change: \(\frac{18}{2}\) years, \(\frac{7}{4}\)d.; \(\frac{19}{2}\) years, \(\frac{8}{4}\)d.; \(\frac{20}{2}\) years, \(\frac{9}{4}\)d. Decrease of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: \(\frac{10s}{2}\) to 3. at 15, increasing each year to 20s. at 18 and to
			Pieceworkers	25s. 3d. at 20. Decreases proportionate to the above in the piecework basis time rates.

^{*} Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.

† This reduction is the second of two equal instalments—the first of which operated from 18th March, 1929. An additional percentage of 2½ is paid for the largest size pipes in some cases, making the total addition 30 per cent. on the prices for such pipes.

‡ Including Armadale, Bathgate, Broxburn, West Calder, Gorebridge, Musselburgh, Tranent, Prestonpans, etc.

§ The change took effect under an agreement made by the National Joint Industrial Council of the Cooperage Industry. It had previously been recommended that there should be one time rate for the whole country (London excepted), in lieu of the previous rates of 1s. 7d. and 1s. 6d., and it was agreed in October last that this rate should take effect when the next reduction in wages under the sliding scale became operative. The districts previously paying a rate of 1s. 7d., in which the time rate has now been reduced to 1s. 6d., are as follows:—Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston, Alloa, London-derry and Belfast. The change did not apply to Burton-on-Trent, where wages are regulated by a local agreement.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Mill-Sawing	Nottingham, Derby and Burton-on- Trent.	1 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).
Mini-Sawing	Worcester	6 May	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4\(\frac{1}{2}d. \)).
Packing Case Making.	Liverpool	1st full week in	Packing case makers	Increase of ½d. per hour for male workers (1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6d.) and of 1s. per week for female workers (32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.).
Furniture Manufacture.	North - East Lanca- shire and Tod- morden. High Wycombe	May. 1 May Pay day in week ending 25 May.	Cabinet makers, carvers, chairmakers, upholsterers, polishers and machinists. Labourers	Decrease* of ½d. per hour or journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rate after change for journeymen, 1s. 7d. Decrease* of ½d. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1d.).
te or most some	London	1 May	Bedding and mattress makers	Decrease* of 4 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages leaving wages 62 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
Ceramic	North Staffordshire	6 April	Lithographic printers, transferers,	Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 86s.
Printing.	Bradford	1 May	etc. Plasterers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9½d. to 1s. 8d.).†
ASTR SHAND	Leeds	1 May	Plasterers	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8d.).†
A 97 .42 1910.	Sheffield	1 May	Plasterers	Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 7½d.).†
Building	Liverpool, Birken- head and District.	Beginning of working week prior to 31 May.	Bricklayers, masons, tilers, marble polishers, carpenters and joiners, woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, plasterers, street masons and paviors, asphalters, potmen and labourers.	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: bricklayers, masons (banker hands), tilers, carpenters, and joiners, 1s. 9d. per hour plus 2s. per week "tool money"; masons (fixers), 1s. 9\frac{1}{2}d. per hour, plus 2s. per week "tool money"; marble polishers 1s. 6\frac{1}{2}d.; woodcutting machinists and sawyers, slaters, stree masons and paviors, 1s. 9d.; plasterers, 1s. 10d.; asphalters, 1s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.; potmen and scaffolders, 1s. 4d.; tradesmen's labourers, 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.; general labourers and navvies, 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d. (general labourers and navvies, 1s. 3\frac{1}{2}d.) and "tool money"
Til. for cook i	Manchester, Salford	1 May	Plumbers Painters Stone carvers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 10d. to 1s. 9d.) and "tool money" granted of 2s. per week or 4d. per day.† Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour (1s. \(\frac{9\frac{1}}{2}d.\) to 1s. \(\frac{9}{2}d.\).† Increase of 1d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 2s. \(\frac{3\frac{1}}{2}d.\)
Total Local Sesting	and District.	1 May		Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 9d. to 1s. 8½d.).§
Port, River, etc., Authorities.	Oxford, Reading and Weybridge.	1 May	Regular men employed by the Thames Conservancy.	Decrease* of 1s. per week in bonus (26s. to 25s.).
Local	Bootle	Week ending 3 April.	Manual workers	New scale of wages adopted, consolidating the cost-of-living bonuses previously paid, and resulting in increases varying in most cases from about 3s. to 4s. per week. Rates after change include: labourers, 54s. 2d. per week; scavengers
Government (Non-Trading Services).	York Nottinghamshire	2 May 9 May	Manual workers Roadmen employed in areas adja-	50s.; refuse collectors, 55s. Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}d. \) per hour. Rates after change: labourers, carters and refuse collectors, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d. \); day scavengers, 1s. 1\(\frac{1}{2}d. \) Increase of 6s. per week (39s. to 45s.).
Roller Leather Manufacture.	County Council. Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in May.	cent to urban districts. Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 65 per cent. to 60 per cent. or basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d. semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d., plus, in each case 60 per cent.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	1st pay day in May.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, reduced* from 67 to 62 for pieceworkers and timeworkers, resulting for the latter in a decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. yer hour Rates after change for timeworkers; skilled—London, 1s. 3d. Provinces, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.; semi-skilled—London, 11\(\frac{1}{2} \)d.; Provinces
e srédictions le co.	all. There where changes a		Black saddle and harness makers	114d. Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. or piece price lists, leaving wages 75 per cent. and 60 per cent. above the list for heavy and light work respectively. Minimum rate
Saddle and Harness Manufacture.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).¶	1 May	Brown saddle and harness makers	after change for timeworkers, 1s. 4d.¶ Decrease* of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. or piece price list, leaving wages 60 per cent. above the list
. 127 speeds told	atorio della della della	A 10 A 1	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 4d.¶ Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 191 of May GAZETTE):—
	The state of the s		Certain classes of male time- workers.** All other male timeworkers	Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}\), per hour (1s. 2\frac{1}{4}\), to 1s. 2d.). Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{4}\), per hour for those 16 and under 16\frac{1}{2}\), 17 and under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for other ages remaining unchanged making minimum rates 2\frac{1}{4}\), at under 14\frac{1}{2}, increasing to 11d\), at 21 and over.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	AL ALL THE SECOND	1 May	Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Decrease* of \$4d\$. per hour for certain classes. Decrease* of \$4d\$. per hour for those 16 and under 16\frac{1}{2}\$, and 17 and under 18, the time rates for those of other ages and the piecework basis time rate for all workers remaining unchanged, making minimum time rates 2\frac{1}{2}d\$. at under 14\frac{1}{2}\$, increasing to 6\frac{1}{2}d\$. at 21 and over.
The second of th	entigent, cover variety, the cover of the co		Female learners (other than pansetting learners). Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices	21 and over. Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2} \) de per hour during the fourth three months for those starting at 21 and over. Decrease* in minimum piece rates of \(1\frac{1}{2} \) per cent., leaving wage 20 per cent. below the list. Decreases* proportionate to the above.

Great Britain

Coffin

Furniture Manufacture.

Male workers employed in the coffin furniture trade:

Timeworkers:

Dressers, stampers, polishers and planishers (including wheelers).

Packers, rough warehousers and despatchers.

Pieceworkers:

Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 191 of May GAZETTE):

Decreases of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over, and of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week for those under 21 (except those 18 and under 19 who have had less than 2 years' experience, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over; dressers and stampers, 55s. to 67s. 6d. polishers and planishers (including wheelers), 56s. 6d. to 69s. 6d.

Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over, 44s. 9d. to 53s. 3d.

rates.

Decreases proportionate to the above in the piecework basis time

1 May

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

† The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Council for the Plastering Industry. The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to the arrangement.

‡ The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to this arrangement.

§ A further reduction of ½d, per hour took effect from 1st June. The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to the arrangement.

∥ The increased rates are to be taken as corresponding to an increase of 65 per cent. in the cost-of-living index number, and are subject to increases or reductions for each 5 per cent. movement in the latter, wages to be reviewed half-yearly, and the rate for full-time workers not to fall below 50s. per week.

¶ The above reduction became due under an agreement of 18th April, 1922, made between the National Leather Goods and Saddlery Manufacturers' Association (London Branch), the Saddlers and Harness Makers Employers' Association, and the London Saddle and Harness Makers' Trade Protection Society; it is understood that in some cases the reduction was not put into operation.

**Viz., those 21 years and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least 5 years' apprenticeship in one or more of these operations.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON

AND STEEL INDUSTRIES. THE following Table shows the results of recent ascertainments of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel upon which are based variations in the rates of wages of certain classes of

iron and steel workers in particular districts. Details of the changes

in wages consequent on these ascertainments are given below the

June, 1929.

	Price accord Audi		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on			
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.		
Pig Iron: Oleveland (No. 3.) Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.) Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire North Staffordshire Northamptonshire West of Scotland	1929. JanMar. JanFeb. MarApr. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar. JanMar.	s. d. 63 51 67 112 68 71 59 91 56 71 56 71 56 81 53 11 71 11	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{s. d.} \\ + \ 0 \ 5 \\ - \ 3 \ 2\frac{3}{4} \\ - \ 1 \ 10\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 1 \ 10\frac{3}{4} \\ - \ 8 \ 1\frac{1}{2} \\ - \ 1 \ 1 \\ - \ 3 \ 4\frac{3}{4} \\ - \ 0 \ 2 \end{array}$		
Manufactured Iron: North of England (Bars and angles.) West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	JanFeb. MarApr. JanFeb. MarApr.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		
Steel: South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin hars.) South-West Wales (Steel tin bars)	Dec.1928- Feb.1929.	121 6½ 115 8¾	$+ 1 10\frac{1}{2} + 1 1$	- 5 5 + 4 3		

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron indicated in the Table resulted in an increase in March of per cent., followed by an increase in May of 1 per cent. on the base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. The ascertainment for North Lincolnshire resulted in an increase in May of \(^3\) per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. The reductions warranted by the Northamptonshire Agreement in the wages of blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and quarrymen were not enforced. The ascertainments for Cleveland, Nottinghamshire, North Staffordshire and West of Scotland did not warrant a change

As regards manufactured iron the North of England ascertainments did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen on the North-East Coast, and the ascertainments quoted for the West of Scotland did not affect the wages of iron puddlers and millmen and iron and steel sheet millmen in that area.

The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase of 2 per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and rolling mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainments, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on basis rates as against 36½ due under the scale. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment resulted in an increase in May of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates of the higher-paid workpeople. of the higher-paid workpeople.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

	Applica-		tal a tions coved.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Destination.	Approved in May, 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan May, 1929.	in May, 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan May, 1929.
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other	806 3,746 108	160,232 98,781 42,348	4,914 16,373 614	966 4,039 92	158,426 97,124 41,037	5,487 9,392 700
Africa and other parts of Empire	8	1,013	39	11	798	26
Total	4,668	302,374	21,940	5,108	297,385	15,605

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

. Stated to the nearest farthing.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during May, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 53. Four deaths* were reported during the month, all due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, one case (fatal) of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.

(a) Cases of LEAD Poisonin	
Among Operatives engaged in	Poisoning.
Smelting of Metals	Aniline Poisoning 1
Plumbing and Soldering	2 (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Shipbreaking	Wool 2 Handling of Horsehair 1
Printing	Handling and Sorting of
m:	Hides and Skins 4
Other Contact with	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 7
White and Red Lead Works	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Pottery†	1 Pitch 6
Vitreous Enamelling	Pitch 6
Electric Accumulator	Paraffin
Works	2 Oil 9
Paint and Colour Works	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Indiarubber Works	ULCERATION 21
Coach and Car Painting	1 (e) CASES OF CHROME
Shipbuilding	ULCERATION.
Paint used in Other	Manufacture of Bichro-
Industries	mates 1 Dyeing and Finishing 1
Other Industries	5 Chrome Tanning
Painting of Buildings	3 Other Industries 2
Tal married Test on at	- Al took to
TOTAL OF ABOVE 2	20 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 4
AN TOUR PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

The number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during May, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 213, as compared with 183 in the previous month and with 176 in May, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in May, 1929, numbered 35, as compared with 57 in the previous month and with 76 in May, 1928

the previous month and with 76	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards 2	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-	Liberty and
men 1	Motors, Aircraft 2
Firemen 1	Other Metal Trades
Guards (Passenger)	Shipbuilding
Permanent Way Men 9	Other Metal Trades Shipbuilding Swood
Porters 1	Gas 2
Porters 1 Shunters 3 Mechanics 1	Electric Generating Stations
Mechanics 1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 2
Labourers 1	Chemicals, etc.
Labourers 1 Miscellaneous 2	Food and Drink
Contractors' Servants	Paper, Printing, etc 1
OBSTRUCTURE A SERVE TERM -	Tanning, Currying, etc 1
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 21	Rubber Trades
	Other Non-Textile Industries 1
MINES.	102 CA CALLS TO THE THE PARTY I
Underground 100	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Surface 6	
Guilace 0	Docks, Wharves, etc.
TOTAL, MINES 106	Docks, Wharves, etc 9 Buildings 15
TOTAL, MINES 100	Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 4	Sidings 3
- Camaras over de recordecep	
	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 81
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	AND THE PARTY OF T
Cotton 3	Use or Working of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy 2	
Other Textiles 2	
Textile Bleaching and	Total (excluding Seamen) 213
Dyeing	1300 400 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1
Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN.
fining 1	Trading Vessels, Sailing 1
Metal Conversion, including	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 27
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 3
Making 6	" " Steam 4
Metal Founding 1	
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 35
Making 7	od altahanna abana ferantak
Boiler Making and Con-	Total (including Seamen) 248
structional Engineering 3	-0.00

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

† The person affected in the pottery industry was a male

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 May, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 636,317, or 2.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 9.6 per cent. less than in May, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 356, 363, and 394 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in May, 1929, was 521,841, a decrease of 1·5 per cent. as compared with April, 1929, and of 9·5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 114,476, a decrease of 3·9 per cent. as compared with April, and of 10·2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in May numbered 125,284, or 1.7 per cent. less than in the previous month and 1.2 per cent. less than in May, 1928. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 511,033, or 2.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 11.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, twenty-four showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in May, as compared with the previous month, while six areas showed small increases; in one area there was no change. Compared with May, 1928, twenty-seven areas showed decreases, including East London (165 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (150 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (111 per 10,000) and Glasgow (83 per 10,000); while four areas showed small increases.

4 granastar to	Numb of Poor	er of pers r Law Rei in May	ons* in relief on one, 1929.	eceipt e day†	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of			
Selected Urban Areas.;	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula comp wit	tion as		
CIDENTS.	DA .			Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.		
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Allega S	.512.8	es angin			old has		
Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	8,713 10,293 2,214 9,327 18,847	5,603 13,161 2,478 39,898 48,198	14,316 23,454 4,692 49,225 67,045	175 231 358 767 345	- 5 - 11 - 7 - 15 - 12	- 11 - 20 + 15 - 165 - 63		
Total, Metropolis	49,659§		158,997§	349	- 12	- 56		
West Ham	4,248	14,725	18,973	251	- 9	- 89		
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,724	23,996	26,720	521	- 9	- 41		
District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	1,347 3,965 1,837	9,301 7,077 14,342	10,648 11,042 16,179	384 141 353 324	- 9 - 1 - 8 - 2 + 3	- 111 - 5 - 13 - 42		
Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District Halifax and Hudders-	9,332 9,502 1,760	59,232 5,664	33,990 68,734 7,424	537 198	100	- 8 - 3		
field Leeds Barnsley District Sheffield	1,430 2,780 991 2,327	2,827 11,839 12,550 21,314	4,257 14,619 13,541 23,641	114 303 393 458	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1 \\ - & 3 \\ - & 12 \end{array}$	- 4 + 18 + 25 - 30		
Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester	1,760 2,391 2,172 1,183	15,580 8,638 10,877 3,975	17,340 11,029 13,049 5,158	536 264 278 211	+ 3 + 9 - 5	+ 26 - 8 - 33 - 6		
Wolverhampton District Birmingham Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	3,450 7,543 2,485 2,552	13,744 13,721 8,463 14,542	17,194 21,264 10,948 17,094	223 224 263 354	- 1 - 4 - 7 + 5	- 18 - 35 - 69 - 52		
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	61,531	282,340	343,871	327	- 2	- 21		
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	115,438	406,403	521,841	330	- 5	- 35		
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Green-	5,784	67,512	73,296	768	- 34	- 83		
ock District Edinburgh Dundee and Dun-	756 1,617	7,665	8,421 18,972	436 446 222	- 41 - 6	-150 -10 -24		
Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	868 494 327	3,968 3,100 5,030	4,836 3,594 5,357	227 529	- 9 - 5	- 24 - 24 - 29		
Total for the above Scottish Districts	9,846	104,630	114,476	558	_ 23	- 63		
Total for above 31 Districts in May, 1929	125,284	511,033	636,317	356	- 7	- 38		

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.-FOOD

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July.	July.	July.	Latest figures available.		
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	D ace.	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1929. June 1	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Germany Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† (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 98 86 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	801 50 45 981 526 476 54 471 56 84 73 49 555	Apr. Apr. Feb. Apr. May Feb. Apr. Mar. Mar. May Mar. Mar. May Apr. Apr.	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	56 42§	59 51§	52 49	52 47	62 49	Apr. May	
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	43 64 47 18	May Apr. Apr. Apr.	

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July.	July.	Latest figures available.		
based.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.	
1 8 E E E	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	ne de	
NAME OF TAXABLE						1929.	
ARCDE						June 1	
1,0,0,0,1				00	00	o unc	
A.C.D.E	409	537	690	711	764	May	
				125			
A,B,C,D,E				646	628	Apr.	
A,B,C,D,E						Apr.	
A,B,C,D,E						Apr.	
A,B,C,D,E		4399	4071	4199	447	1st Qr	
A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	54	Apr.	
A,B,C,D,E				48	49	Feb.	
A,B,C,D,E			67§	705	69	Mar.	
				426		May	
						Apr.	
A,C,D						Mar.	
A,B,C,D,E	159	120				May	
A,B,C,D,E		•••				May	
A,B,C,D,E						Apr.	
A,B,C,D						Apr.	
A,B,C,D,E	74 §	75§	73§	705	71	Dec.'28	
F-1 - 10 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -			THE REAL PROPERTY.				
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	THE REAL PROPERTY.		ALC: NO.	THE STATE OF	Markey Is.	4th Qr.	
	449	479	459	469	46	*28	
	558			55	56	May	
	1120	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1007904	Mark Sales			
	57	57	56	47	47	May	
			71			Apr.	
A.B.C.D.E						Apr.	
A.B.C.D.E						Apr.	
	A,B,C,D,E	tion is based. 1925. A,B,C,D,E	tion is based. July, 1926. A,B,C,D,E Per cent. 73 A,C,D,E 409 537 A,B,C,D,E 119 84 A,B,C,D,E 43 42 A,B,C,D,E 43 42 A,B,C,D,E 43 42 A,B,C,D,E 43 42 A,B,C,D,E 45 45 A,B,C,D,E 45 462 A,B,C,D,E 45 462 A,B,C,D,E 45 462 A,B,C,D,E 47 47 A,B,C,D,E 76 76 A,B,C,D,E 76 76 A,B,C,D,E 76 75 A,B,C,D,E 555 57 A,B,C,D,E 555 57 A,B,C,D,E 68 62 A,B,C,D,E 65 65 65 A,B,C,D,E 65 65 65	tion is based. July, 1925. 1926. 1927. A,B,C,D,E	tion is based.	Description Description	

^{*} 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, 1915; 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; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

June, 1929.

[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. 203-204 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).

GERMANY.*

Employment improved during April. At the middle of the month, the number of persons recorded as available and seeking work amounted to 2,100,000; by the end of the month this figure had fallen to about 1,800,000. The decrease was largely due to reduced unemployment in the seasonal trades, in which the number of persons available and seeking work fell from about 1,000,000 in the middle of April to 790,000 at the end.

The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment handle

of April to 790,000 at the end.

The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit underwent a further reduction, and on 30th April amounted to 1,324,748. This total includes a small number (not exceeding 500) in receipt of seasonal benefit and 198,780 in receipt of emergency benefit. On 31st March, the corresponding total was 2,091,435.

Returns relating to 4,566,200 organised workers, received from national trade unions, show that 505,400, or 11·1 per cent., were totally unemployed on 27th April, as compared with 16·9 per cent. on 30th March and 6·9 per cent. on 28th April, 1928. In addition, 324,515, or 7·1 per cent., were working short time, as against 8·0 per cent. on 30th March and 4·2 per cent. at the end of April, 1928.

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

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of April, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Apr., 1929.	Mar., 1929.	Apr., 1929.	Mar., 1929
Mining Quarrying, stone brick,	142,800	2.3	3.3	2.3	3.6
pottery, etc	265,400	12.9	25.1	3.9	5.2
Engineering and metal	1,041,500	8.5	9.9	8.0	8.2
hemical	123,300	6.0	8.3	1.5	3.0
Textile	390,000	9.3	8.5	28.3	28.3
Paper	124,200	8.3	8.6	8.9	9.8
leather	68,400	16.1	18.2	16.3	21.2
Wood	318,000	17.9	21.3	8.3	10.9
food, tobacco, etc	302,400	11.1	13.5	8.7	10.3
lothing, boots and shoes	168,000	15.0	18-7	17.9	24.7
Building	680,900	20.8	46.5	0.0	0.1
momomomb	149,100	7.3	The State of	0.9	1.1
T - m42 144-	369,700 10,600	6.4	20-6	RESTRICTIONS	CONTRACTOR OF
Toirdronging	4,300	4.5	5.9	***	***
Miscellaneous	407,600	5.3	9.4	1.7	2.1
All Unions making Returns	4,566,200	11.1	16.9	7.1	8.0

FRANCE.+

Employment improved in France during May.

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 25th May was 7,893 (4,743 men and 3,150 women). At the end of April the corresponding total was 9,524. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 17,812 (11,699 for men and 6,113 for women), as compared with 17,389 at the end of April. During the last week of May the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,082 persons in situations, including 10,071 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 3,198 foreign immigrants.

AUSTRIA.

There was a decrease in unemployment in Austria during April. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of April, 1929, was 167,116 (including 94,912 in Vienna), as compared with 225,035 (115,268 in Vienna) at the end of March. At the end of February, the latest date for which particulars are available, the total of applications for work registered at the Employment Exchanges was 252,318.

ITALY.§

There was a decrease in unemployment in Italy during April.

According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance
Fund, 257,603 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on
30th April, 1929, as compared with 293,277 at the end of March, and
356,795 at the end of April, 1928. The total for April, 1929, includes
76,120 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 66,341 in the building,
road construction, etc., industries, and 38,307 in the textile industry.
In addition, 16,989 persons were partially unemployed at that date. In addition, 16,989 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 15,846 at 31st March, and 45,855 at 30th April, 1928.

* Reichsarbeitshlatt, 25th May, 1929. Berlin. † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 31st May, 1929. Paris. † Statistisché Nachrichten, 25th May, 1929. Vienna. § Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 21st May, 1929. Rome.

There was a decrease in unemployment in Poland during May. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 25th May, 1929, was 127,921, as compared with 155,225 on 27th April. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 50,787 and 81,276 respectively.

BELGIUM.+

There was a decrease in unemployment in Belgium during April. Provisional returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 164 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 625,195, show that 2,463 (0·4 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 0·9, and in April, 1928, 0·8. In addition, 12,018 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in April numbered 136,615, or 0·73 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 2·13, and in April, 1928, 1·41.

There was a decrease in unemployment in Holland during April. According to figures published in the issue for 31st May of the journal of the Dutch Statistical Office, out of 347,341 members of subsidised unemployment funds, making returns for the week ended 27th April, 1929, 8,595 (2·5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week and 2,482 (0·7 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 30th March) the percentages were respectively 4·6 and 1·4.

SWITZERLAND. +

Employment improved in Switzerland during April.
On 30th April, 1929, 5,382 applications for employment (4·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 7,098 at the end of March, and 6,910 at the end of April, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 5,961, 7,516 and 4,854, respectively.

Linear Reservent arrang Transport Wealers** Potymor from 161 cubic.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 161 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 269,822 members, 4,435, or 1·6 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 4,483, or 1·7 per cent., partially so, at the end of March, 1929. On 31st December, 1928, the corresponding percentages were 4·0 and 1·4, and at the end of March, 1928, 1·9 and 1·0, respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment decreased in Denmark and Sweden during Apri l and in Norway during March.

Denmark.§—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 271,917 workpeople, 13·7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of April, 1929, as against 23·3 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16·8 per cent. at the end of April, 1928.

Norway. ||—Out of 18,069 members of trade unions making returns, 15·2 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of March, 1929. The corresponding figure for the end of February was 16·6 per cent., and that for March, 1928, 19·8 per cent.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th April, 1929, was 12.0, as compared with 14.2 on 31st March, and 11.5 on 30th April, 1928.

UNITED STATES **

Employment continued to increase in April as compared with Employment continued to increase in April as compared with the preceding month. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 29,956 establishments in manufacturing, anthracite and bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and the hotel industry, these establishments employed 4,931,645 workpeople in April, 1929, an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with the total for March. During the same period the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. Increases in employment in April as compared with March were shown in manufacturing industries (0.5 per cent.), anthracite mining (2.8 per cent.), metalliindustries (0·5 per cent.), anthracite mining (2·8 per cent.), metalliferous mining (3·8 per cent.), public utilities (2·1 per cent.) and wholesale trade (0·6 per cent.), while decreases were shown in bituminous coal mining (6·2 per cent.), retail trade (0·7 per cent.)

bituminous coal mining (6·2 per cent.), retail trade (0·7 per cent.) and hotels (1·2 per cent.).

As regards manufacturing industries alone, 12,460 establishments, in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the States, reported 3,529,230 workpeople employed in April, or 0·5 per cent. more than the total for March, and 6·2 per cent. more than the total for April, 1928. The aggregate wages paid in April, 1929, increased by 0·7 per cent. as compared with the total for the preceding month. This is the first time in six years that the aggregate wages paid have been greater in April than in March.

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 April, 1929, is 99·1, as compared with 98·6 in March, and 93·3 in April, 1928.

* Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 5th June, 1929. Warsaw.
† Revue du Travail, 31st May, 1929. Brussels.
† Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale, May, 1929. Berne.
† Statistiske Efterretninger. 24th May, 1929. Copenhagen.
† Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
| Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
† Trend of Employment, April, 1929. Washington.

^{† 25}th May in England and Wales and 15th May in Scotland.

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

[§] Includes 265 not included in district figures.

CANADA *

226

On 1st May, an unusually pronounced improvement in employment was reported in manufacturing, construction and transport, while large gains were also noted in mining, trade, public services and communications. On the other hand, there was a seasonal curtailment in logging and coal mining.

Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,636 firms with an aggregate of 991,093 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st May, as compared with 941,644 on 1st April, an increase of 5·3 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting pay-rolls on 1st May, as compared with 941,044 on 1st April, an increase of 5·3 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for May is 116·2, as compared with 110·4 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 106·8 on 1st May, 1928. On 30th April, 5·5 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6·0 per cent, at the end of March, and 5·2 per cent. at the end of

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Contract of Service.

BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE—" LIGHTNING " STRIKE—DAMAGES FOR LEAVING WORK WITHOUT NOTICE.

Sixty-seven tailors' cutters were summoned by their employers, a firm of wholesale clothing manufacturers, who claimed damages in respect of loss sustained by reason of the defendants having ceased

It was stated that the relations between the company, who employed about 800 workers, and the Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union, the official organisation of the workpeople in that trade, had always been most cordial; a "break-away" union, called the United Clothing Workers' Union, had, however, recently been formed, and the majority of the firm's workpeople became members of this properties. association. The company, on being asked to recognise this union refused to do so; and on the 6th May, 1929, the new union called the workers out without notice: pickets had prevented the firm from replacing the strikers by other workers, and the company had, as a result, lost thousands of pounds.

The contention of the company was that the workers were liable for damages, on the ground that they were weekly servants.

The case of a cutter, from whom the sum of £4 15s. was claimed by the firm, was taken as a test case; it was not disputed that the employee in question had left without notice because the firm had refused to recognise the new union.

The defence put forward was that the men worked by the hour, nd that an hour's notice was all that was necessary to terminate their contracts of service.

The Stipendiary Magistrate, giving his considered decision, said that the question at issue was purely one arising out of contract. He had come to the conclusion that the firm had established that there was a contract for weekly service, and that the defendant had broken that contract without giving notice and without reasonable cause. There would be judgment in favour of the firm for the amount claimed, with costs.

The remaining sixty-six cases were adjourned for fourteen days, in order that an endeavour might be made to reach a settlement. An application for the issue of eighty-eight further summonses was also adjourned.—Polikoff, Ltd., v. Barnett. North London Police Court. 23rd May, 1929.

CONTRACT OF SERVICE—RIGHT TO NOTICE—EFFECT OF LONG PERIOD OF ILLNESS.

The plaintiff, a cleaner, brought an action against her employers, a firm of jam manufacturers, claiming the sum of 28s., being one week's wages in lieu of notice.

Counsel for the plaintiff stated that, after having been employed Counsel for the plaintiff stated that, after having been employed by the defendants for eleven years, she injured her foot whilst in their employment on 25th April, 1928. Compensation was paid to her, but, whilst she was being treated in hospital for the injury sustained, she was also operated on for an internal complaint; it was alleged that she recovered from the effects of the operation before she recovered from the injury to her foot. On 16th December, 1928, payment of compensation ceased, and the plaintiff, after having been certified fit, reported to the defendants that she was ready for work. She was told that the firm would communicate with her: but on 14th January, 1929, having heard nothing from with her; but on 14th January, 1929, having heard nothing from them, she again reported, and was then told that her services would not be any further required. Counsel contended that, as the defendants had paid compensation to the plaintiff up to 15th December, they had no right to dismiss her without notice. He also argued that, as the plaintiff had never been dismissed in the first place, there could be no question of her re-engagement, and she was,

His Honour Judge Moore, in giving his decision, said that the case was governed by the ordinary rules of the Common Law relating to the effect of illness upon contracts of service; the fact that a workman might be in receipt of workmen's compensation did not alter the nature of the contract between the master and servant.

* The May Employment Situation, 1929. Ottawa.

The rule that absence from work through illness does not terminate the employment unless the after-effects would interfere with the work applied to temporary illness only. Since the plaintiff had been away from her work for such a long period, it was necessary for her to prove that she was re-engaged before she could be held to be entitled to a week's notice.

Judgment for the defendants, with costs.—Prout v. Wm. P. Hartley, Ltd. Southwark County Court. 22nd May, 1929.

Merchant Shipping (International Labour Conventions) Act, 1925. LOSS OF VESSEL—SEAMAN CONSEQUENTLY UNEMPLOYED—CLAIM FOR WAGES AFTER WRECK.

This was the first case contested in England under the above-This was the first case contested in England under the above-mentioned Act. Before the passing of that Act, if a vessel was wrecked, the wages of any seaman who was a member of the crew ceased at the date of the loss; the Act of 1925, however, provides that the ship owners in such circumstances must pay the seaman two months' wages if he is unemployed, unless they can show that, even if there had been no wreck, he would have been unemployed. In the present case the complainant, a seaman, signed articles in 1925. On the 31st March, 1926, his ship was lost, and he was unemployed for two months after that date; he accordingly claimed wages from his employers in respect of that period.

wages from his employers in respect of that period.

The employers were unable to satisfy the Court that the seaman

in question would have been unemployed in any event, and judgment was given in favour of the complainant for two months' wages.—

Spence v. Owners of S.S. "Laleham." City of London Court.

29th May, 1929.

Stamp Duties Management Act, 1891.

FRAUDULENT USE OF INSURANCE STAMPS.

An employer, an out-work tailor, was prosecuted on a charge of fraudulently removing National Insurance stamps from one insurance

Card to another.

A representative of the Ministry of Health pointed out for the prosecution that such an offence was a very serious one, and might render an offender liable to fourteen years' penal servitude. The firm who employed the defendant had stamped his card, but in twenty-four instances the defendant had removed stamps from his own insurance card and affixed them to the card of one of his own employees; in this way the Ministry had been defrauded of

For the defence it was pleaded that the defendant thought that, as he was not himself a member of an approved society, the stamps were of no use to him, and he could use them in respect of his own

The defendant was fined £15, and ordered to pay 5 guineas costs. Rex v. Moldon. Manchester City Police Court. 9th May, 1929.

Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, INCLUDING HORTICULTURE AND FORESTRY-INDUSTRIAL STATUS AND OCCUPATION IN A CRAFT.

This was a reference to the High Court by the Minister of Labour nder Proviso (II) of Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act. 1920.

The question for decision was whether the employment of Charles Dare, of Chettle, Blandford, in the County of Dorset, by Major E. W. F. Castleman, as carpenter and general estate and farm repairer, was such employment as to make the said Charles Dare an employed person within the meaning of the Unemployment

Insurance Acts.

Major Castleman was a gentleman farmer and the owner of a private estate near Blandford.

Charles, Dare had worked as an apprentice without indentures to a carpenter from 1896 to 1901. Thereafter he had worked as a carpenter and as an "estate carpenter" until 1908, when he moved to Chettle and rented a cottage and carpenter's shop on the moved to Chettle and rented a cottage and carpenter's shop on the Chettle estate from Major Castleman; he proceeded to work as a carpenter upon his own account, executing work under contract for, among other persons, Major Castleman. In 1910 Major Castleman engaged Dare to take complete charge of certain alterations which were made at the former's private residence. Since 1913 Dare had been regularly employed full time by Major Castleman, his duties in general having been as follows:—

Repairing cottages and buildings on the estate, including carpentry, painting, whitewashing, and glazing; cutting down trees and sawing wood for house and farm; putting up and attending to the repair of gates and fences; making, painting, and repairing coops; repairing farm implements and mangers.

The fencing work referred to consisted in the erection and maintenance of wire and rail fencing for the farm and paling for buildings. The greater part of the fencing done by Dare was of wire; the posts used were of wood and were generally purchased rough. The attachment of wire to posts and the nailing of paling to rails was done by Dare with the assistance of a labourer.

The work described as "cutting down trees" consisted in felling

The work described as "cutting down trees" consisted in felling dead trees and cutting a few rough poles occasionally when wood was required for use for fencing or repairs. The dead trees felled by Dare and trees blown down by the wind were sawn up by Dare for firewood; he did not spend in the aggregate more than an average of fourteen days a year on that work. A few hundred trees were planted on the estate in the spring of each year, and Dare was usually entrusted with the duty of seeing that Major Castleman's instructions with regard to the planting were carried out; Dare possessed no special knowledge with reference to the

planting of trees, and the amount of time spent by him on this work n each year was very small.

Occasionally, in an emergency, Dare might do some masonry and bricklaying. The village blacksmith did all necessary iron repairs to farm implements; the repairs to the woodwork fell to Dare, who had one and sometimes two unskilled labourers working

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Roche said: "The point involved is whether Charles Dare is engaged or employed in agriculture or forestry so as to be excepted from insurance.

'The point has been already dealt with by me in a number of cases, and I have attempted, with the assistance of counsel, to lay down a formula or general working rule. That rule is to be found reported in the case of Re Prior (1927, 43 T.L.R. 784). That rule is subject to an exception; an exception covering the cases of those craftsmen who, although employed on a farm or estate, may not be employed in agriculture within the meaning of the Act and the which I have formulated thereunder.

"The question of such craftsmen I have previously dealt with in the case of Re Vellacott (1922, 1 K.B. 466) and recently in the case of Soames and Mackay.* I there said: 'Now in this case the man Mackay was what is called an estate carpenter. He was essentially a carpenter. He was employed about the estate and he was employed in nothing but carpentry, or in matters which were cognate thereto. In my judgment he was within the exception which I have mentioned, and not within the rule. His status was that of a carpenter and joiner, and his occupation was such that he was, although working in connection with a farm or farms, essentially pursuing his own special occupation of a carpenter and joiner, and was not employed in agriculture within the meaning of that rule; so therefore, I hold that he is insurable.'

"It has been argued against the Minister of Labour that it is not true to say that Dare, whose case I am now considering, was engaged in nothing but carpentry. It has been contended that on the contrary he was engaged for a substantial part of his time in work which may be described as the work of agriculture or forestry, and which have be testined as that a man who is employed for such a substantial time as Dare was employed in agriculture or forestry operations is employed in was employed in agriculture or forestry operations is employed in agriculture or in forestry . . . I think it is plain that Dare is so little and so casually employed upon operations which can be properly called agriculture or forestry operations, that he has really nothing but his character of craftsman attaching to him.

"Under those circumstances, I hold that this case is in the same category as the case of Soames and Mackay, to which I have referred, and that Dare is insurable."—Re Castleman and Dare. High Court of Justice. King's Bench Division. 22nd March, 1929.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

SUGAR CONFECTIONERY AND FOOD-PRESERVING TRADE.

A firm of sugar confectionery manufacturers was prosecuted for A firm of sugar confectionery manufacturers was prosected for failure to pay wages at not less than the minimum rates to ten female workers. They pleaded guilty, and were fined £10 each on two of the cases, and £5 each on the remaining eight cases, with £7 10s. costs. They were also ordered to pay £2 14s. 8d., representing the arrears of wages due to the workers in respect of the week of charge.—Rex v. George Wilks, Ltd. Stoke-on-Trent Police Court. 10th May, 1929.

RETAIL BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

A firm of retail bespoke tailors was prosecuted on a charge of failure to keep adequate records of wages. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were fined 10s. — Rex v. William Monelle and Sons. Glastonbury County Petty Sessions. 6th May, 1929.

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

An employer in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade was prosecuted on a charge of producing a false record of payment of wages, namely, a false receipt for payment of arrears of wages. The defendant, who was legally represented, pleaded

guilty. In imposing the maximum penalty of £20, and awarding costs to the Ministry of Labour of £5 5s., and to the worker of 5s., the Magistrate remarked that he looked upon the case as one of the greatest gravity, and that it was only owing to the fact that the defendant had not been in trouble before that he had not sent him to prison.—Rex v. Morris Goldston. Leeds City Police Court. 1st May, 1929. 1st May, 1929.

WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING AND DRESSMAKING TRADE.

A dressmaker, against whom convictions had previously been obtained in April, 1925, for contraventions of the Trade Boards Acts, was again prosecuted on the charges of (a) failure to post notices, (b) failure to keep adequate records, and (c) under-payment

of six workers. At the hearing the defendant pleaded guilty to all charges, and was fined £2 on each of the six under-payment charges, and £1 on each of the charges for failure to post notices and failure to keep records. One guinea costs were ordered on each of the eight summonses. The total arrears claimed, i.e., £34 6s. 4¼d., were ordered to be paid within one month.—Rex v. Caroline Bird. Bury St. Edmunds Police Court. 25th April, 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 are recent decisions of general interest:-

Case No. 3777/29. (25/5/29). Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act.-Not unemployed.

LICENSED FOY-BOATMEN ON RIVER TYNE WENT TO SEA TO LOOK FOR INCOMING VESSELS—FIRST BOATMAN THROWING HIS "SNATCH HOOK" ON VESSEL WAS ENGAGED—HELD TO BE UNEMPLOYED WHEN NOT RENDERING SERVICES AS FOY-BOATMAN, OR NOT UNDER CONTRACT TO DO SO.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed in respect of the days on which the applicant is not rendering services as a 'foy-boatman,' or is not inder contract so to do.

"The applicant is a 'foy-boatman' on the River Tyne. Foy-boatmen are licensed by the Tyne Commissioners: the number of licenses is not limited, and in January of this year the number of licensed foy-boatmen on the Tyne was 360. The men work in pairs, two men to each boat, and their remuneration varies according to the tonnage of the ship which they 'foy.' Their employment has been accepted as one requiring insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Act. The manner of their engagement, and the services which they render are as follows :-

"The 'foy-boats' proceed to sea to look out for vessels intending to enter the River Tyne. When such a vessel is sighted the various foy-boats race towards her, and the occupants of the foy-boat who succeed in being the first to throw their 'snatch-hook' on board the vessel are engaged by the master thereof. The foy-boat is then towed by the vessel into the port and on arrival at the quay the foy-boatman make fast the bow and stern of the vessel to the quay-side, or if the ship is moored to a buoy they make her fast thereto. If later on the vessel requires to be moved from one part of the dock to another the same foy-boatmen who moored the ship are engaged for the 'move.' If the master of the ship requires foy-boatmen to 'attend' the ship he likewise engages the same boatmen for the attendance. There are other services which the master may require the foy-boatmen to perform, and these services are performed by the two foy-boatmen who first handled the vessel; and there is a fixed tariff for each service, varying with the tonnage of the ship, which is paid by the ship-owners. If after mooring a ship the foy-boatmen are informed by the master of the ship, or are aware that they will not be required to 'attend' or 'move' the ship, or to render any other services for the space of a day or more, they proceed to sea and orderwent to 'foy,' another ship entering the True endeavour to 'foy' another ship entering the Tyne.

"It is submitted by the applicant's Association that on any day on which foy-boatmen 'moor' a vessel, 'move' a vessel, 'attend' a vessel, or render any other service that they are not unemployed, but that otherwise they are unemployed and are entitled to benefit

"It is suggested that foy-boatmen are continuously employed, and that this case is indistinguishable in principle from those to which Decisions Nos. 588/28† and 813/28‡ relate. In the alternative it is suggested that foy-boatmen are employed not only on those days on which the Association admits they are employed, but also on those days on which they put to sea on the look out for vessels, whether they secure engagement or not.

"Decisions Nos. 588/28 and 813/28 relate to applicants who were not employed under a contract of service (as is the applicant in this case in respect of whom contributions under the Unemployment Insurance Act are paid), but who were following the respective occupations of a taxi-cab proprietor and motor-boat proprietor, plying for hire on their own account. That this is an important consideration when considering whether an applicant is continuously employed is pointed out in Decision No. 1165/20.

"A person who is engaged in an occupation on his own account and holds himself out to render services to his clients or customers whenever they require them has been held to follow that occupation continuously. Where, however, a person is dependent for employment on obtaining an employer with whom he can enter into a contract of service he is not deemed to be employed until the contract has been made, and he is deemed to be employed so long as that contract

* 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 1927 (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 April, 1929. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

† See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 45 (Pamphlet No. 4/1928).

* See Vol. VII, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 54 (Pamphlet No. 5/1928).

^{*} See the September, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 345.

"A contract of service is entered into when the foy-boatmen attach their 'snatch-hook' to the incoming vessel and are accepted as the servants of the master of the vessel to moor his ship. They are in effect then told: 'I engage you to moor my ship. If I require you to render any further services I will let you know, and I undertake to employ you for those further services in preference to any other foy-boatmen.' There is no contract for continuous employment whilst the ship is in the River Tyne, as no further services may be required after mooring for the space of several days, and the foy boatmen are at liberty in such circumstances to seek, and do seek employment by other vessels until their further service is required when a fresh contract for this further service is entered into.

"In these circumstances the applicant must be held to be unemployed on those days on which he renders no service to the master of a vessel, or on which he is not under contract to render such services. If he is engaged to render services on any day he must be deemed to be employed even though such services are not actually renformed."

Case No. 3865/29. (30/5/29). Sections 1 (1) and 16 (1) of the 1922 Act (As Amended)—Dependants' Benefit.

CHILD IN HOSPITAL FOR MORE THAN FOUR WEEKS-APPLICANT MADE NO PAYMENT TO HOSPITAL BUT WAS A CONTRIBUTOR TO A HOSPITAL FUND—HAD CONTRACTUAL RIGHT AGAINST FUND THAT THEY SHOULD PAY MAINTENANCE OF CHILD ON HIS BEHALF -APPLICANT HELD WHOLLY OR MAINLY MAINTAINING CHILD.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the applicant's claim that the rate of benefit be increased is allowed.

"In this case applicant claims increase of benefit in respect of two children upon the ground that he was mainly maintaining them whilst they were resident in hospital. He had always wholly maintained them up to the time when they entered the hospitals.

"One child was Sarah, who was sent to a fever hospital on the 9th November and was discharged on the 11th December, 1928. It was doubtful whether her period of residence would exceed four weeks, and on the principles set forth in Decision 1028/29*I think it may be presumed that applicant was maintaining her during the whole period of her residence, the excess beyond the four weeks being

"The child Joseph went into another hospital (belonging to the West Derby Union) on the 16th November, 1928, and was discharged on the 4th February, 1929. It was known at the time of his entry that his stay would exceed four weeks. Applicant has, therefore, to show that he was wholly or mainly maintaining his child from the time of entering the institution (Decision 3730/29).† For the reasons stated in that decision the cost of maintenance may be presumed to be 12s. a week, so that if applicant contributed an average of more than 6s. a week he is entitled to say that he was mainly maintaining his child whilst in hospital. The point raised for decision is novel and important.

"In Liverpool and district there is in operation a voluntary scheme whereby a fund is raised for the mutual benefit of the hospitals and the contributors to the fund, which is commonly referred to as the 'Merseyside 1d. in the £ Contribution Fund.' It referred to as the 'Merseyside Id. in the £ Contribution Fund.' It is managed and controlled by the Merseyside Hospitals Council. Firms and establishments and employees are invited to join the scheme upon the basis that manual workers, whatever their income, and non-manual workers, with incomes below certain figures, shall contribute Id. in each £ of their income and the employers shall add one-third of the contributions of the employees.

"The privileges of contributors (so far as is necessary for present purposes) are thus stated: 'Firms or establishments agreeing to put the ld. in the £ Fund into operation will be provided, on application, with books of vouchers (letters of introduction), which vouchers duly signed by their medical attendant, on presentation at any of the following associated hospitals will exempt any contributor or his dependants from any charge or payment for in-patient or outpatient service.' This exemption is secured by agreement between the Associated Hospitals and the Merseyside Hospitals Council. For example, the position in the present instance is described in a letter from the Clerk of the West Derby Union: 'the accounts are now rendered monthly direct to the Merseyside Hospitals Council at the following rates, which were agreed upon as a result of a conference between the representatives of the Council and this Board: (For children), 15s. per week for the first four weeks; 10s. per week for the second four weeks; 3s. 6d. per week for the third

"It is a further term of the Scheme that contributing establishments may grant free hospital privileges to such of their contributors (and their dependants) who have been unemployed for any period up to six months, provided that such contributors have not worked elsewhere in the meantime.

"In order to show more clearly the contractual relationship between the individual contributor and the Council it may be mentioned that a form is issued for signature by the intending contributor. It is as follows: 'Being desirous of obtaining the privileges of the Merseyside Hospitals 1d. in the £ Fund, I agree from the under-

* See Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 36 (Pamphlet No. 2/1929). † Not published.

mentioned date to contribute weekly, according to my earnings as follows [then follows a scale showing the contribution], and I authorise my employer to deduct my weekly hospital contribution from my es until such time as I give a written instruction cancelling this authority.'

June, 1929.

"In my opinion the effect of an individual contributor joining the Scheme is that, in consideration of his doing so and paying the necessary contributions, and in further consideration of the employer of the contributing establishment in which the individual contributors is employed adding one-third to the individual contributor's contributions, they, the Merseyside Hospital Council, agree to pay to the Associated Hospital, on behalf of the individual contributor and in respect of himself or any of his dependants who may become inmates of the hospital, such rates of payment as may have been agreed between the hospital and the Council for the maintenance and treatment of the inmates, so long as the consideration aforesaid is satisfied, subject to the special provisions relating to contributors who have become unemployed.

"Applicant had become a contributor, and the hospital was an Associated Hospital which had agreed rates of maintenance with the Council. During the whole period that his child was in the hospital applicant had a contractual right against the Council that they should, for and on his behalf, and as his agents, pay to that they should, for and on his behalf, and as his agents, pay to the hospital the agreed rates in respect of his child. If the West Derby Union, to whom the hospital in question belonged and who had agreed with the Council the rates to be paid for the maintenance of inmates, had demanded the equivalent of those rates from applicant (as I understand they in fact did) and had sought to obtain an Order for their payment against applicant under Scation (1) of the Poer Law Act 1997; it is the control of the payment against applicant under applicant (as I understand they in fact clid) and had sought to obtain an Order for their payment against applicant under Section 41 of the Poor Law Act, 1927, it is possible (though even this is not certain) that he could not have resisted the making of the Order; but, in my opinion, if the Order had been made, he would have been entitled to enforce against the Council their chligation to make the same payments to the hospital on his behalf. obligation to make the same payments to the hospital on his behalf. It was against this possible liability to make payments for maintenance that he had insured himself under the Scheme, and it was by virtue of his membership and consequent insurance that he was able to discharge the liability resting upon him.

"The fact that the amount of the agreed rates of maintenance was paid direct by the Council to the hospital without passing through applicant's hands does not affect the position; neither does the fact that the contributions which applicant had made were but a fraction of the liability against which he had insured.

"The amount paid to the hospital in respect of applicant's child was more than 6s. a week on the average during the time that the child was an inmate, and applicant is entitled to say that by his thrift and foresight his child was during this period maintained 'by' him within the meaning of the definition of 'a dependant child 'in Section 16 (1) of the Act of 1922."

INSURANCE YEAR REGULATIONS, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1929,* dated 1st May, 1929, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Sections 35 and 47 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following regulations:-

1. The period commencing on the eighth day of July, 1929 (being the day next after the last day of the preceding Insurance Year), and ending on the sixth day of July, 1930, shall be an

2. These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Insurance Year) Regulations, 1929, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this first day of May,

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

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN.—National Union of Railwaymen and the Amalgamated Engineering Union v. London and North Eastern Railway. Difference.—Employment of Fitters (Grade II) and Strippers—Darlington Works—Award No. 728—Interpretation. Decision.—The Court ruled that as the kind of work to be done by the various classes was not within the ambit of Award No. 728, the present dispute cannot be dealt with as an interpretation of that Award, but falls to be decided as a new issue between the parties. Award issued 3rd May, 1929. (1424.)

PAPERKEEPERS—SECRETARY'S REGISTRY, POST OFFICE.—Union of Post Office Workers v. Post Office. Difference.—Scale of Pay—Claim for increase. Decision.—Claim not granted. Award issued 6th May, 1929. (1425.)

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929. No. 325. H.M. Stationery Office;

CHARGEMEN, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—The Chargemen's Association CHARGEMEN, H.M. DOCKYARDS.—The Chargemen's Association H.M. Dockyards) v. Admiralty. Difference.—Claim for increase of Charge Pay. Decision.—The Court awarded that all Chargemen of Trades and of Minor and Titular Grades, whether on the permanent list or not, shall, after three years' service as such, receive 2s. a week increase of charge pay, and thereafter annual increments of 1s. a week until reaching a maximum of 12s. a week; provided that in the case of men not on the permanent list their years of service shall be calculated from a date not earlier than 1st June, 1926. Award to be operative from 1st June, 1929. Award issued 17th May, 1929. (1426.)

CHATHAM AND DISTRICT LIGHT RAILWAYS .- Chatham and District Light Railways Company v. Workers' Union. Difference.—Application for wages reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Award issued 17th May, 1929. (1427.)

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

BARGEMEN: LIVERPOOL.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Liverpool Lighter and Barge Owners' Association. Further differences involving questions arising out of the Award by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., dated 1st August, 1928,* and his Interpretation Award dated 4th February, 1929,† were referred to Sir Harold, who nade a further Interpretation Award dated 3rd May, 1929.

NEWSPAPER TRADE: LONDON.—Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Limited v. Electrical Trades Union and Amalgamated Engineering Union. Difference.—As to the interpretation of a clause of an Agreement between the parties relating to payment for work on Sundays. Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his Award on 24th May 1929

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: ROSSENDALE VALLEY.—The Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe and Slipper Operatives v. The Rossendale Valley Boot, Shoe and Slipper Manufacturers' Association. Difference.—As to the application of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration Agreement of 7th September, 1927, in relation to certain fferences between the management and workpeople at a particular ctory. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter, and issued his Award on the 29th May, 1929. After deciding pecific questions which formed part of the terms of reference, the arbitrator stated that he availed himself of an opportunity afforded to him by the terms of reference to make certain general remarks warranted by the particular circumstances of the dispute. He pointed out that the Agreement which had been in operation for only about a year before the incidents of the present trouble occurred, had set up valuable and useful machinery for determining by conciliation and arbitration those differences which must inevitably arise at times in the industry. In the early days of working this machinery, and especially of construing and applying the provisions of the Agreement, there was room for honest doubts and mistakes which called for caution, patience and mutual forbearance on the part of both the employing and employed sections. These and all other difficulties could, however, be avoided or minimised if the cardinal principle of the system created by the Agreement was kept steadfastly in mind, namely, that whatever question of controversy arose and at whatever moment it arose, it must, failing amicable adjustment, be submitted to and determined by the Board and that, pending the decision of the Board, any attempt to meet it by actual or threatened stoppage of work or in any other way not countenanced y the Agreement was not permissible

The Arbitrator further pointed out that in the course of negotiations it is always advisable to have a full and free interchange of views and intentions, and that there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying disputes to the Board and dealing with them when there

(C)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

COTTON TRADE: LANCASHIRE.—The Alma Mills (1920) Limited, Oldham, a member of the Oldham Master Spinners' Association, which is affiliated to The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, v. the Oldham Provincial Card and Blowing Associations, Limited, v. the Oldham Provincial Card and Blowing Room and Ring Frame Operatives' Association, which is affiliated to the Card Room Amalgamation. Difference.—Strike of the Card Room Operatives at Alma Mill, Oldham, on 6th March against a reduction in piece prices, and continued refusal of the Oldham Card Room Operatives' Association to instruct their members to resume work at the mill. As a consequence there was a threatened lockout of all operatives in the spinning mills in Lancashire by the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Limited, owing to the alleged violation of an Agreement by a member of the Card Room Amalgamation, i.e., the Oldham Cardroom Operatives' Association. Settlement.—The lockout notices expired at noon on Saturday. Settlement.—The lockout notices expired at noon on Saturday, 18th May, but were withdrawn upon a settlement of the Alma Mill Dispute being reached during the afternoon of that day as follows: "That the cardroom operatives return to work on condition that it is in the set of that, if on investigation within one month after restarting their earnings are not equal to what is provided by the universal list, prices be remedied accordingly and the differences refunded."

* See the September, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 346. † See the March, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 112-113.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain). Proposal Y (9), dated 14th May, 1929, to vary minimum rates for certain class of male worker.

Objection period expires 14th July, 1929.

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 May, 1929, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates of wages now applicable are those appropriate to the cost of living figure of 62, and are set out in the Confirming Order quoted below:—

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board (Great Britain): Male workers in the Coffin Furniture Section of the trade, U (13), column 5.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ACCIDENT STATISTICS.—Methods of compiling statistics of coalmining accidents. Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics), No. 14. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 2s.)

ACCIDENTS.—International Labour Conference, Twelfth Session, Geneva, May 1929. (a) Report on prevention of industrial accidents. (b) Supplementary Report. (c) Report on the protection against accidents of workers engaged in loading or unloading ships. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1929; price 2s. 6d., 6d., and 2s., respectively.)

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Agricultural statistics, 1928. Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in England and Wales, with summaries for Great Britain and Ireland. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.) Contains number of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre on the 4th June, 1928 and 1927.

ALIENS.—(a) Aliens Restriction Acts, 1914 and 1919. order, 1920. Statistics in regard to alien passengers who entered and left the United Kingdom in 1928. (Cmd. 3332; price 4d.) (b) A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom, during the three months ending 31st March, 1929. Home Office. (Cmd. 3334; price 1d.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(a) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1927. Part 2. Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (b) Statistical summaries showing the operations of friendly societies in the years 1918–1927, and of orders and branches in the years 1910, 1916–1918, 1920, 1922, 1924, and 1926. (c) Registered Provident Societies in Great Britain. General summary 1926 and 1927. (S.O. publications; price 6d. and 4d., respectively.)

Hours.—International Labour Conference, Twelfth Session, Geneve, 1929. Hours of work of salaried employees. Report and draft questionnaire. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1929; price 5s.)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONVENTIONS .- (a) Proposed action by the British Government regarding Draft Conventions and Recommenda-tions adopted by the Conference at its Ninth Session, 7th to 24th June, 1926. (b) Proposed action by the British Government regarding the Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the Conference at its Eleventh Session, 30th May to 16th June, 1928. (Cmd. 3336, 3337; price 1d. each.) (See page 198.)

MINING.—(a) The problem of the coal industry. Interim Report on its international aspects by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations. (Published in London for the League of Nations by Constable & Co., Ltd.; price 1s.); (See page 200.) (b) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st December, 1928. Board of Trade, Mines Department. S.O. publication; price 4d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF: Statement 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 such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Returns of accidents and casualties as reported by the several Railway Companies in Great Britain during the year ending 31st December, 1928. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 199.)

UNEMPLOYMENT.—Unemployment: some international aspects, 1920—1928. Report presented to the Twelfth Session of the International Labour Conference, May-June, 1929. Studies and Reports Series C. (Employment and unemployment) No. 13. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 5s.) (See page 199.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—Choice of Career Series. No. 1. Chemistry and physics. No. 2. Pharmacy. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 2d. and 1d. respectively.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of April, 1929. U.I. 440/4. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.—Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

Memorandum on the main provisions. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

June. 1929.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MAY, 1929. ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Galvanised Corrugated Sheets: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. Greosoted Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C. Sheet Lead: Walkers, Parker & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Shotley: Dredging Work: The Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co., Felixstowe.—Holton Heath: Sleepers: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Yard Abroad: Fencing and Gates: W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Aluminium Ingots: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—
Aluminium Sheets and Sections: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Aluminium Ware: F. Braby & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Buncher & Haseler, Ltd., Birmingham; Hague & McKenzie, Ltd., Birmingham; London Aluminium Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Asbestos Fibre: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Boards, Controlling, etc.: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Craigpark Electric Cable Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Hoopers Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co. Ltd., Derby; St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cells: Fuller Accumulation Ltd., Derby; St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cells: Fuller Accumulator Co., Chadwell Heath; D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Clothing, Oilskin: Edward Macbean & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; M. Barr & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cloth, Leather: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., West Ham.—Cotton, Silicate: J. C. Broadbent & Co., Ltd., Redear, Yorks.—Cutters, 32-ft.: Groves & Guttridge, Ltd., East Cowes, I.O.W.—Diethyldiphenylurea: Clayton Aniline Co., Ltd., Manchester; L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Dryers, Ground: John Hare & Co. (Colours), Ltd., Bristol.—Duck, Flax: D. & R. Duke, Brechin; J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast: Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen. Brechin; J. Johnson & Sons, Belfast; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeer
—Duresco, White: Silicate Paint Co., London, S.E.; J. B. Orr Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Electro Plate: Fenton Bros., Ltd., Sheffield Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd. Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Fans, Engine Room: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Fans, Engine-Room: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Felt: The Bury Felt Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bury.—Fireclay: Castlecary Fireclay Co., Ltd., Castlecary, near Glasgow; James Dougall & Sons, Ltd., Bonnybridge; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge; J. G. Stein & Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Flannel: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; Ben Jones, Llandyssul; John Jones, Llandyssul; R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale; T. & C. Littlewood, Ltd., Rochdale; The Henllan Woollen Mills, Ltd., Henllan.—Floats: Fraser & Fraser, Ltd., London, E.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), Liverpool; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.—Gear, Forward Capstan: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—Gear, Pneumatic Transmission: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Generators, Motor: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby.—Gromets, Linen: A. F. Barnes, South Harting.—Heaters, Surface Feed: John Kirkaldy, Ltd., London, E.C.—Keys, Magnetic, etc.: Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—Lagging, Blue Asbestos Block: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., Keighley, Yorks.—Machine, Milling: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—Machines, Band Sawing: Noble & Lund, Ltd., Felling-on-Tyne.—Machines, Planing: C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks; John Stirk & Sons, Ltd. Halifax, Yorks: White Machine Tool Co. Planing: C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks; John Stirk & Son, Ltd., Halifax, Yorks; White Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax, Yorks.—Machines, Hemp Brush and Doffer Hackling: Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe, Barbour, Ltd., Leeds.—Machinery, Distilling: John Kirkaldy, Ltd., London, F.C.—Paint, White Oxide of Zinc: Colthough & Ltd. Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., London, E.C.; Fenner & Alder, Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas Hubbuck & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. dants, Mooring, etc.: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.-Propeller: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—
Propeller: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Putty: H. Colgate & Gray, Newhaven; Fenner & Alder, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Recorders, Time: Gledhill Brook Time Recorders,
Ltd., London, S.W.—Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd.,
Dagenham.—Shirting, Cotton: W. N. Berry & Sons, Earby.—
Soap, Soft: Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; P. Lunt & Co.,
Ltd., Liverpool.—Socks, Cashmere: I. & R. Morley, Loughborough. td., Liverpool.—Socks, Cashmere: I. & R. Morley, Loughborough Steel, High Speed Tool: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; J. J. Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield Sanderson Bros. & Newbould, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd. Sheffield; Watson, Saville & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel, Tool:
A. Balfour & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd.,
Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Oxley & Co., Ltd.,
Sheffield; S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Oxley & Co., Ltd.,
Rotherham; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Suet, Beef, Refined:
British American Products Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Tetrachloride,
Titanium: Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Timber for

Packing Gases: A. & G. Paterson, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Tools, Pneumatic: Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Transformers, W/T: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs; W. H. Wilson, Surbiton; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Transmitters, Panels, etc., W/T: Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.; H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Tuhes, Brass Gondenser: Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Mint, Birmingham, Ltd., Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Tuhes, Copper and Manganese Bronze: Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Tuhes, Steel Boiler: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Bromford Tube Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tuners and Amplifiers, W/T: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; The Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford; Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Valves, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Vests and Drawers: The Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham. Loughborough; I. & R. Morley, Nottingham.

WAR OFFICE.

WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos-protected Metal Sheets: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—Boxes, Ammunition: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Horse-Shoe: R. J. Latten, Ltd., Lowestoft.—Bronze Stampings: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Cable, Electric: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Co., Ltd., Gravesend.—Canvas, W.P.: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Cases, Picric Acid: H. E. Ambrose, Cambridge.—Casks, Vat: W. Ryan & Co., London, E.—Chairs, Windsor: O. Haines, High Wycombe.—Chassis, Six-wheeled: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Drawers, Woollen: John Haines & Co., Leicester.—Drilling Machines: J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fire Hydrants, etc.: Ham, Baker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gutters and Piping, C.I.: R. W. Crosthwaite, Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees.—Jackets, Bayonet Fencing: Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End.—Lathes: Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Lead, Pig: H. J. Enthoven & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Manhole Covers, etc.: A. C.Woodrow & Co., London, E.C.—Mattresses and Cases: Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—Methylated Spirit: The Methylating Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Jones & Co. (Methylators), Ltd., London, E.—Motor Cars: Jowett Cars, Ltd., Bradford.—Netting, Mosquito: A. Topham, Nottingham.—Pipes, Hose, Canvas: The Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—Pontoons: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Liverpool.—Screens, Latrine, Canvas: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Shaping Machine and Vice: Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Silk Cloth: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; E. H. Sellers & Son, Ltd., Thongsbridge; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—Steam Winch and Boiler: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Claydon.—Steel, Bright, Bars: Exors. of James Mills, Ltd., Stockport.—Steel & Son, Ltd., Thongsbridge; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—
Steam Winch and Boiler: British Steel Piling Co., Ltd., Claydon.—
Steel, Bright, Bars: Exors. of James Mills, Ltd., Stockport.—Steel
Plates: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen &
Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff.—Steel, Round: S. Fox & Co., Ltd.,
Sheffield; Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel
Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Motherwell.—
Steel, Tool, Carbon: S. Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Stoves,
Ranges and Portable Boilers: Dobbie, Forbes & Co., Larbert.—
Stoves, Soyers: S. J. & E. Fellows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—
Surgical Appliances and Sundries: S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
London, E.C.; A. Berton, Ltd., London, E.C.; General Surgical
Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Rexine, Ltd., Manchester; A. de St.
Dalmas, Ltd., Leicester; Veedip, Ltd., Brentford.—Surgical Dressings: Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Chesterfield; A. Berton, Ltd., London,
E.C.; T. J. Smith & Nephews, Ltd., Hull; Vernon & Co., Ltd.,
Preston; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Southall Bros.
& Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tents, Store, Canvas: J. McIlwraith Preston; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tents, Store, Canvas: J. McIlwraith & Co., Ltd., Govan.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Edinburgh, Redford Barracks—Heating, etc., Plant: John King, Ltd., Liverpool. Plymouth and Devonport Arca—Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Lydd—Artificers' Work: G. H. Bates & Son, West Rype, Lydd. Woolwich, Cambridge Barracks—Painting Work: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Woolwich, R.A.S.C. Barracks—Painting Work: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Mill Hill—Repairs to W.D. Roads: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Exeter and Taunton Barracks—Periodical Painting: Fred Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Lincoln Depot Barracks—Improvements to Married Soldiers' Quarters: Orton and Dalby, Hugglescote, near Leicester. Dalby, Hugglescote, near Leicester.

AIR MINISTRY.

AIR MINISTRY.

Acetylene, Dissolved: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, S.W.—
Aircraft: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Aircraft, Engine Cowling: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Aircraft, Modifications: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft Repairs: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, Manchester; Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood;

upermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation) Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers Works (Bentley Priory): H. Lacey & Sons, Ltd., Luton, Beds.; (Hendon): W. S. Try, Cowley, Middlesex. Artificers Work (Filton): Coles Bros., Ltd., Bath; (Wittering): E. S. Ireson, Stamford. Explosive Store (Hornchurch): Pearce Bros., Bromley.—Canvas, Willesden Green: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Chamois Leathers: J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Drilling Machines: Adocock & Shipley, Leigenton Drume Storage, Polityrian Ltd. J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Drilling Machines: Adcock & Shipley, Leicester.—Drums, Storage: Baldwins, Ltd., London, E.C.—Engines, Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Components: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Conversion: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Running: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Modification: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Re-design, etc.: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft, Research Unit: Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.: Spares: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Stripping, etc.—D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Type Test: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Fabric, D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Type Test: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Fabric, Linen, Strip: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon, Co. Tyrone.—Film, Panchromatic: Selo, Ltd., Warley, Brentwood; Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree, Herts.—Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Lathes, Motor Driven: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfield, Halifax.—Lever Operating Vernier: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W. Parashutes. F. P. Colthago: W. Ottway & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Parachutes: E. R. Calthrop', Aerial Patents, Ltd., London, W.—Paraffin Flares: F. W. Potter & Co., London, E.C.—Platforms, Seaplane, Landing: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Radiators, Aircraft: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Greet, Birmingham.—Scow, Loading: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Turpentine: Langley Smith & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Varnish, Shellac: Gross, Sherwood Wheald, Ltd., Barking, Essex.—Wheels and Tyres, Aero.: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Gloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle, Cheshire.—Envelopes: Chapman & Co. (Balham), Ltd., London, S.W.; Pirie, Appleton & Co., Ltd., Aberdeen; Smith & Young, London, S.E.—Paper (of various descriptions): Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing; Cooke & Nuttall, Ltd., Horwich, Lancs; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanark, shire; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Wm. Nash, Ltd., Kent; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; H. & L. Slater, Ltd., Macclesfield; Spicers, Ltd., Eynsford, Kent; Watsons of Bullionfield, Ltd., Dundee.—Pencils: Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 2 (1929), Northern Area, Bookwork Printing: Willmer Bros. & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead. Group 5 (1929), N. Ireland, Bookwork Printing: R. H. Ritchie, Enniskillen. Group 6 (1929), N. Ireland; Group 7 (1929), N. Ireland, Bookwork Printing: W. & G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast. Group 8 (1929), N. Ireland, Bookwork Printing: McCaw, Stevenson & Orr, Ltd., Belfast. Group 610 (1929), Miscellaneous Labels: James Townsend & Sons, Exeter. Printing and Supplying Prison Calendars for H.M. Prison, Exeter. Printing and Supplying Prison Calendars for H.M. Prison, Brixton: Merser & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stapling Machines: Brace, Windle, Blyth & Co., Ltd., Walsall.

POST OFFICE.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing in and Jointing: Guildford-Basingstoke-Reading: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. London-Leatherhead: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.— London-Leatherhead: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—
Conduits—Laying: Blackpool (Central): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd.,
Bolton. Southall—South and Chiswick—Turnham Green East;
Chorlton (Manchester): Whittaker, Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W.
Grimsby; Southampton (Town): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd.,
Northfield, Birmingham. Clevedon (Somerset); Liverpool (Waterloo
and North): Wallasey, etc.; Combe Martin (Devon): J. F. Hodge,
Rednal, near Birmingham. Clacton-on-Sea: H. Collingridge, London,
W.C. Beccles (Suffolk): May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Trowse, Norwich.
Sevenoaks—Seal Road Junction; Walsall; Oxford—Banbury (Advance
Portion): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Ealing
(Hanwell) and Shepherds Bush (Askew Road); Willesden (Chamberlayne Road); Farnborough (Hants): O. C. Summers, London, N.
Bury: T. Coates (1927), Ltd., Bury, Lancs. Collingham (Yorks):
E. J. Treasure, York. Willesden (Church Road): J. Mowlem & Co.,
Ltd., London, S.W. Par (Cornwall); Swansea—Cardiff (Swansea and
Baylan, Llansamlet—Lonlas): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Hayes—
Uxbridge: W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Langham
Manual Exchange: Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Walthamstow—
Highams Park: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Dover—Folkestone:
G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Lichfield, Cannock, etc.: Wyatt
Bros. Whitchweb School. Highams Park: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Dover-Folkestone: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Lichfield, Cannock, etc.: Wyatt Bros., Whitchurch, Salop. Pembroke: F. C. Williams, Cardiff.— Distribution Switchboard: Rugby Radio Station: Ferguson, Pailin, Itd., Higher Openshaw, Manchester.—Electric Goods Lift: Metropolitan Automatic Telephone Exchange: The Keighley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Keighley, Yorks.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Messrs. East London Rubber Co., (E.C.2): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Grimsby: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., Crosby (Livernool): Jesmond: Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Grimsby: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Crosby (Liverpool); Jesmond: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Hampstead: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Motor Generators. Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines.

Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W., for Batteries. Theydon Bois (Essex); Midland (Birmingham): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Repeater Station—4-wire Repeater Equipment: Derby: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts;

Apparatus, Telephonic: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Testing: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; E. Turner, High Wycombe, Bucks.—Apparatus, Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., Chelmsford; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Bodies for Vans: Duple Bodies and Motors, Ltd., London, N.W.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent. Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Castings, Joint Box: Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; London, S.E.; General Foundry & Electric Co. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Castings, Joint Box: Bradley & Turton, Ltd., Kidderminster; London, S.E.; General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey; Planet Foundry Co., Ltd., Guide Bridge, Manchester; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch) Wellingborough.—Chassis: Morris Motors (1926), Ltd., Cowley, Oxon. Clocks, Electric: Magneto Time Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Clothing, Leather, for Motor Drivers: Anderson's Rubber Co., Ltd., Bristol; F. Bryan, Ltd., Worcester; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London.—Coal: Wm. Cory & Sons, Ltd., Powell Duffryn, Lewis Merthyr, etc.—Cords for Telephones: International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.Y.; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Siemens, Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen.—Dynamotors: Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E. — Electric Light Fittings: Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Birmingham.—Handlamps, Electric: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton.—Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; Thos. Wm. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlastic Co., Ltd., Darvid Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Lamps: Edison Swan Wm. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Lamps: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Masts: Wm. Baird & Son, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—Motor Generator Sets: Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich.—Rags, White: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Rope: British Ropes, Ltd., London, E.—Sleeves, Jointing: Dugard Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; C. M. Powell, Bros., Birmingham.—Thread: Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Timber: Armstrong, Addison & Co., Sunderland; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Eling, Southampton and Newport, Mon.; Alex. Bruce & Co., Leven, Fife; Calders, Ltd., Port Talbot, Immingham; Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe and Ellesmere Port.—Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Bronze: Frederick Smith & Co., Ltd., Staddlethorpe and Ellesmere Port.—Vans: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Wire, Bronze: Frederick Smith & Co., Salford; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Bronze, Insulated: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Wire, Copper: Edison Swan Cables, Ltd., Lydbrook; E. & E. Kaye, Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; Nevill Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Copper, Cadmium: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Frederick Smith & Co., Salford; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, Galvanised Iron: William Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.— Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.— Hindhead P.O. and T.E.: Frank J. Privett, Haslemere.—Milngavie S.O., Glasgow: John Robertson, Glasgow, N.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Bearing Plates: Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Beds: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bitumuls: International Bitumen Emulsions, Ltd., London, S.W.— Blasting Powder: Curtis & Harvey, London, S.W.—Boilers: W. W. Coltman & Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Boiler Room Equipment: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bolts and Hinges: ment: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bolts and Hinges: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Bolts and Nuts: Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Boots: Wilkins & Denton, London, E.C.—Brake Blocks: Pease & Partners, Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Brake Vans: Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—B.R.C. Fabric: British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Buckets: Parkinson & Sweaney, Ancoats, Manchester.—Buses: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—Cable: St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co. Ltd. Slough.—Cable and Royes: W. T. Henlay's Telegraph Co., Ltd., Slough.—Cable and Boxes: W. T. Heiley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Canvas Hose: F. Reddaway & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., London, W.; Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Clothing: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S. Et., Wiley Controlled Powerful Ltd. Leaders W. Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Clothing: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—Coal: Thrutchley & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Maris Export and Trading Company, London, E.C.—Coal Handling Plant: Mitchell Conveyor and Transporter Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Grane: Anderson-Grice & Co., Ltd., Carnoustie.—Crushing and Screening Plant: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Culverting: Wall's, Ltd., Birmingham.—Dogspikes: Railway Accessories, Ltd., Halesowen, near Birmingham.—Door and Window Furniture: J. Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drugs: Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London, E.C.; Dakin Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Electric Lamps:

General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Enamelled Discs: Burnham & Co., London, S.E.—Explosives: Nobel's Explosives Co., Burnham & Co., London, S.E.—Explosives: Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fire Pump: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fishplates: Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Fishplates: Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Flannel: J. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., Upper Mill, near Oldham; R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale.—Freight Vehicles: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gaslight and Whistling Buoys: Gas Accumulator Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.—Grinding and Quartering Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Manchester.—Insulators: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lathe and Motor: Denham's Engineering Co., Ltd., Holmfield, Halifax.—Linotype Machine: Linotype & Machinery, Ltd., London, W.C.—Locomotives: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.; Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.; W. G. Bagnall, Ltd., Stafford.—Mattresses: R. Alcock & Sons, Ltd., London. N.—Metal Rod: Muntz's Metal Co., Witton, Birmingham.—Meters: Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—Microscope Outfits: W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Mooring Materials: Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd, S. Wales.—Motor Roller: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Neosalvarsan: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C. S. Wales.—Motor Roller: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Neosalvarsan: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paper: Olives Paper Mill Company, Bury, Lancs.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Thomas & Green, Ltd., Wooburn Green, Bucks.—Petrol Engines: R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Dursley, Glos.—Pipes: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Printing: The Whitefriars Press, Ltd., London, W.C.—Punching Machines: Rushworth & Co., Sowerby Bridge, Yorks.—Quinine: Howards & Sons, Ilford, Essex.—Rails: Barrow Hæmatite Steel Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Road Rollers: Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., London, W.C.—Signal Materials: Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—Spares for Gas Works: Gibbons Bros., Ltd., Dudley, Worcs.—Stationery: Philip & Tacey, Ltd., London, S.W.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steam Rollers: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Steel: J. H. Andrew & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Cabinets: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Rods: Stationery: Philip & Tacey, Ltd., London, S.W.; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steam Rollers: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Steel: J. H. Andrew & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Cabinets: Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Rods: P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow, C.—Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.—Steelwork: Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Shropshire; Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge; Smith, Walker & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Morton & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Sterilizer: Manlove, Alliott & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stone Crushers: Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Stone Crushers: Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Leicester; Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Sulfarsenol: Modern Pharmacals, Ltd., London, W.C.—Surgical Instruments: Down Bros., Ltd., London S.E.—Switches and Crossings: Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—Switchboard: Switchgear & Cowans, Ltd., Manchester.—Switchgear: Electric Control, Ltd., Brighton; Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester:—Tank: Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tarpaulins: The Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tarpaulins: The Waterproofing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephones: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Cable: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Tin Plates: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham.—Train Lighting Equipment: J. Stone & Heaton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin Plates: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham.—Train Lighting Equipment: J. Stone & Heaton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tin Plates: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., London, Ltd., London, Ltd., Londo —Timber: C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—Tin Plates: Ash Bros. & Heaton, Ltd., Birmingham.—Train Lighting Equipment: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Tubes: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Tyres and Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Erdington, Birmingham.—Wagons: Metropolitan Cammell Carriage, Wagon and Finance Co., London, S.W.—Water Meters: Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham; F. Smith & Co., Salford, Manchester.—Wire Gauze Bronze: Wm, Riddell, Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, S.E.—Woodworking Machinery: A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Abinger Hammer, Dorking, Telephone Exchange—Erection: David Weston & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Ardrossan P.O.—Erection: Angus Macdougall & Co., Glasgow. Ashton-under-Lyne—Maintenance Painter: P. M. Mellor, Ashton-under-Lyne. Maintenance Plasterer: A. Jeffreys, Dukinfield. Maintenance Plumber: Cyrus Hall, Ashton-under-Lyne. Bacup Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Painter: A. Sharrocks, Rochdale. Plasterer: Francis Ross, Rochdale. Plumber, etc.: Henry Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale. Slater: J. & J. Rushton & Sons, Ltd., Bacup. Belgrave, Leicester, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: J. Hewitt & Co., Leicester. Plasterer: Johnson & Sons, Loughborough. Plumber, etc.: F. J. Bayliss, Leicester. Steelwork: S. Russell & Sons, Leicester. Bexley, Kent, P.O.—Glazier: R. Ralph & Co., London, W. Birmingham, Probate Registry—Steelwork: Wilfrid Robbins, Ltd., Birmingham. Chester, Telephone Manager's Office—Painter: T. Garner & Son, Chester. Plumber: Isaac Williams & Sons, Chester. Cleethorpes, Grimsby, Telephone Exchange—Alterations, etc.: Joseph Borrill, Grimsby. Edinburgh P.O., Strengthening—Builder's Work: W. & J. R. Watson, Ltd., Edinburgh. Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Evington, Leicester, Telephone Exchange—Frection: Henry Herbert & Sons, Leicester. Farnborough, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: N. Martin & Co., Ltd., Maidstone. Folkestone P.O.—Stonework: Kent Concrete Products, Sturry. G.P.O., E.C.—Demolition Work—Hudsons, Ltd., London, E. Harrow Sorting Office—Completion: F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: N. Martin & Co., Ed., Martsoner Folkestone P.O.—Stonework: Kent Concrete Products, Sturry. G.P.O., E.C.—Demolition Work—Hudsons, Ltd., London, E. Harrow Sorting Office—Completion: F. D. Hidden & Co., Ltd., Brentford. Hartlepool—Maintenance Painter: Sam Shaw, West Hartlepool. Maintenance Plumber: F. J. Stephenson, West Hartlepool. Maintenance Slater: G. & W. H. Carter, West Hartlepool. King's Cross, N., "Terminus" Telephone Exchange—Flooring: Stevens & Adams, Ltd., London, S.W. Leicester,

Stoneygate Telephone Exchange—Erection: Browning Bros., Leicester. Leyton, E., Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. R. Hipperson, London, E.C. Longford, P.O.—Plasterer: A. Jeffreys, Dukinfield. Low Fell, Gateshead, Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Manchester Telephone Exchange—Floor Tiler: W. Marsden & Co., Salford. Marple, Stockport, Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. G. Huxley & Co., Ltd., Chester. Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalter Marple, Stockport, Telephone Exchange—Erection: T. G. Huxley & Co., Ltd., Chester. Asphalter: Limmer & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Mason: H. Harding & Son, Nantwich. Plumber, etc.: Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford. Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Tiler: Ellis, Partridge & Co., Ltd., Leicester. Neston, Chester, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Penmaenmawr & Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., Liverpool. Glazier: J. G. Nicholls, Ltd., Liverpool. Steelwork: Hughes & Ellison, Liverpool. Northwich P.O. Garage—Builder's work: J. Molyneux, Northwich. Norwood, S.E., "Livingstone" Telephone Exchange—Roofing Slabs: Diespeker & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Oldham Telephone Exchange—Erection: S. & J. Smethurst, Ltd., Oldham. Mason: S. & J. Whitehead, Oldham. Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. St. Helens. Sorting Office—Plasterer, etc.: E. S. Atkinson & Co., St. Helens. South Kensington, S.W., Natural History Museum—Pavior: Kendell's Paving Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Plasterer: Telling Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Tiler: George Woolliscroft & Son, Ltd., Stokeon-Trent. Stockport Telephone Exchange—Erection: Cooper Kendell's Paving Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Plasterer: Telling Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Tiler: George Woolliscroft & Son, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent. Stockport Telephone Exchange—Erection: Cooper Bros., Macclesfield. Theydon Bois, Epping, Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: J. Evans & Sons, London, N. Roofing Slabs: Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C.—Tiler: H. Nethercot & Co., London, E. Torry, Aberdeen, Research Station—Alterations: R. Thompson & Sons, Stonehaven. Twickenham, "Popesgrove" Telephone Exchange—Extension: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Whitehall, S.W., Telephone Exchange—Plumber: W. H. Gascoigne & Co., London, W. Worthing P.O.—Pavior: Hall & Co., Ltd., Worthing, Plasterer: Pollock Bros., Liverpool. Tilers: Roberts, Adlard, Ltd., London, S.E.; George Woolliscroft & Son, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Engineering Services: Belfast, Parliament Buildings—Wiring: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. East Malling, Maidstone, Fruit Testing Station—Gas Holders: Brown, Lennox & Co., (London), Ltd., London, E. Rampton, Retford, State Institution—Ironing Machine: T. Bradford & Co., London, W.C. Rochdale County Court—Heating: H. Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale.—Miscellaneous: Cabinets (Museum): D. Bianco & Sons, London, W. Extincteurs (Fire), etc.: Moneys Patents, Ltd., London, E.; Read & Campbell, Ltd., London, S.W. Furniture: T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe; Owen Haines & Son, High Wycombe; A. & F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.; Roneo, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stag Cabinet Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Removal: Beck & Pollitzer, London, S.E.

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

Laundry (Cosham Hospital, Hants): Southsea Laundry Co., Ltd., Southsea, Hants. (Mossley Hill Hospital, Liverpool): Aigburth Steam Laundry Co., Liverpool.—Surgical Boots (Exeter Area): M. Masters & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E. 1.—Surgical Boots and Appliances (Bristol, Bath, Gloucester and North Wales Area): Gilbert & Mellish, Birmingham. (E. Metropolitan Area): A. B. Ockenden, London, W.C. (W. London Area): Beckett & Bird, Ltd., London, W. (Glasgow, Edinburgh and Dundee Area): W. Cochrane, Hamilton. Cochrane, Hamilton.

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Erection of new Dutch Barn at Old Hall Farm, Sunk Island Estate, Co. York: A. & J. Main & Co., London, W.C.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Repairs to Revenue Instruments.—Dring & Fage, London, S.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Cloth, Supply of: J. Casson, Ltd., Elland, Yorks; Fox Bros., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Wakefield; J. Halliday, Ltd., Pudsey, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill, Bradford; Elsworthy Bros., Wellington, Somerset; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley, Leeds; P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey, Yorks; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley, Leeds.—Forage, Supply of: W. Mayes & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; Jupp & Sons, Brentford.

H.M. PRISON COMMISSION.

Shirting: Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester.

NOTICE.

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

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

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