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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was little change in the general state of employment during August, apart from temporary fluctuations

during the holiday period.

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 10·1 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 9·9 at 22nd July, 1929, and 11·6 at 20th August, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th August, 1929, was 7·7, as compared with 7.4 at 22nd July, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.4, as compared with 2.5. For males alone the percentage at 26th August, 1929, was 11.0 and for females 7.6. At 22nd July, 1929, the percentages were 11.0 and 7.1. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th August, 1929, was approximately 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 29th July, 1929, it was 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women; and at 27th August, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women.

There was an improvement in the coal-mining industry, in the jute industry, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the building trade and in public works contracting, and there were increases in unemployment in the engineering and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding, in silk and artificial silk manufacture, in textile, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the

clothing trades.

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 August resulted in an estimated net increase of about £5,050 in the weekly full-time wages of 76,500 workpeople, and in a net reduction of £145 in those of 4,500

workpeople.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the amount represented by the increases was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Under scales arranged by Trade Boards the statutory minimum rates were increased both for time workers and piece workers in the paper box and paper bag industries, and for piece workers employed in brush and broom manufacture. In the paper box and paper bag industries the minimum rates were increased by amounts varying from 2s. to 3s. per week for adult male workers, and by 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for adult female workers, while the minimum piece rates of brush and broom makers were increased by 1 per cent. on list prices. There were also increases under cost-of-living sliding scales in the wages of electrical cable makers, and in those of hosiery workers at Hawick. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales (except the lowest-paid men, for whom there was no change, and ironstone miners and blast furnace men in North Lincolnshire, with the exception of certain lower-paid

men, who sustained a small reduction.

During the eight completed months of 1929, the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 94,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £36,450 in those of 491,000 workpeople. In the corresponding eight months of 1928, there were net increases of nearly £17,400 in the weekly wages of 200,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £167,500 in those of 1,680,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st August 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 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 63 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 54, 53 and 56.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families, and accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various articles included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 28. In addition, 13 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 401,000 and the aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 5,538,000 working days. These totals include about 388,000 workpeople involved in the dispute in the cotton industry, which was in progress from 29th July to 15th August and accounted for a loss of about 5,432,000 working days

In the previous month, about 400,000 workpeople were involved in disputes, and in August, 1928, the corresponding number was 5,400. The numbers of working days lost by the disputes in these two months were 1,287,000 and 23,000 respectively.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eight months of 1929 was about 7,745,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 480,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 1,188,000 days and 103,000 workpeople, respectively.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE 61st Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Belfast on 2nd September and the four following days. The President was

Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., Chairman of the General Council.

The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, a shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 595; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 59,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 162,* with a membership of approximately 3,673,000. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corresponding figures are given for 1928:-

	1928.			1929.		
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.
Agriculture	1	4	30,000	1	4	30,000
Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conveyances,	7	150	751,111	7	123	623,131
etc	45	84	514,095	46	73	500,333
Textile	28*	96	410,667	29*	113	463,741
Clothing	8	31	160,350	8	28	156,422
Woodworking and Furniture	8	13	56,512	8	12	57,048
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con-	12	27	135,072	12	26	135,976
tracting, etc	9	29	289,659	9	29	286,349
Food, Pottery and Other Manu-	A 1.00					
facturing Industries	12	14	44,950	12	15	41,045
Railway Service	3	26	423,806	3	23	411,878
Other Transport	4	54	356,321	4	54	340,869
Commerce and Finance	8	24	168,559	8	26	178,777
Government Entertainments and Miscel-	6	9	29,688	6	10	30,383
laneous	7	7	36,392	7	6	35,941
General Labour	2	51	407,660	2	53	381,251
TOTALS	160*	619	3,814,842	162*	595	3,673,144

There was a large decrease in the number of trade union members represented in the mining group. Eight other groups showed relatively small decreases, and one group remained stationary. The remaining five groups had increases in membership, the largest increases, viz., that in the textile group, being due to the re-affiliation of the Card and Blowing Room Operatives' Amalgamation.

The Chairman in his opening address reviewed the progress of the Trade Union movement since the Congress was last held in Belfast,

36 years ago. He voiced the need for a closer association with our Dominions and Colonies, and suggested that there should be periodical inter-Dominion conferences of organised labour throughout

The principal business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's comprehensive Report, running into over 200 pages and covering their work during the past twelve months; also the agenda containing resolutions, with amendments, on various labour questions, which had been submitted by the trade unions affiliated. In addition, there was an emergency resolution declined. affiliated. In addition, there was an emergency resolution dealing with relations with Russia, which the Congress decided to discuss. In the agenda the resolutions numbered 46, with 21 amendments, but as several of these resolutions and amendments dealt with the same subject, grouping committees were appointed, representative of the Unions which had submitted the resolutions or amendments on the Unions which had submitted the resolutions or amendments on the same subject, the purpose being to agree upon a composite resolution. By this means, and the withdrawal of four of the resolutions, the number of the resolutions before Congress was reduced to 36, including the emergency resolution relating to Russia. The method by which the Congress deals with these two main parts of its business—the General Council's Report and the resolutions and amendments which appear in the agenda—is to invite endorsement of the Report item by item and simultaneously to take any

ment of the Report item by item, and simultaneously to take any

resolutions which have a bearing upon a particular item reached.

The subject of industrial relations secured attention at the Edinburgh Congress in 1927, following which the General Council expressed a willingness to confer with employers with a view to closer co-operation. The result was a series of conferences with certain employers, amongst whom Lord Melchett was prominent. At the Swansea Congress last year some criticism was submitted as to these conferences with employers continuing, but the General Council's policy was approved by a large majority. This year the General Council devoted 24 pages of their Report to this matter and drew special attention to it by stating: "An important development has taken place, as a result of which the General Council are now in consultation for the first time with the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries. The conferences unquestionably have proved that there is a large amount of common ground for agreement on outstanding

problems of industry."

The continuance of the conferences was challenged by the following resolution submitted by the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and the Amalgamated Engineering

That this Congress receives the report of the Mond-Turner Conferences as information, but declares its opposition to the false cry of industrial peace and to the policy of collaboration with the enemies of Labour, who are vigorously and ruthlessly attacking the standard of living of the working class at the very time they are conferring with the General Council, and instructs the Council to put an end to such conferences forthwith, as they menace to the interests of the working class

After debate the General Council's policy for continuing the conferences was endorsed.

Three resolutions and five amendments had been submitted

dealing with Unemployment Insurance. These were reduced to one composite resolution, which urged the Government to extend the scope of unemployment insurance so as to include outworkers and home-workers; that it should be made compulsory upon employers to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges; that maintenance should be guaranteed where work cannot be obtained; and that the should be guaranteed where work cannot be obtained; and that the payment of State unemployed benefit by trade unions desiring to do so should be allowed. The resolution was carried.

The Miners' Federation submitted a resolution seeking for the appointment of a committee to deal with trade union reorganisation in the principal industries on the basis of one union for each industry. The resolution was defeated by 1,933,000 votes to 1,668,000.

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A resolution was proposed calling for the appointment of a special commission to investigate and report upon the establishment of a new standard of the cost of living in order to provide a new basis for the official index number. The General Council submitted reasons why caution should be exercised in pressing this proposal during a period of trade depression, and it was agreed that the question should be referred to the General Council.

A resolution calling for the removal of the restrictions imposed

A resolution calling for the removal of the restrictions imposed upon the Trade Union movement by the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, was carried.

The following resolution dealing with relations with Russia was

"That this British Trades Union Congress, representing approximately 4,000,000 organised workers, views with anxiety the trade depression in the staple industries of the nation, and having regard to the vast potentialities for trade between this country and Russia, urges upon His Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to secure the resumption of diplomatic relations between Russia and this country, believing that such action would stimulate trade and thus secure the placing of orders in this country for the products of those industries, thereby alleviating unemployment.
"Further, that the Trade Facilities Act should be re-enacted

and extended to British-Russian trade.'

A resolution calling upon the Parliamentary Labour Party to press forward the 48-Hour Bill for distributive workers and to make representations to the Government to incorporate all other sections of workers, including agricultural workers, in a Bill formulated on the

of workers, including agricultural workers, in a Bill formulated on the lines of the Washington Hours Convention, was carried.

A resolution calling upon the Labour Movement to use its powers to secure payment for all statutory and customary holidays and two weeks' annual holiday was carried.

Resolutions asking the General Council to approach the International Labour Office with a view to protecting the workers against anthrax was carried; as was also a resolution to the effect that His Moiestry's Inspectors of Factories should see that regulations as injury Majesty's Inspectors of Factories should see that regulations aiming at protecting the workers against industrial diseases should be rigidly enforced. Another resolution on the same lines which aims at protecting the workers against tuberculosis was also carried.

A comprehensive resolution was carried calling upon the whole Labour Movement to use its power to demolish slums and erect new houses, which should have complete lavatory accommodation, bathroom, and all modern conveniences and amenities.

The following resolution with regard to social insurance received rigorous support and was carried:

"This Congress resolves that the Government be requested to appoint a Commission of Inquiry, with a view to consolidating and merging the various contributory schemes of social insurance, to be administered by a department charged with the special duty of social insurance administration. Further, that the Commission should also inquire into the various non-contributory social services for the purpose of reporting upon the possibility of re-organizing services. the possibility of re-organising same.

A resolution was passed calling attention to the necessity for a

A resolution instructing the General Council to urge upon the Government the necessity for a complete investigation into conditions of employment of seamen, and that the Government should support an International Convention for the eight-hour day for en, was carried.

seamen, was carried.

The Transport and General Workers' Union submitted a resolution which sought for a declaration from Congress that the present state of the transport services was unsatisfactory, and urged that representations be made to the Ministry of Transport for complete re-

A resolution calling upon the Ministry of Labour to enforce the same restrictions on foreign musicians entering this country as are placed on British musicians entering other countries was referred to the General Council.

A resolution was submitted by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers to the effect that the Congress approved all measures for the more scientific organisation of industry, but directed attention to the danger imminent in rationalisation unless labour

is fully organised.

Mr. C. T. Cramp, Mr. A. Shaw, and Miss Loughlin were elected to the General Council in the places vacated by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield, M.P., who are now members of the Government.

THE DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

In the August issue of this GAZETTE (page 272) it was reported that, as the eventual result of prolonged discussions held in Manchester, an agreement had been reached on 15th August for the reference of the employers' application for a resumption of wages to arbitration by an ad hoc Board and for a resumption of work.

The terms of settlement were signed by representatives of the

The terms of settlement were signed by representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (on behalf of the employers) spinners and Manufacturers Association (on behalf of the employers) and by representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners, the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, and of the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation (on behalf of the operatives), and were countersigned by Sir Horace Wilson, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour.

It is agreed that-

(1) The application of the employers for a reduction of wages shall be referred to arbitration.
(2) The terms of reference shall be the employers' application for a reduction in the wages of those classes of workpeople covered by the operatives' amalgamations of 25 per cent. on the Standard Piece Price List rates of wages, which, in the case of Standard Piece Price List rates of wages, which, in the case of operatives who are at present paid 95 per cent. on the Standard Lists, will reduce the aggregate percentage additions on such Lists from 95 per cent. to 70 per cent., and mean a reduction of 12-82 per cent. on their current wages, and a similar reduction of 25 per cent. from other Lists, which vary from 95 per cent. The reduction, in the case of those workpeople who are not paid on the basis of a Standard Piece Price List, will be in the proportion which the above reduction of 25 per cent. on list prices

bears to the current wages.

(3) The arbitrators shall examine the merits of the application and, after hearing the evidence of both sides, shall make an award determining whether, and if so, to what extent, the employers'

claim for a reduction of wages is sustained.

(4) The employers and operatives pledge themselves to abide

(5) The arbitrators shall be a Board of Arbitration consisting of two persons nominated by the employers, two persons nominated by the operatives, and an independent chairman, to be mutually agreed upon, the chairman to have the full powers of an umpire in the event of the other members of the Court

being unable to agree.

(6) Full liberty of action to be given to mills capable of doing so to resume work on Monday next, 19th August, at the usual time.

(7) Pending the award of the Board of Arbitration wages shall be paid at the rates current prior to the stoppage of work.

In accordance with this agreement a Board of Arbitration was appointed by the Minister of Labour under Section 2 (2) (c) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919. The Board consisted of the Hon. Mr. Justice Swift (Chairman), Sir Arthur Balfour, Bart., K.B.E., Mr. C. T. Cramp, Sir Archibald Ross, K.B.E., and Mr. A. G. Walkden, M.P., with Mr. W. L. Buxton, M.B.E., of the Ministry of Labour, as Secretary. The Board heard evidence from the parties in private in the Town Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22nd August. On the evening of the latter day, the Chairman read the following statement in public session:—

"On the 21st June, 1929, the two organisations of cotton employers, namely, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, gave notice to the operatives' associations in favour

"The operatives' organisations after ballot decided not to accept the reduction, and, in spite of various efforts to avert it, a stoppage took place on July 29th, 1929.

"On the 15th August, 1929, the following agreement was reached:—here followed the terms of settlement as quoted

'In accordance with that agreement the Ministry of Labour appointed us to be a Board of Arbitration, and we attended in Manchester on Wednesday, the 21st August, to hear the case presented by the parties. Having heard the whole of the evidence and the arguments presented by the parties we have come to the conclusion that the employers' case for a reduction is made out, and they have sustained their claim to have wages

During the course of the case the evidence disclosed that the cotton industry in Lancashire was in a very depressed condition, and our attention was called to many factors which contributed to its present deplorable state, and it was contended on behalf of the employees that no reduction in wages should be made until the cotton industry had in other respects put its house in order. Our attention was also called to the fact that in July of this year the Prime Minister had appointed a Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research to consider and report upon the present condition and prospects of the cotton industry, and to make recommendations as to any action which may appear desirable and practicable in order to position of that industry in the markets of the world.

"Our reference has one and only one purpose, and we are not charged with the reorganisation of the industry, a task which has been undertaken by the Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research.

The Board has listened with interest to the arguments of

both parties, spreading over a wide field, and is not at all convinced that a reduction in wages is the only remedy for the

present state of affairs; but it is also convinced that something must immediately be done to alleviate the present position, and as an immediate easement it is unanimously of opinion that some reduction in the rate of wages should be made. In the opinion of the Board it is most desirable that the above mentioned Sub-Committee should deal with the whole matter at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime they unanimously make the following Award:—

"In respect of those classes of workpeople covered by the operatives' amalgamations, 12½ per cent. reduction on the standard piece price list rates of wages, which, in the case of operatives who are at present paid 95 per cent. on standard list, will reduce the aggregate precentage additions on such lists from 95 per cent. to 82½ per cent., and mean a reduction of 6·41 per cent. on their current wages; and a similar reduction of 12½ per cent. on their current wages; and a similar reduction of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from other lists which vary from 95 per cent., and an equivalent reduction in the wages of all operatives who are not

paid by piece price lists.
"The reduced rates of wages shall come into operation after the making-up day in the week ending 7th September, 1929, and shall be paid on pay days of the week ending 14th September,

The Chairman announced that the foregoing statement had been signed by all the members of the Board

On the night of 15th August, when the terms of settlement of the dispute, as given above, were published, it was announced at the close of the proceedings that the employers' representatives put the following question to the representatives of the operatives' organisations:—

"Are you in favour of future major questions of disputes which threaten to lead to a stoppage of the mills being referred to arbitration?

The operatives' representatives replied that they would give this matter their careful consideration, and make a formal reply later.

At the same time Sir Horace Wilson made the following

"That in order to ensure a means for co-operating with the Government Committee of Inquiry and the Cotton Trade Organisations' Joint Committee, and for discussing jointly proposals that may be made to improve the state of the industry and to strengthen its competitive position, it should be agreed between the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association on behalf of the employers, and the several organisations concerned on behalf of the operatives, that there shall be established a joint consultative committee, who shall invite an independent chairman to sit with them from time to time, with no powers

except the powers of a friend."

The representatives present on both sides welcomed this suggestion, and agreed to hold an early joint meeting to consider it.

Sir Horace explained that he had made this suggestion because it

was obviously important that it should be understood that the settlement was not merely one to arrange for an arbitration, but that it was accompanied by an intimation of the intention of both sides in the industry to meet together to consider actively what could be done to improve the state of the industry and to strengthen its competitive position. The adoption and realisation of this proposal would make the settlement a constructive one.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS FOR TRANSMISSION MACHINERY IN FACTORIES.

THE Home Office have brought out a third edition, revised and enlarged, of a pamphlet* dealing with fencing and other safeguards for transmission machinery in factories.

The precautions which should be taken in connection with the

mounting of belts on pulleys, etc., are dealt with in another pamphlett; and the present pamphlet is mainly occupied with other aspects of the subject. Nearly half of the pamphlet is occupied with a des-cription of some of the various methods of *fencing* machinery; and among the other safety measures discussed are:—(i) sectionalising, among the other safety measures discussed are:—(1) sectionalising, i.e., driving single machines or small groups of machines by independent motors, a modern practice which has reduced considerably the dangers from transmission machinery; (ii) means for promptly stopping the machinery, "inching," or for running it on occasion at dead slow speed; (iii) methods of obviating work involving approach dead slow speed; (iii) methods of obviating work involving approach to moving machinery; (iv) design, installation, and maintenance of machinery; (v) facilities for attending to the machinery (gangways, ladders, etc.), and for lighting it efficiently; (vi) safety organisation (instruction of workers, enforcement of safe practices, provision of suitable overalls, etc). The pamphlet is illustrated with many full-page and other plates, besides many diagrams, etc., in the text.

Types of fencing for transmission machinery, methods of lubricating the bearings of shafting in motion, and other safeguards to which reference is made in the pamphlet, can be seen at the Home Office Industrial Museum (Horseferry Road, London, S.W. 1). A description of this Museum was given in the January, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 8-9.‡

* Safety Precautions for Transmission Machinery in Factories. Part I. Fencing and other Safeguards. H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net. † Safety Pamphlet No. 12. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. ‡ An illustrated pamphlet, describing the objects of the Home Office Industrial Museum, is issued by H.M. Stationery Office at the price of 1d. net (6d. net per dozen, or 1s. 6d. net for 50 copies). A descriptive account and catalogue of the Museum, with full explanatory notes, can also be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (or at the Museum) at the price of 2s. 6d.

^{*} In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associations represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist send separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned as separate organisations.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCILS FOR IUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

The National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (England and Wales) and the corresponding Council for Scotland have presented their first Reports.*

The principal feature in both Reports is a scheme for the estab ishment on a more permanent basis of what in the past have been known as Juvenile Unemployment Centres, and in future are to be termed "Junior Instruction Centres." The object of the Centres is stated by the Scottish Council to be "to prevent the deterioration" of unemployed boys and girls, and by maintaining or re-establishing habits of discipline and self-respect, and giving training and education, to facilitate their re-absorption into industry." The Council for England and Wales defines the general purpose of the Centres in

The Reports set out in detail the general conditions under which, in the opinion of the Councils, Centres should be opened and closed, and the method of their administration. The Council for England and Wales add, however, that they consider their pattern scheme to be in a sense experimental and subject to modification in the light

The Centres are to be administered by the Local Education Authorities, but they are to be guided by the regulations of the Ministry of Labour; and the closest co-operation is to be maintained between the Centres and the local placing agency (i.e., the Juvenile Employment Bureau of the Local Education Authority, or the Juvenile Department of the Local Employment Exchange, as the case may be).

The suggested schemes lay down the minimum numbers that should be required to justify the establishment either of a Centre for one sex only, or of a mixed Centre. (In this connection it should be noted that six members of the Council for England and Wales append a reservation to the Report, to the effect that in their opinion "the criteria for establishing Centres are much too stringent to encourage, indeed to enable, the establishment of Centres in many areas in which they are necessary." They add that they would not have felt able to accept the Report but for the clause describing the scheme as "experimental.") In areas where there are not enough unemployed boys and girls to justify the establishment of a Centre, it is suggested that the Ministry of Labour should, under certain conditions, be prepared to consider the establishment of a separate class for unemployed juveniles in connection with an existing educational

The schemes also suggest regulations as to the staffing of the The schemes also suggest regulations as to the staffing of the Centres, the hours of attendance, finance, curriculum, and the methods of securing attendance. Both Councils recommend that the training provided should in the main be practical in character, but should not take the form of training for any specific occupation. The Council for England and Wales append a separate memorandum on the curriculum, in which they make detailed suggestions as to the type of instruction which they think might be given.

Both Councils recommend that the Ministry of Labour should normally contribute 75 per cent. of the cost of the Centres, but add that in the special circumstances of distressed areas, so long as these continue, a higher rate of grant should be payable in respect of Centres in those areas.

The Minister of Labour has accepted the recommendations in these Reports for general guidance in the administration of Centres for an experimental period from 1st January, 1930, to 31st March, 1933, and on 9th September wrote to Local Education Authorities inviting them to submit proposals to her for the establishment of Centres in areas where they are required.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour (see last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 273) to inquire into certain aspects of unemployment insurance, have held five meetings, under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris, K.C. Evidence bearing upon the constitution and procedure of statutory authorities performing the functions of insurance officers and Courts of Referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and upon the nature of the evidence to be required as to the fulfilment of the conditions, or as to the absence of the disqualifications for the receipt of unemployment insurance benefit under the Acts, has been received from a representative of the Ministry of Labour, and from chairmen of Courts of Referees, Members of Parliament, representatives of trade unions and others.

The Committee are continuing their sittings, and are pressing forward their inquiry, with a view to making a report to the Minister as soon as possible.

*IH.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. and 3d. net, respectively. The appointment of these Advisory Councils was notified in the issues of this GAZETTE for March, 1928 (England and Wales), and for September, 1928 Section 2018.

PAID HOLIDAYS FOR WORKERS IN GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Some Government Departments have been in the practice of giving an annual holiday with pay to the industrial workers in their employment. In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 26th July, 1928, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury gave a list of these Departments, showing that about 38,000 industrial workers in the employment of the Post Office, the Office of Works, the Stationery Office, the Royal Mint, and the Ministry of Agriculture were at that time entitled to annual holidays with pay.

This concession is now to be extended. Notice was given, on 24th August, that H.M. Government has decided to authorise Government Departments to grant for the future to employees who have completed a full year's service in an industrial establishment, one week's (six days') paid annual leave, in addition to five paid public holidays.

An article on the subject of "Payment of wages for holidays."

An article on the subject of "Payment of wages for holidays" in industry generally appeared in the August issue of this GAZETTE.

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1928.

A census of seamen who were employed on 31st March, 1928, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the Board of Trade Journal for 15th August, 1929, to which reference should be made for fuller particulars. It should be noted that the particulars made for fuller particulars. It should be noted that the particulars given in the Journal do not show the total number of persons following the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day on sea-trading vessels (i.e., sea-going vessels other than yachts and fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the Isle of Man,

and in the Channel Islands.

The following Table shows the numbers of the crews recorded in "deek" department at the census dates in 1927 and in 1928. The "deek" department includes navigating officers, able seamen, and all other persons whose duties relate directly to the navigation of the ship. Wireless operators are also included in the numbers in this group, and, in the case of vessels carrying cattle and other animals as cargo, the men attending to such animals. The "engine room" department includes engineer officers, firemen, greasers, and all others employed in attendance on the main and auxiliary machinery. Refrigerating engineers and electricians are also included. The "steward's" department includes stewards, cooks, and all others employed in attending on the passengers or crew. All clerical staff are included in this group, together with pursers, doctors, and musicians

of the manufacture as	Employed in Sea-Trading Vessels.				
. It is fail a section of the sectio	Deck.	Engine Room.	Stewards and Others.	All Depart- ments.	
Employed at 31st March,	te alle d'ann. L'estantaire	termed by			
1927 :— British Foreign Lascar	53,516 4,690 16,107	42,823 7,829 22,564	36,045 3,560 13,391	132,384 16,079 52,062	
Total	74,313	73,216	52,996	200,525	
Employed at 31st March,		- mile (or escitad		
1928 :— British Foreign Lascar	52,440 4,237 16,181	42,417 7,766 22,106	37,520 3,288 14,158	132,377 15,291 52,445	
Total	72,858	72,289	54,966	200,113	

The number employed in the steward's department is, of course, enormously greater in passenger vessels than in other vessels. For all classes of vessels, the number employed at 31st March, 1928, per 100,000 tons gross of shipping, was 1,255; of whom 457 were in the deck department, 453 in the engine room department, and 345 the deck department, 453 in the engine room department, and 345 in the steward's department. For passenger vessels, however, the total number employed per 100,000 tons gross was 1,883, and the numbers in the respective departments were 464, 529, and 890; whereas for other vessels the total figure was 1,007, and the figures for the three departments 454, 423, and 130, respectively. In other words, the catering, etc., staff of all the passenger vessels enumerated was, on the average, nearly seven times as large as that required for non-passenger carrying vessels, and the total crew required to run a passenger vessel averaged about 80 per cent. greater than that of vessels of similar size employed otherwise.

vessels of similar size employed otherwise.

The following Table shows the age-distribution of the British seamen, other than Lascars, on sea-going vessels at 31st March, 1928, distinguishing the departments in which they were employed:—

Age Grou	p.	Deck,	Engine Room.	Stewards, etc.	All Depart- ments.
Under 18 years 18 to 24 years 25 to 34 years 35 to 49 years 50 years and over Ages not stated		 3,693 13,499 14,730 12,477 6,204 1,837	5 6,344 14,644 14,530 5,207 1,687	2,052 10,017 10,763 10,305 3,200 1,183	5,750 29,860 40,137 37,312 14,611 4,707
Total		 52,440	42,417	37,520	132,377

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH RESEARCH BOARD.

THE Industrial Health Research Board (formerly known as the Industrial Fatigue Research Board) have issued two Reports, viz., their ninth Annual Report, for the year 1928, and a Report on the

Effects of Monotony in Work.

In a preparatory note to the Annual Report they explain that, at the time of their formation, the Board were confronted mainly with special problems of health and efficiency arising from the long hours that were worked during the war, but that now the Board's investigation. from that of fatigue as such. The Board have also felt that the from that of fatigue as such. The Board have also felt that the possession of a title expressing what they aim at eliminating instead of what they wish to enhance is something of a disadvantage. The Medical Research Council have therefore sanctioned a change in the title of the Board, which will in future be known as the Industrial Health Research Board. They have also invited the Board to assume responsibility for the investigations into occupational diseases which are undertaken from time to time at the request of the Home Office and other Government Departments.

The Board add that it is intended that the word "health" should

be interpreted in the widest possible sense, as including all the worker's fitness and comfort within the sphere of his work; and that no modification in their present aims and methods is

I.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928.*

The Report reviews the investigations and researches that have been undertaken by the Board, or are in progress, under the headings of (i) particular problems of wide industrial importance, such as hours of work, ventilation, vision and lighting, accident causation, absenteeism due to sickness, labour turnover, repetitive work, vocational guidance and vocational selection; (ii) specific problems submitted by Government Departments and by industrial associations, such as sickness among printers, among cardroom operatives, and among miners, the causes of absenteeism among miners, load carrying by men; and (iii) laboratory researches, i.e., experimental researches carried on under controlled conditions in University and other laboratories. Most of the Reports upon these investigations have been noticed in this GAZETTE as they have been published: see the issues of the GAZETTE for January, July, and September, 1928, The Report reviews the investigations and researches that have the issues of the GAZETTE for January, July, and September, 1928, and for March and May, 1929, and the present issue (below).

the issues of the GAZETTE for January, July, and September, 1928, and for March and May, 1929, and the present issue (below).

The Board observe that their primary aim has always been the discovery of the conditions and methods of work most favourable to the workers. Some of their investigations have given results that are at present inconclusive; but certain conclusions emerging from their work may in their opinion now be regarded as definitely established. As examples may be quoted the beneficial effects of short rest-pauses introduced into the usual spells in the case of repetitive work, the appreciable seasonal variation in output in heavy muscular work, the deleterious influence of temperatures and humidities in excess of certain limits, the advantages of appropriate lighting in fine work, and the visual assistance rendered by specially designed spectacles in work demanding the discrimination of fine detail.

The Board desire to establish closer and more continuous touch with industries. Now that many of the results obtained appear to be sufficiently definite and consistent to justify practical application, they would welcome the restoration of those closer relations with industries which they enjoyed to a large extent in earlier years. They quote a recommendation of the Committee on Industry and Trade (the Balfour Committee)† to the effect that the time has come when the whole range of problems falling under the head of industrial fatigue in the widest sense, and the practical bearings of these questions on the improvement of workshop conditions in each particular trade, ought to be made the subject of systematic con-

tatigue in the widest sense, and the practical bearings of these questions on the improvement of workshop conditions in each particular trade, ought to be made the subject of systematic consideration and observation by a standing committee representing the trade itself. Such a standing committee, which naturally would represent employees as well as employers, would keep in close touch with the Board, and would be of great assistance to that body by opening up wider facilities for observation, experiment and control.

The Board in accordance with the Belfery Constitution

The Board, in accordance with the Balfour Committee's recommendation, and reverting to a suggestion they themselves made in an earlier Report, advocate the formation in each important industry of a committee, representative of employers and workmen, who should be responsible first for examining results submitted by the Board, and after criticism applying them on an experimental basis, and secondly for discovering problems calling for investigation by the

II.—EFFECTS OF MONOTONY IN WORK.‡

Previous investigations have suggested means of alleviating monotony; for example, the introduction of short rest-pauses, and periodic changes in the nature of the activity. In the present investigation operatives engaged in different occupations of a repetitive kind were observed; and from a study of their output, and from their replies to questions as to their subjective impressions, an attempt was made to draw certain inferences as to the incidence

and symptoms of boredom, and as to the means of alleviating it.

It is suggested in the Report that boredom is most likely to arise when the operatives find it necessary to give some, but not the whole, of their attention to their work. Processes of a semi-automatic

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 9d. net.

† Final Report of the Committee on Industry and Trade. Cmd. 3282.

H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net. A review of this Report appeared in the March, 1929, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 82-3.

‡ Industrial Fatigue Research Board: Report No. 56. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. net.

nature, which prevent freedom of thought but are insufficient to keep the mind fully occupied, are particularly conducive to boredom. Completely automatic processes, on the other hand, enable thought to be detached from work and to follow the lines of personal interests and desires. At the other end of the scale there are operations demanding constant attention and varied reactions to somewhat and desires. At the other end of the scale there are operations demanding constant attention and varied reactions to somewhat unexpected situations. Many of the processes in this category involve a considerable degree of skill, and were most prevalent in the days of craftsmanship. In other words, there appears to be a certain degree of mechanisation, intermediate between largely skilled work and completely automatic work, which is most favourable to the development of boredom.

skilled work and completely automatic work, which is most favourable to the development of boredom.

Boredom causes a reduced rate of working, which is particularly noticeable about the middle of the spell. This decrease usually lasts from one to two hours, and during that time the average reduction in the rate of working varies from 5 to 10 per cent. It is followed by a steadier and improved rate of working as the end of the spell is approached.

Relief may be obtained, as stated above, from rest-pauses or changes in activity; or from the substitution of piece rates for time rates. The distribution of supplies at approximately hourly intervals also gives the worker a certain amount of pleasure in achievement, which is not felt when the supply comes on an endless chain, or in overwhelming quantities at long intervals.

Operatives working alone are much more exposed to boredom than those working in a large group, especially if they are allowed to talk. Talking usually impairs the rate of working, but it is a powerful antidote to boredom.

Boredom depends largely on temperament and on intelligence.

powerful antidote to boredom.

Boredom depends largely on temperament and on intelligence. The most contented, though not necessarily the most efficient, worker was found to be of the patient, calm, and submissive type; the bright, quick and excitable worker was usually restless, and variable in the rate of working. Similarly, the intelligent worker is more bored by repetition work, because it makes insufficient demands on his or her intelligence.

Within limits, operatives become adapted to monotonous conditions of work. This is partly because repetitive effect has a dulling effect on mentality, and partly because, with repetition, the task becomes easier and more purely automatic. A process which, at the outset, may be semi-automatic, and consequently boring, is afterwards performed more mechanically, leaving the mind free to refresh itself by wandering to other and more interesting concerns.

POOR-LAW RELIEF (ENGLAND AND WALES).

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1929.

ANALYSIS FOR 1st JANUARY, 1929.

According to a Return* which has been issued by the Ministry of Health, the total number of persons (men, women, and children) in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales on the night of 1st January, 1929, was 1,240,666, as compared with 1,364,691 on 1st January, 1928, and 1,548,911 on 1st January, 1927. These totals correspond to 314, 347, and 396, respectively, per 10,000 of the estimated population. The reduction as compared with 1928 was greatest (17.4 per cent.) in the London unions, in which, however, the proportion per 10,000 of the population remained exceptionally high: the proportions on 1st January, 1929, were 442 per 10,000 in the London unions, 343 in other populous unions, and 238 in all other unions.

The reduction was entirely among those in receipt of domiciliary

Single Control of the State of Control of Co	1st January, 1929.	1st January, 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in 1929 as com- pared with 1928.
Persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on account of unemployment	313,092	449,913	-136,821
Other persons in receipt of domi- ciliary relief	586,571	576,765	+ 9,806
Persons in receipt of institutional relief	341,003	338,013	+ 2,990
Total	1,240,666	1,364,691	- 124,025

It is stated in the Return that the number of persons receiving institutional relief on account of unemployment had not been ascertained, but that it was probably very small. The number of casuals included in the total for 1st January, 1929, was 11,562, as compared

with 10,497 on 1st January, 1928.

The following Table classifies the numbers in receipt of relief on 1st January, 1929, according to the reported causes of relief:—

ni monimon aga dale to acci, and labor esta la entre nel ope to the color and america de Electrica de la color de	Number on 1st January, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 1928.
Sickness, accident, or bodily infirmity	361,405 139,112 4,621 313,092 422,436	+ 7,979 + 2,597 + 231 - 136,821 + 1,989
Total	1,240,666	- 124,025

The 313,092 persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on 1st January, 1929, on account of unemployment, included 82,842 men, 71,607 women (of whom 67,492 were wives living with their husbands), and 158,643 children (of whom 156,084 were living with their fathers).

* H.C. 114 of Session 1929. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

THE WIDOWS', ORPHANS', AND OLD AGE CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS SCHEME.

From the Annual Reports of the Ministry of Health and the Scottish Board of Health now available, it is possible to summarise the statistical results of the first full year of complete operation of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, in England, Scotland and Wales respectively. A summary of the Act appeared in the issues of this GAZETTE for May, 1925 (page 152), and August, 1925 (page 273).

L-ENGLAND.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health* contains a section dealing with the administration of the Act in England, for the period up to 31st March, 1929.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.—Widows' and orphans' pensions under the Act of 1925 began on 4th January, 1926, and the position at 31st March, 1929, was as follows:—

					Orphans' Pensions.
Claims receive	d duri	ng year	1928-9		1,350
Awards during Beneficiaries o	year n 31st	1928–9 March.	1929 :-	 53,533	1,006
Widows				 138,183	40 b
Children	•••			 93,526	3,822

In addition, 338 widows' pensions and 587 orphans' pensions were awarded in the year ended 31st March, 1929, on belated claims from applicants who were eligible for such pensions at the commencement of the scheme on 4th January, 1926, in respect of the insurance of persons who died before that date. The beneficiaries in this class at 31st March, 1929, were approximately 62,109 widows and 119,379 whildren.

The amounts paid in respect of widows' and orphans' pensions in

та запача принцами вист	Vidows' Pension (including	8
	allowances for children).	Orphans' Pensions.
	£	£
Week ended 31st March, 1929	154,500	3,950
Year ended 31st March, 1929 From commencement of scheme	7,205,500	235,500
to 31st March, 1929	19,850,000	718,000

Contributory Old Age Pensions between Ages 65 and 70.—The position at 31st March, 1929, was as follows:—

			From com- mencement
			(2nd Jan.,1928)
		31st March, 1929.	to 31st March, 1929.
Claims received	100	172,311	732,683

Pensions awarded 142,304 566,514 The amount paid in respect of these claims was approximately as

			£
Week ending 31st March, 1929			233,000
Year ending 31st March, 1929			11,482,000
From 2nd January, 1928, to 31st 1	March.	1929	14.028.500

The total number of old age pensions between the ages of 65 and 70 in payment in England on 31st March, 1929, was 455,271.

Old Age Pensions at age 70† payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act.—Under the Contributory Pensions Act an old age pension, unrestricted as regards the means limit, is payable at the age of 70 to a person who, up to attaining that age, is entitled to age of 70 to a person who, up to attaining that age, is entitled to a contributory old age pension (i.e., a pension between the ages of 65 and 70) or a widow's pension. Special provision was made for insured persons who, by reason of attaining the age of 70 before 2nd January, 1928, when contributory old age pensions began to be payable, were not able to benefit under the main scheme.

During the year ended 31st March, 1929, the Ministry of Health took over from the Board of Customs and Excise the administration of all pensions payable under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908–1924, to persons over 70 years of age who have established their title by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act. The number of pensioners concerned at the time the transfer of administration took place was

approximately 195,000.

At 31st March, 1929, the total number of old age pensions in payment in England to persons over 70 years of age by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act was 287,377.

All Pensions under Contributory Pensions Act, 1925.—On 31st March, 1929, the number of persons in England to, or in respect of whom, pensions under or by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act were being paid had reached a total of 1,159,667, comprising 200,292 widows, 216,727 children (including orphans), 455,271 persons between the ages of 65 and 70, and 287,377 persons over the age of 70.

II.—SCOTLAND.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health,* relating to the calendar year 1928, summarises the position of the Contributory Pensions scheme, at 31st December, 1928, as

	Claims received.	Claims awarded.	
Widows	42,422	33,559	
Orphans	2,989	2,426†	
Contributory pensions, ages 65-70	83,526	65,869	
Over-70 pensions,‡ payable free from	50.7 (1) 27.50		
means test	73,225	58,097	
Totals	202,162	159,951	

The numbers of pensions and allowances in payment at 31st December, 1928, were:—widows, 25,664; orphans, 2,472; 65-70 pensions, 53,778; over-70 pensions, ‡ 57,791; children's allowances, 33,680: making a total of 173,385.

The following Table shows the amounts of the pensions paid under the Contributory Pensions Act in Scotland to widows (including children's allowances), to orphans, and to persons between the ages of 65 and 70:—

o wild 10.	A STREET OF STREET		
	Widows'		
	Pensions		Old Age
	(including		Pensions
	children's	Orphans'	(at ages
	allowances).	Pensions.	65 to 70).
	£	£	£
Year 1928 (estimated) From commencement of scheme		49,800	1,361,500
		140,478	1,361,500

III.—WALES.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health gives particulars of the operation of the contributory pension scheme in Wales.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions.—The position at 31st March, 1929,

as	as lonows:—	Widows' Pensions.	Orphans' Pensions.	
	Claims received during year 1928-9	4,598	182	
	Pensions awarded during year (including allowances for children)		119	
	Beneficiaries on 31st March, 1929 :— Widows Children	0.010	448	

The above figures relate to claims in respect of the insurance of husbands or parents who died on or after 4th January, 1926, the date when this part of the Act came into force. In addition, 56 widows' pensions and 96 orphans' pensions were awarded in the year ended 31st March, 1929, on claims in respect of insurance of husbands or parents who died before 4th January, 1926. On 31st March, 1929, the beneficiaries in this category totalled 5,627 widows, 11,412 children in receipt of children's allowances, and 910 orphans.

The amounts paid in respect of these pensions were approximately

ollows :—		
	Widows' Pension	8
	(including	
	allowances for	Orphans'
	children).	Pensions.
	£	£
Week ended 31st March, 1929	12,500	450
Year ended 31st March, 1929		24,500
From commencement of scheme		
to 31st March, 1929	1,720,000	81.000

Contributory Old Age Pensions between Ages 65 and 70.—The

ion at otst march, 1	323, wa	Tear ended	From com- mencement (2nd Jan., 1928)
		S1st March, 1929.	to 31st March, 1929.
Claims received Pensions awarded		 12,580 9,303	57,289 38.697

The amount paid in respect of these claims was approximately as

lows :—	£
Week ending 31st March, 1929	16,000
Year ending 31st March, 1929	765,000
From 2nd January, 1928, to 31st March, 1929	923,000

Old Age Pensions at age 70[‡] payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act.—At 31st March, 1929, the total number of old age pensions in payment in Wales to persons over 70 years of age by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act was 20,549.

HOUSING IN 1928-29.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to the Tenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health* the total number of houses completed in England and Wales during the year ended 31st March, 1929, excluding those built for rehousing purposes in connection with slum clearance schemes, was 169,532, a decrease of 69,382 as compared with 1927–8. The following Table shows the number of houses built in England and Wales during the last six years, distinguishing those built with and without State assistance :-

Year Built by private enterprise.		Built by Local		
ended 31st March.	With State Assistance.	Without State Assistance.	Authorities with State Assistance.	Total.
1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	4,311 47,045 62,769 79,686 74,548 49,069	67,546 69,220 66,439 63,850 60,332 64,740	14,353 20,624 44,218 74,093 104,034 55,723	86,210 136,889 173,426 217,629 238,914 169,532

The Report states that the considerable decrease in the number of State-aided houses completed is not a matter for surprise after the great acceleration of building programmes before the reduction in the rate of Exchequer subsidy at the end of September, 1927. The number of houses built by private enterprise with State assistance in 1928–29 also probably indicates that the yearly demand for this class of house is reaching a more normal level, owing to the success of the schemes promoted by Local Authorities since 1923 for assisting private enterprise, and to the accumulated demand existing in private enterprise, and to the accumulated demand existing in 1923 having thus been largely overtaken.

The total number of houses built since the Armistice up to 31st

March, 1929, was, approximately, 1,275,000†, of which 829,000 were built with State assistance, and 446,000† without State assistance. Of the 446,000 houses built without State assistance, approximately 321,000 were of not more than £26 rateable value (or £35 in the

321,000 were of not more than £26 rateable value (or £35 in the Metropolitan Police District).

During the year there fell due the biennial review, required by Section 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, of expenses in connection with the provision of houses for which contributions would be payable from public funds, and of the question whether any revision should be made of the rates or periods of Exchequer grant payable under the combined provisions of the Housing, etc., Act, 1923, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. As a result an Order was made on 19th December, 1928, terminating the subsidy instituted by the Act of 1923 for houses in England and Wales not completed before 1st October, 1929, and revising the rates of subsidy payable under the Act of 1924 in respect of houses not completed ayable under the Act of 1924 in respect of houses not completed fore that date.

before that date.‡

The total amount of Exchequer subsidy paid during the year 1928-29 was £10,669,974; and the estimates for the year 1929-30 contain provision for £11,150,000 in respect of housing subsidies. The total payments of Exchequer subsidy in respect of housing since the war have been £74,204,633.

the war have been £74,204,633.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, applications for assistance had been made to the Local Authorities up to 31st March, 1929, in respect of 2,976 houses; and assistance had been paid or promised in respect of 1,594 houses, to the amount of £118,855 by way of grants, and of £5,565 by way of loans.

Prices.—The striking fall in the cost of building in the year 1927-8, following the announcement at the beginning of 1927 of the reduction in the rates of Exchequer subsidy, continued to a lesser extent in 1928–29. The following Table shows the quarterly average prices of houses included in contracts let by, or in direct labour schemes of, Local Authorities during the last three years:—

			Parlour	Non-Parlow
			Houses.	Houses.
Quarter ended—			£	£
June, 1926		 	497	435
September, 1926		 	501	443
December, 1926		 	513	448
March, 1927		 	490	425
June, 1927		 	477	412
September, 1927		 	483	403
December, 1927		 	453	407
March, 1928		 	437	368
June, 1928	•••	 	431	366
September, 1928		 	426	360
December, 1928		 	424	354
March, 1929		 	413	339

Rents.—At 31st March, 1929, the average rent (excluding rates, etc.) for all types of houses erected under the provisions of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, was 9s. 4½d. per week, compared with 9s. 5d. at 31st March, 1927 and 1928.

Assistance by way of Loans.—Apart from the grant of subsidies, help by way of loan continued to be given by Local Authorities in

* Cmd. 3362. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net.
† Including an estimate of 30,000 for houses built without State assistance between the Armistice and October, 1922, for which period exact figures as to the number of such houses are not available.
‡ See the December, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE (page 435) for a notice of this Order, and the August, 1929, issue (page 274) for a summary of the Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929, modifying the Order.

the promotion of house building, mostly under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, or under Section 92 (1) (a) of the Housing Act of 1925. The total amount of loans sanctioned and advances made for the promotion of the purchase and construction of houses during the year 1928–9 was £8,526,248. This compares with £12,455,672 in 1927–8 and with £15,471,531 in 1926–7.

II.—SCOTLAND.

According to the Tenth Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health* the total output of houses of a working-class type in Scotland in the year ended 31st December, 1928, was 19,799, made up as in the year ended 31st December, 1928, was 19,799, made up as follows:—17,772 houses by Local Authorities and private enterprise under various State-assisted schemes, 324 steel houses by the Second Scottish National Housing Company, and 1,703 houses by unassisted private enterprise. This compares with a total of 21,660 houses of a working class type in 1927 (a record in the history of house production in Scotland), and with 14,930 in 1926.

It is pointed out in the Report that, the steel house scheme of the Government having been completed in 1928, any comparison of output between 1927 and 1928 should be between the State-assisted private-enterprise houses of a working-

houses, plus the unassisted private-enterprise houses of a working-class type of these two years respectively. The output of the former in 1928 was 17,772, as against 19,048 in 1927, and of the latter, 1,703 as against 1,502 in 1927—a total of 19,475 in 1928 as against

in 1928 was 11,712, as against 19,048 in 1927, and of the latter, 1,703 as against 1,502 in 1927—a total of 19,475 in 1928 as against 20,550 in 1927. There was thus a small decline in the total output in 1928 as compared with 1927; but it is stated in the Report that the number of houses under construction on 30th September, 1928, was greater than in any month since July, 1927.

The total number of houses completed in Scotland under the various State-assisted schemes, from 1919 up to the end of 1928, was 88,057. This includes 2,552 steel houses under the Government scheme, but does not include any houses built by private enterprise without any State assistance. The number of such houses, of five apartments or less, built since 1919, is estimated at 10,832, so that the total number of houses of a working-class type completed in Scotland during the last ten years has been nearly 99,000.

As in England and Wales, the subsidy payable under the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, came under review after 1st October, 1928, and it was decided that the rates of subsidy then payable should continue in respect of houses completed by 30th September, 1929, but that, for houses completed after that date, the State contribution should be reduced from £6 to £4 per annum for 20 years. An Order duly confirmed

from £6 to £4 per annum for 20 years. An Order duly confirmed by Parliament was made giving effect to this reduction.†

by Parliament was made giving effect to this reduction.†

Labour Supply.—The Report states that the supply of labour on housing schemes was generally adequate. At the request of the Building Industry Committee the condition included in housing contracts of local authorities, to the effect that not less than one apprentice is to be employed to every three building trade craftsmen, is no longer insisted on, on the ground that the number of workers available is sufficient for the housing programme, and that a further increase would lead to unemployment. The number of apprentices taken on under the scheme (not including apprentices taken on in the ordinary way) was 1,795.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES ABROAD.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

According to statistics presented recently to the ninth Congress organised by the Central Committee of Family Allowance Funds in France, the number of workers enjoying the benefits of the family allowance system in that country increased during the year 1928-9. In June, 1929, the number of compensation funds† was 228, to which some 25,000 undertakings, employing 1,740,000 workers were affiliated. Allowances paid by the funds in 1928 amounted to 292 million francs. If family allowances paid by private and public undertakings not affiliated to any compensation fund are included, the total sum expended was 1,500 million francs, the number of beneficiaries being 4,171,000. For the industrial funds, the scale of monthly allowances averages 28 francs for 1 child, 67 francs for 2 children, 116 francs for 3, 182 francs for 4, 255 francs for 5 and 328 francs for 6 children.

The welfare activities of the funds have been developed further in the direction of an extension of maternity and specialist medical services and the establishment of dispensaries and infant welfare centres. Innovations include the founding by the Paris regional fund of an infant centre in the country, with a model dispensary, and of a rest home for apprentices, the construction by the Lyons fund of a children's playing ground equipped with artificial sunlight, and the establishment by the Armentières fund of a nursing home for children whose mothers are temporarily incapacitated.

It is claimed that the welfare activities of the funds have produced a rise in the birth rate and a fall in the infant mortality rate for the section of the population covered by the funds. An enquiry

a rise in the birth rate and a fall in the infant mortality rate for a rise in the birth rate and a fall in the infant mortality rate for the section of the population covered by the funds. An enquiry covering from 300,000 to 400,000 such workers showed a birth rate of 4.07 per cent. in 1926 and 4.49 per cent. in 1928. Corresponding figures for the population as a whole were 1.88 and 1.82 per cent. respectively. For 1928, the mortality rate of children under the the age of one year was 7.14 per cent. in the case of the population covered by the funds and 9.1 per cent. for the population as a whole

^{*} Cmd. 3362. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net. † This article deals only with the pensions payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. The number of old age pensions (exclusive of those paid by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act in payment under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908-24, in England, Scotland, and Wales on the last payment date in March, 1929, was 950,795.

^{*} Cmd. 3304. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. net.
† These awards represented 3,618 pensions for individual orphans.
‡ This article deals only with the pensions payable by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act, 1925. The number of old age pensions (exclusive of those paid by virtue of the Contributory Pensions Act) in payment under the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908-24, in England, Scotland, and Wales on the last payment date in March, 1929, was 950,795.
§ Cmd. 3362. H.M. Stationery Office; price 4s. net.

^{*} Cmd. 3304. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6s. net.
† See the December, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, (page 435) for a notice of this Order, and the August, 1929, issue (page 274) for a summary of the Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929, modifying the Order.
‡ Compensation fund is the name given to a central institution established to distribute the burden of family allowances evenly over its members.

GERMANY

The German General Confederation of Trade Unions has published the particulars given in the Table below of the family allowances paid to married workers under collective agreements valid at the end of 1928. It will be seen that, while, in the majority of cases, the per capita sum was the same for the wife as for children, in certain instances in the metal industry the wife's allowance was less then that for children while in one case the misch allowance was less than that for children, while in one case the wife's allowance was greater than that for children.

Industry	and Lo	cality			Allowances	(in marks) for
The second Good, John A.	wha bo	canoj.			Wife.	Each Child.
Metal Industry:	3800	ME BEE		a in the	Pe	r Shift.
Aachen					0.10	0.10
Krefeld					0.15	0.15
A					Pe	r hour.
Augsburg, Munich and	l Nürnk	perg			0.012	0.012
Bremen and Kiel					0.01	0.02
Dortmund, Düsseldorf	, and E	ssen			0.01	0.02
Gleiwitz, Kassel, Siege	en and s	Stettin			0.01	0.01
Cologne Mannheim	•••	•••			0.02	0.02
Osnabrück	***				0.02	0.01
Chemical Industry:	***				0.015	0.02
Mannheim						r week.
Karlsruhe	***				1.46	1 .46
Coloma		•••	***		1.43	1.43
Freiburg	***	***	***	•••	1.14	1.14
Aachen and Krefeld	•••			•••	1.39	1.39
	- 3 73				1.03	1.03
Berlin, Brandenburg a	nd Frai	reiort c	n the	Oder	0.80	0.80
Elberfeld and Stuttgar	rt	•••			0.70	0.70
Düsseldorf						r shift.
Dortmund and Essen	•••	***		•••	0.18	0.18
				•••	0.16	0.16
Bielefeld	***			***	0.15	0.15
Kassel and Frankfort	on 42 -	Nr1-		Maria Com		r hour.
Breslau and Gleiwitz	on the .	Main		•••	0.02	0.02
Textile Industry:	***			•••	0.01	0.01
Berlin				Barrey		r hour.
Frankfort on the Main	***	•••		•••	0.02	0.02
Calama		•••	***		0.13	0.13
Osnabrück	•••	***	•••	***	0.02	0.02
Oshabitick	***	***			0.01	0.01
Düsseldorf, Elberfeld a	and The	-		Charles and the		r week.
Dusseldori, Elberield 8	and Ess	en	•••	•••	1.00	1.00
Krefeld				418 16 19	Pe	r day.
microid	***	***	•••	***	0.08	0.08

BELGIUM.

A Belgian Act of 14th April, 1928, which came into force on 20th October, 1928, and of which an account was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for July, 1928, page 247, provided for the insertion of a clause in contracts for public works carried out or subsidised by the State, the provinces or the communes, requiring contractors to join an approved component for the communes. to join an approved compensation fund for the payment of family allowances. The same obligation is imposed by the Act on manufacturers to whom a contract is given by the State, the provinces or the communes, if the value of the contract amounts to 50,000

The Act also empowered the King to extend its application to

The Act also empowered the King to extend its application to public undertakings and institutions of public utility.

By a Decree of 29th September, 1928, this power was used to include within the scope of the Act such undertakings and institutions as the following:—public loan funds, public relief committees, church buildings, Anglican, Protestant and Jewish consistories, seminaries, the General Savings and Pension Fund, the State universities, the National Bank, the National Belgian Railway Company, the National Local Railways Company, the Universities of Brussels and Louvain, and the Red Cross Society.

According to a statement published in June, 1929, in the

According to a statement published in June, 1929, in the Bulletin of the Large Families League, 800,000 workers at that time came within the scope of the family allowances scheme, and the total sum distributed annually was 175 million francs.

HOLLAND.

There has been a slow, but steady, increase in the number of Dutch workers covered by collective agreements in which provision is made for the payment of a family allowance over and above the normal wage to married workers, as is shown by the following

and section a la light series and	1st June, 1926.	1st June, 1927,	1st June, 1928.
Total number of workers covered by collective agreements	004 500	11900 100	
Number of collective agreements pro-	264,528	267,159	277,984
viding for family allowances Number of workers covered by collective agreements providing for family allow-	69	71	80
ances	53,389	55,255	57,256
Percentage of total number of workers covered by collective agreements	20	21	21

In 1926, approximately four-fifths of the workers covered by family allowance provisions in collective agreements were employed either in the coal-mining industry, a considerable part of which is State-owned, or in the food, drink and tobacco trades, the coalmining industry alone accounting for 31,276 of the total of 53,389 workers eligible for family allowances.

INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF RECIPIENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT IN GERMANY: SPECIAL INOUIRY.

THE first results have recently been published * of a special inquiry in Germany into the industrial history (Arbeitsschicksal) of all persons in receipt of benefit, at 15th March, 1929, both under the persons in receipt of benefit, at 15th March, 1929, both under the general provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act and under the special system of benefit for unemployed seasonal workers established by the Act of 24th December, 1928.† The date selected followed so closely after the date (the end of February) when unemployment had reached the maximum recorded during the whole of the winter of 1928-29 that practically all workers whose unemployment was due to winter causes were still in receipt of benefit. The number of persons in receipt of standard or seasonal unemployment henefit at the end of February, 1929, was 2,460.750. unemployment benefit, at the end of February, 1929, was 2,460,760 (2,124,703 males and 336,057 females); at 15th March, 1929, the date of the inquiry, the number was 2,324,667 (1,996,831 males and 327,836 females).

Scope of Inquiry.—The inquiry was designed to cover all persons who, at 15th March, 1929, were in receipt of standard or seasonal benefit; recipients of emergency benefit (i.e., persons, in certain occupations in which unemployment is particularly severe who have either exhausted their claims to benefit or have not fulfilled the qualifying period) were not included. The arrangements provided that for each individual an inquiry form should be completed from decuments filed at the employment exchange. from documents filed at the employment exchange.

The following particulars had to be furnished for each person covered by the inquiry:—Sex; age; conjugal condition; number of dependants in respect of whom dependants' allowances were payable; occupation; wage class; amount of the last-paid weekly benefit, whether standard or seasonal, including any allowances in respect of dependants; date on which the current claim to benefit was lodged; industrial history as indicated by the number weeks of insurable employment, of unemployment in respect of which a claim was made for standard, emergency or seasonal unemployment benefit and of sickness; periods of disqualification from benefit; other periods not taken into account in relation to the completion of the qualifying period, according to Section 95 (2) of the Unemployment Insurance Act; and any other periods not

These particulars had to be furnished for three periods: (1) the year immediately preceding the lodging of the claim to benefit; (2) the period from the lodging of the claim to the date of the enquiry; (3) the period previous to that named in (1) and extending back to not earlier than 1st January, 1925.

The number of recipients of benefit in respect of whom it was found practicable to compile some record of their industrial history was 2,064,352 (1,760,837 males and 303,515 females), or 88 8 per cent. of the total number of persons in receipt of benefit. In the case of 1,527,992 of these it was found possible to show the particulars required for at least one year before the date of the lodging of claim for benefit.

Occupational classification of recipients of benefit.—The classification system employed for the purposes of employment exchange statistics provides for the classification of all industries and occupations into two main groups: those subject to and those not subject to seasonal unemployment. Under the special benefit system for seasonal unemployment the following are regarded as belonging to the seasonal group: agriculture and forestry; quarrying and stone dressing; 50 per cent. of the workers in the brick and tile making, pottery and glass industry; the building industry; railway and tramway workers; 50 per cent. of certain other miscellaneous transport workers; 50 per cent. of day labourers and unskilled workers in all trades; and 10 per cent. of the technicians. All other workers and the balance of the groups which were only partially included under the seasonal group are included under the non-seasonal group.

The following Table shows, for the 2,064,352 workpeople covered by the inquiry, the number of recipients of benefit, male and female, at 15th March, 1929, classified by industrial categories and in seasonal and non-seasonal groups :-

Industry or Occupation.	Numb recipie bene	nts of	Percentage of all recipients of benefit.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
A.—Season	ral Groug	p			
Description of the Course	CORPAL A	1		1 0	
Agriculture and forestry Quarrying, brick and tile making,	86,980	52,210	5-0	17.2	
	100,423		5.7		
pottery and glass (part)					
Building craftsmen	408,822		23.2		
Building craftsmen	408,822 207,718		11.8		
Building craftsmen Builders' labourers Transport (part)	408,822 207,718 14,295		11.8		
Building craftsmen	408,822 207,718		11.8		

^{*} Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th July, 1929. Berlin. † See this GAZETTE for February, 1929, page 48

Industry or Occupation.	recipi	ber of ents of nefit.	Percentage of all recipients of benefit.		
CHICLA URA CALLA	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	
B.—Non-Se	asonal Gr	oup.			
Mining, iron and steel, salt works and	00.774	C45	1.5		
peat cutting	26,774	645	1.5	0.2	
pottery and glass (part)	36,281	12,114	2.1	4.0	
letal working and engineering	194,241	10,865	11.0	3.6	
hemical	2,412	1,505	0.1	0.5	
extile	17,843	33,367	1.0	11.0	
Vood pulp and paper making	5,194	6,582	0.3	2.2	
eather Voodworking	102,228	1,918	0·9 5·8	0.6	
rood, drink and tobacco	29,896	29,292	1.8	9.7	
Clothing	41,421	35,510	2.4	11.6	
anitary services, etc., and laundries	2,994	3,588	0.2	1.2	
Printing and bookbinding	5,871	2,172	0.3	0.7	
ndustrial arts	726	137		0.1	
heatrical workers, musicians, etc	3,521	751	0.2	0.2	
Hotel and restaurant	12,091	6,742	0.7	2.2	
Transport (part)	67,367	2,422	3·8 0·1	0·8 7·0	
Inskilled labour in all trades (part)	156,913	27,594	8.9	9.1	
fachine men and stokers in all trades	14,740	21,001	0.8	3.1	
Commercial employees	28,980	20,656	1.6	6.8	
Office employees	4,984	2,514	0.3	0.8	
Technicians (part)	12,825	246	0.7	0.1	
Liberal professions	571	192	0.0	0.1	
Total	784,262	223,685	44.5	73.7	
Total seasonal and non-seasonal	1,760,837	305,515	100.0	100.0	
	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		

Thus 55.5 per cent. of the male and 26.3 per cent. of the female recipients of benefit at the date of the inquiry were classified as seasonal workers.

Industrial history of recipients of benefit during the year immediately preceding the lodging of the claim to benefit.—The total number of recipients of benefit in regard to whom the required particulars were available for a period of not less than one year prior to the lodging of their claim to benefit was 1,527,992, or 74 per cent., of the total number covered by the inquiry. Of these 1,306,322 were males and 221,670 females. The chief point on which it was desired to obtain information was the extent of employment in insurable occupations during the year immediately preceding the lodging of the claim.

Of these 1,527,992 recipients of benefit, 77,002 had worked for less than 26 weeks during the previous year, and had thus not completed the qualifying period for benefit; these workpeople, in order to obtain benefit, had availed themselves of Section 95 (2) and (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, referred to above, which provides for extensions, in certain circumstances, of the prescribed period of twelve months within which the 26 weeks of insurable employment must fall. There remain a total of 1,450,990 recipients of benefit who had completed the necessary qualifying period of 26 weeks' insurable employment during the year immediately preceding the lodging of their claim. The following Table shows the number of weeks of insurable employment for these recipients of benefit during the year in question:—

Number of weeks of insurable			Recij	pients of benefit.		
employment during the year the lodging of the cla	im.	ing	Male.	Female.	Total.	
26 weeks Over 26 and up to 39 weeks			40,176	5,425	45,601	
752 weeks			442,840 439,929 320,452	58,105 70,241 73,822	500,945 510,170 394,274	
Total			1,243,397	207,593	1,450,990	

Thus 394,274, or $27\cdot 2$ per cent., of the total number of recipients of benefit included in this section of the inquiry were in insurable employment throughout the year, while a further 510,170, or $35\cdot 2$ per cent., were in insurable employment for over nine months of the year immediately preceding the lodging of their claim to benefit. On the other hand, 45,601, or 3·1 per cent., were in employment for exactly 26 weeks, while the remaining 500,945 (34·5 per cent.) were employed for periods varying between one-half and three-quarters of the year.

A comparison of the figures for the two sexes shows that the proportion of women employed for longer periods was greater than the proportion of men: for example, the percentage employed throughout the whole year was 35.6 for women and 25.8 for men, and the percentage employed for over nine months was 69.4 for women and 61.2 for men.

The Report contains tables showing the variations in the period The Report contains tables showing the variations in the period of insurable employment for workers in the various industries. These tables show that the proportion of recipients of benefit who were employed throughout the whole year preceding the lodging of their claim to benefit was lower in the seasonal occupations, particularly in the building trades.

The following Table shows the number of weeks of insurable employment during the year preceding the lodging of their claims for recipients of benefit classified by seasonal and non-seasonal groups

APOT what are in a	Recipients of benefit.					
Number of weeks of insurable employment during the year preceding the lodging of	Seas	onal.	Non-se	asonal.		
of the claim.	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.		
26 weeks Over 26 and up to 39 weeks ,, 39 ,, 51 ,, 52 weeks	24,730 305,989 243,784 127,078	3·5 43·6 34·7 18·2	20,871 194,956 266,386 267,196	2·8 26·0 35·5 35·7		
Total	701,581	100.0	749,409	100.0		

Thus, of the unemployed in the seasonal group, only 52.9 per cent. were insurably employed for more than 39 weeks of the year, while of the non-seasonal group 71.2 per cent. were so employed for over nine months of the year.

The average period of insurable employment in the year immediately preceding the lodging of the claim for benefit for all persons in receipt of benefit was 41.4 weeks, the figures for men and women being 41.2 and 42.6 weeks excited.

Period during which the qualifying period was completed.—Before proceeding to the compilation of the other statistical data and in order to determine the important question of how far the recipients of benefit had made use of the extensions provided for under Section 95 (2) and (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, to which reference has already been made, it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the overall period within which the recipients of benefit in the various occupational groups had succeeded in completing the qualifying period (for purposes of benefit) of 26 weeks' insurable employment. This particular investigation covered the whole of the 2,064,352 recipients of benefit covered by the general inquiry, and showed that approximately 1,000,000 or almost exactly half of the total number completed their qualifying period in a continuous period of 26 medians.

This particular investigation covered the whole of the 2,064,352 recipients of benefit covered by the general inquiry, and showed that approximately 1,000,000 or almost exactly half of the total number completed their qualifying period in a continuous period of 26 weeks, that is, they were in insurable employment for the whole of this period without interruption by sickness, unemployment or periods during which they were in receipt of benefit under earlier claims. A further 850,000 recipients of benefit, or a little over 40 per cent., completed their qualifying period within an overall period of nine months; 210,000, or roughly 10 per cent., required more than nine months to complete it. Of this last number, the majority (136,000) completed the qualifying period within the year preceding the lodging of the claim, while 77,000, as already stated, required over one year to complete it, which indicates that they profited by the extensions provided for under Section 95 (2) and (3) of the Unemployment Insurance Act within the three years prior to the lodging of their claim. The number in whose case the qualifying period required over two years to complete was about 1,700.

The differences between the relative figures for the two sexes, so far as this aspect of the inquiry is concerned, were practically negligible. The variations between the different industrial groups are, however, of greater significance. Thus, for example, as compared with a figure of 48·3 per cent. for male recipients of benefit in all industries who were employed continuously for a period of 26 weeks, the corresponding figures for the quarrying, brick and tile making, pottery and glass industry (60·7 per cent.), the textile industry (58·8 per cent.), and the woodpulp and papermaking industry (60·9 er cent.), and the woodpulp and papermaking industry (58·2) and, particularly, in the food, drink and tobacco trades where it was as high as 66·8. The percentage of recipients of benefit who required more than one year to complete the qualifying period

and the clothing industry.

With regard to the seasonal and non-seasonal groups of occupations, the variations between the two groups may be seen from the following

Number of	Recipients of benefit.					
weeks within which the qualifying period	Seasona	al group.	Non-seaso	onal group.		
was completed.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.		
26 26-39 39-52 52-104 Over 104	501,020 456,561 63,092 35,016 716	47·4 43·2 6·0 3·3 0·1	499,136 394,633 72,908 40,300 970	49·5 39·2 7·2 4·0 0·1		
Total	1,056,405	100.0	1,007,947	100.0		

Further results of the inquiry, as published in later numbers of the Reichsurbeitsblatt, will be summarised in subsequent issues of this

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 31st AUGUST.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included		 64%
Food only		•••	 54%

FOOD.

During August there was a further slight advance in the average level of the retail prices of food. Eggs, and, to a lesser extent, flour and bread, milk and butter contributed to this upward movement, which was, however, partly counterbalanced by a further fall in the

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 54 per cent. at 31st August, 1929,* as compared with 53 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 and 31st August, 1929:—

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indicat he nearest	ed—	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 31st Aug., 1929, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1929.	31st Aug., 1929.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1929.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 43 0 91	s. d. 1 43 0 91	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 10 1 0 5 1	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 3½ + 0 1		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 6½ 0 10	1 6 1 0 10	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$:::	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 63 0 4 0 111	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 113 0 51 1 61	+ 0 5 + 0 1½ + 0 7½		
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (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 4 0 9 2 0½ 0 2¾ 0 6	1 41 0 91 2 01 0 23 0 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 01 + 0 01	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese‡ Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 11½ 1 9¾ 1 1½ 0 7½ 0 2½ 0 6½	+ 0 83 + 0 7½ + 0 43 + 0 0½ + 0 1 + 0 13	+ 0 0½ + 0 0½ + 0 0½ - 0 0¾	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

not engalmente any analysis of the	guillian San a		31st Aug	Percentage In ust, 1929, as th July, 191	compared	Corre- sponding	
Article	Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st August, 1929.	
Beef, British—			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Thin Flank			36	41	38	39	
Beef, Chilled or Fr		5000	time and	eds all s	RES DIE	rosp off B	
Ribs	***		46	46	46	47	
Thin Flank			13	21	17	18	
Mutton, British-						S. S. C. L.	
Legs			72	75	74	74	
Breast	****	•••	53	52	52	53	
Mutton, Frozen-			74	66	70	71	
Legs Breast			23	29	26	27	
Bacon (streaky)†			67	62	65	65	
Fish			122	97	110	110	
T 1011	\$34.1535		A PROPERTY OF	E TOTAL BUSE	130 77 20 22	011/02/1925 201	
Flour			52	57	54	- 52	
Bread			61	59	60	58	
Tea			29	37	33	33	
Sugar (granulated)			46	37	41	41	
Milk	***		70	74	72	69	
Butter—							
Fresh	•••		56	62	59	56	
Salt	•••		52	54	53	51	
Cheese‡			55	59	57	57	
Margarine			88	84	86	6	
Eggs (fresh)	***	***	42	24	33		
Potatoes	***		44	24	33	50	
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	ercenta		55	54	54	53	

^{*} As 1st September fell on a Sunday the statistics relate to 31st August.

* As 1st September fell on a Sunday the statistics felate to 31st August, in accordance with the usual practice.

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

‡ The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

September, 1929.

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 31st August, 1929, was approximately 50 per cent. When decontrolled 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. 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 31st August the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 115 and 120 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 31st August averaged about 70 to 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas was 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 31st August, as compared with July, 1914, was nearly 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 pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 31st August is, approximately, 64 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 63 per cent. at 1st August, 1929 and 65 per cent. at 1st September, 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 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 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 Feb	120 120	125 130	165 151	92 88	78 77	77	80 79	75 73	75 72	68	67 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
Мау	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61
June	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60
July	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61
Aug	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63
Sept	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	64
Oct	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	
Nov	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	
Dec	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	68	

NOTE

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

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was little change in the general state of employment during August, apart from temporary fluctations during the holiday period. There was an improvement in the coal-mining industry, in the jute industry, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the building trade and in public works contracting, and there we increase in unemployment in the progressing and mostor vehicle industries in shiphylding in in the engineering and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding, in silk and artificial silk manufacture, in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the clothing trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

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 26th August, 1929, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unployed) was 10·1, as compared with 9·9 at 22nd July, 1929, and with 11·6 at 20th August, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 26th August, 1929, was 11·0, and for females 7·6; at 22nd July, at 26th August, 1929, was 11.0, and for females 7.6; at 22nd July, 1929, the percentages were 11.0 and 7.1. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th August, 1929, was 7.7 as compared with 7.4 at 22nd July. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th August, 1929, was approximately 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th July, 1929, it was 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women; and at 27th August, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th August, 1929, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 27th July, 1929, but an increase of 3·7 per cent. as compared with 27th July, 1929, but an increase of 3·7 per cent. as compared with 25th August, 1928. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, was 5·05, as compared with 4·56 in the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, and with 4·58 in the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued good. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 0.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with July, 1929, and a decrease of 1.3 per cent. as compared with August, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district, employment continued good; in the Weardale district it remained fair, but showed an improvement. At slate quarries in North Wales employment continued fairly good, though short-time working was again reported. At chalk quarries it continued slack. At tin mines employment remained good, and at china clay quarries it was fair. at china clay quarries it was fair.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued moderate, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August, 1929, was 170, as compared with 167 at the end of July, 1929, and with 130 at the end of August, 1928. At iron and steel works employment continued bad on the whole. In the tinplate and steel sheet industry, employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. During the first fortnight of the month the great majority of the mills were idle, the usual week's holiday being extended, in most cases to two weeks, and in some cases to three weeks. In the week ended 31st August, 1929, however, 525 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 509 in the week ended 27th July, 1929, and with 529 at the end of August, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment was slack, on the whole, and showed a decline in all sections. The falling-off was most noticeable in the motor vehicles. section, in which seasonal slackness became more pronounced. In marine and general engineering employment remained slack, and in constructional engineering it continued bad; in the textile machinery section it also remained bad, and much short time was worked, while at some important railway works a curtailed week remained in operation. In electrical engineering employment was still fairly good. In shipbuilding employment was still very bad, on the whole, and showed a further decline in most districts.

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

Textile Industries.—The great majority of the workpeople in the cotton industry were involved in a stoppage of work, arising out of a trade dispute. After the resumption of work employment generally was bad, and, in some districts, rather worse than in the previous month.

In the wool textile industry employment continued depressed, and showed a further slight decline in the worsted section; in the woollen showed a further slight decline in the worsted section; in the woollen and in the carpet sections there was very little change. In the hosiery industry employment continued fairly good; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a marked decline, and was slack; in the lace trade it showed little change; in the jute a further slight improvement was reported; in the linen trade employment continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment showed a decline and was bad, with much unemployment and short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment declined and was moderate, on the whole, in the retail bespoke and ready made and wholseale bespoke sections of the tailoring trade, and short time was worked in most districts; it was very good, however, in the ladies' wholesale tailoring section in the London area, where a shortage of workers was generally reported. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was fairly good in most provincial districts, but seasonal slackness was experienced at some centres, particularly in Wales; in London it was slack in the retail section, but good in the wholesale section. Employment in the shirt and collar and corset trades was again fairly good. In felt hat manufacture employment continued fairly good. In the boot and shoe trades the holidays at the beginning of the month were extended by many firms beyond the customary week. After the factories re-opened employment was moderate, and showed a slight improvement on the whole, although there was considerable variation as between different districts.

Leather Trades.—Employment, on the whole, showed little change as compared with the previous month, though some decline was reported in the tanning and currying section, where employment was moderate. It was also moderate in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section; with saddlery and harness makers it was fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed during August, but employment, taken on the whole, was fairly good to good in most districts with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment was good in most districts with plasterers, carpenters, and bricklayers; fairly good with masons, and fair to fairly good with plumbers; with painters it showed little change, and remained fairly good with skilled men at most centres. Employment continued quiet with slaters, and moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment continued fairly good on the whole; in the Peterborough district it remained good.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued fairly good; with coachbuilders and millsawyers it remained fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment was again fairly good, and very little short time was reported. With letterpress printers it continued good generally, but at Leeds and Dundee it was reported to be slack; with electrotypers and stereotypers it remained good, and an improvement was reported in London and at Manchester. With lithographic printers employment also continued good, and showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month; with lithographic artists it was also good generally. In the bookbinding industry employment showed a further improvement, and was generally good.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed a decline as compared with the previous month; there was much short-time working, and in some cases the August holidays were extended. At Derby and Worcester employment remained steady; in Bristol it continued good. In the glass trades employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month; the decline was most marked in the bottle-making section,

Agriculture and Fishing.-In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally adequate; in Scotland, also, at the end of the month the supply of both regular and casual workers was generally adequate for requirements. With fishermen employment was fairly good.

Dock Labour and Seamen. - With dock labourers employment was still slack, on the whole. With seamen employment was moderate to fair, on the whole; the supply of ratings was adequate

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during August 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

^{*} See note * in previous column.

† If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, one commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for August, 1929.	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
CoallMining Iron ,, Shale ,,	928,402 8,807 2,485	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.05 5.93 5.93	Days. + 0.49 - 0.06 + 0.11	Days. + 0.47 + 0.53 - 0.06		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet	53,653	Furnaces in Blast. 170 Mills working. 525 Shifts Worked (one week). 293,818	Number. + 3 + 16 Per cent. + 0.5	Number. + 40 - 4 Per cent. + 2·8		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.			r of Work Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
		ended Dec. (+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
		24th August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick		59,883* 59,216 84,725 9,983 62,564 11,346 10,338	Per cent 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.2 - 0.3 - 0.5 - 1.7 + 0.6	Per cent. + 0.4 - 0.6 - 3.1 + 1.4 + 3.2 + 1.5 + 6.2	£ 112,911* 120,742 155,152 17,880 140,193 20,996 28,158	Per cent. + 1·3 + 0·5 - 2·5 + 2·6 + 1·6 - 4·6 + 0·6	Per cent. + 4·5 + 2·3 - 1·0 + 2·4 +12·7 + 3·2 +10·4	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th August, 1929, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unem at n August, 1	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1928. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,147,530 867,940 815,570 1,749,770 1,968,990 2,094,200 1,263,600 592,400 251,000 130,500	5·9 4·6 7·8 9·9 13·6 15·1 12·8 18·4 17·2 2·3	2.9 3.1 4.4 8.3 10.1 12.3 7.4 7.4 11.4 0.5	4·9 4·3 7·1 9·5 12·8 14·2 11·3 17·3 14·9 1·7	+ 0·3 + 0·1 - 0·3 + 0·1 + 1·3 + 0·1 - 1·2 + 0·2 - 0·1	- 0·2 - 0·3 - 0·4 - 2·8 - 3·8 + 0·2 - 0·4 - 4·4 - 5·4 + 0·3
TOTAL	11,881,500	11.0	7.6	10.1	+ 0.2	- 1.5

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Per	centages	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at					
			Male	s and Fer	nales.	Emplo Exchan	yment ges, etc.
Date.	Males,	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers.
1928.		1				1928.	1 1 1 1
20 Aug	12.9	8.0	8.2	3.4	11.6	27 Aug	1,367,000
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 12·6	8.1	9.3	2.9	12·2 11·2	26 Nov	1,439,000
17 Dec 1929.	12.0	1.0	9.1	7.1	11.7	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
24 June	10.9	6.8	7.4	2.4	9.8	1 July	1,176,000
22 July		7.1	7.4	2.5	9.9	29 July	1,188,000
26 Aug	11.0	7.6	7.7	2.4	10.1	26 Aug	1,190,000
	The state of the s	CONTRACTOR STATE	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE PERSON NAMED IN		THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER, T	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH

^{*} Week ended 31st August, 1929.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

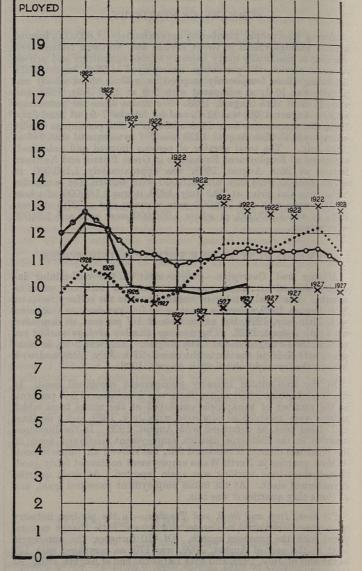
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-

= 1928.

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

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

JAN FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Number of Applications for Unemployment Books received AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING AUGUST, 1929.

		2011			Total.		
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centages of Numbers Insured* at July, 1928.	
South-Eastern: (a) London (b) Rest of South- Eastern South-Western	1,500 1,240 1,067	4,877 2,392 2,302	2,576 1,179 873	4,587 1,821 1,560	13,540 6,632 5,802	0·63 0·76 0·71	
Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	858 1,027 1,024 918 508	3,867 4,580 3,842 3,318	737 1,121 1,098 979 443	3,301 2,972 3,699 2,823 651	8,763 9,700 9,663 8,038	0·50 0·49 0·46 0·64 0·54	
Wales GREAT BRITAIN	8,142	1,576 26,754	9,006	21,414	3,178 65,316	0.54	

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

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed an improvement as compared with the month before, and was considerably better than the year

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15·6 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 18·2 at 22nd July, 1929, and 26·6 at 20th August, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·1 from 11·3 to 11·2, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 2.5 from 6·9 to 4.4

by 2.5 from 6.9 to 4.4.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th August, 1929, showed a decrease of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 27th July, 1929, but an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with 25th August, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, was 5.05, an increase of 0.49 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, and an increase of 0.47 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended

increase of 0.47 of a day as compared with the forthight ended 25th August, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the forthight ended 24th August, 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:—

consider in the proportion	Wage Ear	Number ners on Cooks at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*				
Districts.	24th August,	Inc.(+) (-)as co	ompared	Fort- night ended	Inc.(+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	24th August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
ENGLAND AND WALES:	EN SHOOM		Per cent		Days.			
Northumberland Durham	48,551 139,008	+0.4	+ 6.3		$+0.19 \\ +0.21$			
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire	9,539 115,018	+0.1	- 7·0 - 0·7	4.70	+0.12			
West Yorkshire Lancs and Cheshire	51,580 75,922 54,520	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.0 \\ -1.1 \\ +3.1 \end{array} $	3.74	+0.58 -0.13 +0.65	+0.35		
Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick	59,761 16,776	-0·9 +0·2	- 1·2 + 1·6	4·36 5·34	+0.35	$+0.28 \\ +0.42$		
North Staffordshire South Staffs,† Worcs	28,558	-0.3	+ 1.9			+0.70 +0.22		
and Salop Glos. and Somerset Kent	30, 5 55 10,108 4,281	+0·4 -1·5 +0·3	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ -5.2 \\ +20.6 \end{array} $	4.99	+0.40	+0.67		
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	14,517 174,221	-0·8 +0·1	+ 3.0	5.61		$+0.58 \\ +0.21$		
England and Wales	832,915	-0.3	+ 3.5	4.99	+ 0.30	+0.51		
SOOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,072 23,005 59,410	+0·4 +0·3 +2·6	+ 7·9 + 9·3 + 4·5	5.57	+2.65	+0·42 +0·25 +0·10		
Scotland	95,487	+1.7	+ 6.1	5.55	+2.18	+0.18		
GREAT BRITAIN	928,402	-0.1	+ 3.7	5.05	+0.49	+0.47		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, was 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.66 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, were 1.23 days per week, of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties, and 0.30 of a day to holidays; for the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, they were 1.21 days per week, of which 1.10 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th August, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,390,800 tons, as compared with 18,875,200 tons in the four weeks ended 27th July, 1929, and 16,199,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1928. The output for each of the three periods was affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 26th August, 1929, and the increases or decreases as compared with 22nd July, 1929, and 20th August, 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.

Total Posts	In Uner	sured Pe	ersons Re at 26th A	corded a ugust, 1	s 929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a		
Line Address	Numb	ers.	Pe	ercentage	s.			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	125,199	48,777	11.2	4.4	15.6	- 2.6	- 11.0	
England and Wales Scotland	108,234 16,965	46,504 2,273	11·0 13·2	4·7 1·8	15·7 15·0	- 2·7 - 1·6	- 11·4 - 7·7	
Principal Districts in England and Wales:— Northumber-	125		10.5		100 a 77 a	ne deraig	CT 38300	
land Durham Cumberland	5,469 17,870	194 1,432	10·3 11·2	0.3	10·6 12·1	- 0·6 - 0·1	- 10·4 - 12·2	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	2,055 17,653	936 7,337	16·5 9·4	7·5 4·0	24·0 13·4	+ 2.0	+ 4.2	
Lancashire and Cheshire Derbyshire	10,522 3,485	17,773 3,673	10.9	18·3 5·9	29·2 11·5	+ 2.1	- 10·1 - 10·3	
Notts and Leicestershire Warwickshire Staffs. Wor-	3,643 1,023	5,262 186	5.4	7.7	13·1 9·1	- 3·8 + 0·9	- 7·4 - 6·7	
cester and Salop Glos. and	5,968	4,383	8.0	5.9	13.9	- 9.6	- 14.5	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,766 112	690	13.0	5.1	18·1 3·0	- 6·1 - 0·2	- 9·7 + 0·2	
Monmouth	37,890	4,633	15.6	1.9	17.5	- 4.5	- 13.1	

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,891,800 tons in August, 1929, as compared with 7,733,300 tons in July, 1929, and 6,070,200 tons

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued good generally.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5·0 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 4·7 at 22nd July, 1929, and 14·0 at 20th August, 1928.

The following Table suppresses the information of the contraction of the

The following Table summarises the information received for the

three periods und	ler reviev	v :	and the same				
Not to to the last	peop Min	nber of Wo le employe les included he Returns	d at l in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	24th August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
国报() · 100 年	1232 595	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 5.90	Days 0.07	Days. + 1.01	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	3,125 1,139	$+ 2 \cdot 2$ $- 0 \cdot 2$ $+ 1 \cdot 3$	+ 21·6 + 8·4 + 4·0	6·00 5·82	- 0.21	+ 0.26	
ALL DISTRICTS	8,807	+ 1.2	+ 14.2	5.93	- 0.06	+ 0.53	

SHALE MINING.

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,485, showing a decrease of 0·4 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 1·3 per cent. compared with August, 1928. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5·94 in August, 1929, as compared with 5·83 in July, 1929, and 6·00 in August, 1928.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT continued moderate, and showed little change as compared with July. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10·3 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 10·1 at 22nd July, 1929, and with 19·9 at 20th August, 1929 pared 1928.

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 170 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, 1929, compared with 167 at the end of July, 1929, and 130 at the end of August, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 21,956 workpeople at the end of August, 1928.

the end of August, showed an increase of 7.0 per cent. compared with July, and an increase of 25.3 per cent. compared with August, 1928.

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

District.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
of (a) out	of Furnaces.	August, 1929.	July, 1929.	August, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	95	46	45	28	+ 1	+18
Lancs Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	43	12	12	11		+ 1
Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	31	11	11	8		+ 3
and Northants	56	31	31	28		+ 3
Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	25	19	19	14		+ 3 + 5
wick South Wales	48	11 11	• 12 9	10 9	- 1 + 2	+ 1 + 2
Total England and Wales	321	141	139	108	+ 2	+33
SCOTLAND	89	29	28	22	+ 1	+ 7
Total	410	170	167	130	+ 3	+40

The production of pig iron in August amounted to 682,000 tons as compared with 671,900 tons in July and 519,000 tons in August, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in August remained bad on the whole, but was better than the year before. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20·0 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 19·9 at 22nd July, 1929, and 24·4 at 20th August, 1928

According to returns received from firms employing 53,653 work-people in the week ended 24th August, 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) increased by 0.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1929, and 2.8 per cent. as compared with August, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.5 in August, 1929, as compared with 5.5 in July, 1929, and 5.4 in August, 1928.

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

	emp	of Workp loyed by aking retu	firms	Aggre	egate number of Shifts.*			
100 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Week ended 24th	Dec.	(+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
	August, 1929.			August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-	.73	Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	5,323 1,368 18,903 2,617 7,478 7,147	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.6 \\ +2.8 \\ +3.1 \\ +0.4 \\ -2.4 \\ +0.7 \end{array} $	+ 6·1 + 1·2 + 1·1 - 4·0 - 2·3 + 1·1	30,996 6,258 98,693 13,452 40,961 40,981	- 3.5 + 0.7 + 4.0 - 0.7 - 3.3 + 0.5	+ 13·0 + 5·6 + 4·6 - 7·2 - 5·9 + 1·3		
Mechanics, Labourers, etc	10,817	- 0·0 + 0·5	+ 4.4	62,477	- 0·0 + 0·5	+ 4.8		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and	08-9		24°	1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,	Sen t	AND THE L		
Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham	13,882	- 0·6 - 1·2	+12.4	79,590 88,611	+ 1.2	+ 14.1		
Leeds, Bradford, etc.	701	- 6.3	-42.0	3,663	- 7.2	- 45.1		
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	6,549 5,165	$-\frac{1\cdot 1}{2\cdot 8}$	+ 0.7	34,192 28,112	- 1·8 - 3·6	+ 0.9		
Countles Wales and Mon-	3,619	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	20,538	- 0.2	+ 6.6		
mouth	7,133	+12.7	+ 1.0	39,112	+11.4	+		
TOTAL	53,653	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	293,818	+ 0.5	+ 2.8		

^{*} 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 s 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.

† Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 27th July, 1929. For the week ended 24th August, 1929, the number of workpeople in Scottish works covered by the returns received was 12,273 and the aggregate number of shifts 67,940 as compared with 11,725 workpeople and 61,422 shifts in August, 1928.

The production of steel ingots and castings as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers amounted to 753,300 tons in August, 1929, as compared with 804,800 tons in July, 1929, and 648,300 tons in August, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in August was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. During the first fortnight of the month the great majority of the mills were idle, the usual week's holiday being extended, in most cases, to two weeks, and in some cases to three weeks. In the week ended 31st August, 1929, however, 525 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, as compared with 509 in the week ended 27th July, 1929, and with 529 at the end of August, 1928. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th August, 1929, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23.8, as compared with 17.5 at 22nd July, 1929, and with 5.4 at 20th August, 1928.

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

Works. Week ended 31st Aug.	Numbe	er of Works	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	31st Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	71 13	+ 2 + 2	- 1	400 125	+ 6* +10*	- 1 - 3	
TOTAL	84	+ 4	- 1	525	+16	- 4	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in August, 1929, amounted to 100,188 tons, or 3,959 tons less than in July, 1929, and 18,526 tons less than in August, 1928.

ENGINEERING.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in August was slack, on the whole, and showed a decline in all sections. The falling off was most noticeable in the motor vehicle section, in which seasonal slackness became more pronounced. In marine and general engineering employment remained slack, and in constructional engineering it continued bad. Conditions in the textile machinery section remained bad and much short time continued to be worked; while at some important railway works a curtailed week remained in operation. In electrical engineering, however, employment was still fairly good.

Compared with a year before employment was better in all sections, the principal improvement being experienced in marine and in constructional engineering.

onstructional engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th August, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

18 15 15 16 1	1 07 8	Num	ber of 1	Insure	d Workp	eople Un	employe	d
Division.	Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, End Alrcraft.		Increas or Decrea as com	
	Engine Engine and Fou	Engt	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engir	Construc Repair Vehicles		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,940 1,479 1,343 5,671 15,693 19,587 8,228 823 896	332 96 117 950 566 1,060 176 32 36	49 103 568 49 2,452 114 1,723 25 360	137 31 52 718 816 286 839 148 4	1,419 1,232 1,565 13,916 1,018 1,548 994	4,877 2,941 3,645 21,304 20,545 22,595 11,960 1,239 1,459	+ 319 + 389 + 499 + 3,175 + 1,348 + 3,308 - 109 + 210 + 64	- 358 - 358 - 545 - 6,192 - 3,115 + 414 + 419 + 29 - 465
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	56,660 P				22,066 oyed at	90,565 26th Au		-10,171 9.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern I reland	3·7 3·1 4·0 6·5 13·4 15·0 11·0 15·2 13·0	2·7 1·3 3·6 3·7 6·8 5·4 6·7 8·2 12·4	6·4 4·5 9·4 3·5 12·0 13·6 9·5 12·5 7·4	11·2 9·5 15·1	3·8 4·5 5·9 14·4 7·9 8·3 9·2 10·0 7·2	3·7 3·5 5·2 9·8 12·4 13·1 10·7 14·0 10·2	+ 0·3 + 0·5 + 0·7 + 1·5 + 0·8 + 1·9 - 0·1 + 2·4 + 0·5	- 0·2 - 0·4 - 0·8 - 2·9 - 1·9 + 0·2 + 0·4 + 0·4 - 3·2
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	9.7	4.2	9.9	11.1	9.4	9.3	+ 1.0	- 0.9
Ditto, July, 1929 Ditto, Aug., 1928	9.0	4.1 5.2	9.5	10·3 13·9	7·5 11·1	8·3 10·2	:::	

On the North-East Coast employment continued bad and showed a decline in general and in marine engineering. In Yorkshire conditions were still moderate but employment on textile machinery work was very depressed. In Lincolnshire, also, employment remained

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad on the whole and showed a decline. Much short time was worked in the textile machinery section and conditions in the motor vehicle section continued to decline; but employment in electrical engineering was

still fairly good.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment remained fair in general engineering and good on electrical work, although some falling off was observed; but in the motor vehicle section the seasonal decline continued and employment was bad. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment nt continued fair.

ment continued fair.

In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment was good, but a decline was experienced in both general and motor engineering. In electrical engineering, however, employment was still very good. In the South-Western Counties employment declined, principally on motor vehicle work, but was fairly good on the whole.

In Scotland employment remained bad but some improvement was experienced in general engineering; while in Wales and Northern Ireland it continued bad and showed some decline.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad, on the whole, during August. Compared with the previous month, it showed a further decline in most districts, especially in the North-Western Division and in Northern Ireland, where employment continued to be affected by a dispute. In the South of England, employment, though slightly orse than during the previous month, remained fair.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in most districts, especially in the North-Eastern Division; in the South-Western Division, however, there was a substantial decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th August, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd July, 1929, and with 20th August,

Divisions.	al Number of ed Workpeople employed at August, 1929.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in Inemployed red with a	Percentage nemployed at h August, 1929.		oyed as ared
	Total Insured Unen 26th A	Month before.	Year before.	Pe Uner 26th A	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,552 678 3,228 42 15,817 8,090 12,455 3,431 3,734	+ 195 + 95 + 202 - 3 + 477 + 1,305 - 591 - 127 + 509	- 261 - 68 + 1,107 - 33 - 6,410 + 313 - 2,277 - 92	15·6 9·3 15·1 10·8 26·7 29·1 21·8 41·5 33·7	+ 2·0 + 1·3 + 0·9 - 0·7 + 0·8 + 4·7 - 1·1 - 1·5 + 4·6	- 2.6 - 0.9 + 5.2 - 8.4 - 10.8 + 1.1 - 4.0
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	49,027	+ 2,062	- 7,721	24.2	+ 1.0	- 3.8

COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE great majority of the workpeople in this industry were involved in a stoppage of work, arising out of a trade dispute.* After the resumption of work employment generally was bad, and, in some districts, rather worse than during July.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.9 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 14.5 at 22nd July, 1929, and with 16.5 at 20th August, 1928.

At Ashton employment was bad in the American spinning section, but in the Egyptian spinning section normal time was worked. Conditions improved in the fancy weaving section, but were slack in the plain weaving and doubling sections. There was little change at Stockport and Glossop, or at Stalybridge, where irregular short-time working continued. At Oldham employment continued bad in the spinning section and slack in the weaving section. At Royton (in the Oldham district) short-time working was in operation. There was little change at Bolton, where much short time was worked; employment was reported as being slack with spinners, fair with weavers and winders, and poor with cardroom workers. At Leigh irregular short time continued to be worked by spinners and piecers, cardroom workers and winders. Intermittent short-time working was prevalent at Bury, where full time working was not resumed by several firms after the stoppage. At Rochdale employment was bad, but signs of improvement were noted.

At Preston the effects of the dispute were still felt at the end of At Ashton employment was bad in the American spinning section

At Preston the effects of the dispute were still felt at the end of August, but at Chorley the position was about the same as in July. At Blackburn all the mills (with one exception) which were running prior to the dispute had resumed operations by 26th August, but there were still a large number of women unemployed in this district. At Accrington full-time was worked in the spinning section and in

the manufacture of lighter fabrics, although all the operatives had not resumed work. There was a falling off in employment at Great Harwood and at Darwen; at the latter place there was a fair amount of under employment, and irregular time was worked in the preparatory department. At Burnley all the mills running prior to the dispute have recommenced work, but, in some cases, with reduced staff owing to shortage of yarn. Employment was reported as bad at Colne and at Padiham, where there was a decline, and the weavers in several firms were not running their full complement of looms. In the Rossendale Valley employment declined, and a large number of the weavers were under-employed.

In Yorkshire employment generally was bad and worse than a month ago; short-time working was reported at several centres. At Huddersfield the position in both the American and Egyptian sections was described as bad. At Todmorden there was little change, and there was still much under-employment.

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

Number of Total Wages paid to

	Y	vorkpeor	ne.	an workpeople.			
	Week ended 31st		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 31st	Inc. (-		
	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	7,639	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 13,318	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	15,407 25,543 5,807	- 0·8 + 0·9 - 0·7	- 0·3 - 0·9 - 0·4	26,909 46,756 14,352	+ 1.0 + 1.3 + 0.2	+ 2·8 + 6·2 + 0·2	
Not Specified	5,487	- 2.4	+ 4.5	11,576	-0.1 + 1.3	+ 4.1	
TOTAL	59,883	0.2	T 0 T	112,511	T 13	7 7	
DISTRICTS. Ashton	867	+ 1.2	+ 7.2	1,315	- 4.6	- 8.7	
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	5,657 7,596 10,702	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & 0 \cdot 2 \\ & 0 \cdot 2 \\ & 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 2·4 + 5·0 + 2·8	9,560 15,155 18,468	- 1·0 + 5·5 + 0·1	+ 8·0 +11·0 + 1·0	
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden	2,556 4,043	- 0·7 + 4·1	- 5·2 - 1·3	4,701 7,117	- 4·2 + 3·3	+ 1	
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	4,232	+ 3.1	- 4.1	7,717	+ 0.5	- 1.	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson	6,295	-1.0	- 2·1 - 1·4	12,299	-1.8	+ 2.9	
Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	1,882 3,802 1,966	+ 2.7	+17·6 - 4·1 - 3·1	3,278 6,762 3,111	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0.9 \\ + & 0.7 \\ - & 1.9 \end{array}$	+22·3 - 3·3 - 0·3	
TOTAL	59,883	- 0.2	+ 0.4	112,911	+ 1.3	+ 4.	

Returns from firms employing about 58,000 operatives in the week ended 31st August showed that nearly 13 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 12 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 26th August, 1929:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th August, 1929.								
Department	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Motol.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.		
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	910 5,052	5,040 3,848	5,950 8,900	764 4,952	3,784 4,231	4,548 9,183	10,498 18,083		
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	738 2,434 512	3,884 7,198 202	4,622 9,632 714	1,383 2,271 448	7,637 6,883 361	9,020 9,154 809	13,642 18,786 1,523		
Total	9,646	20,172	29,818	9,818	22,896	32,714	62,532		

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

	Who	lly Unem	ployed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	25 5 (2)	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Windling	- 28 +722	+ 639 + 310	+ 611 + 1,032	- 128 - 463	- 1,023 - 1,280	- 1,151 - 1,743	- 540 - 711	
and Warp- ing Weaving	- 6 +305	+ 442 + 1,132	+ 436 + 1,437	- 9 + 336	-1,778 + 271	- 1,787 + 607	- 1,351 + 2,044	
Other Processes	+ 14	+ 7	+ 21	+ 123	+ 110	+ 233	+ 254	
Total	+1,007	+ 2,530	+ 3,537	- 141	- 3,700	- 3,841	- 304	

The figures for July have been revised.

^{*} See page 338 and special article on page 315

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 60,426,700 lbs. in August, 1929, compared with 60,120,000 lbs. in July, 1929, and with 76,233,600 lbs. in August, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,331,000 lbs. in August, 1929, compared with 15,031,600 lbs. in July, 1929, and with 15,773,000 lbs. in August, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 321,312,900 square yards, as compared with 355,383,400 square yards in the previous month and with 341,285,300 square yards in August, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued depressed, and showed a further slight decline in the worsted section. In the woollen and in the carpet sections there was practically no change. In the industry as a whole, employment was at about the same level as a

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.8 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 15.6 at 22nd July, 1929, and with 14.7 at 20th August, 1928.

Worsted Section.—Depression continued during August in almost all branches. At Bradford, a number of wool sorters were suspended during the month, and there was a large increase in the number of women temporarily suspended. At Huddersfield, employment continued fair. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th August indicated that over one-third of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short-time, *losing 11½ hours on the average; very little overtime was worked.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments, employment showed a further slight decline as compared with July, and there was much short-time working. In the week ended 24th August, nearly half of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on the average, 12½ hours each in short time; the amount of overtime recorded was small.

In worsted spinning also employment showed a slight further decline in the Yorkshire centres. According to the employers' returns, approximately one-third of the operatives were on short time, losing, on the average, 11 hours each during the week ended 24th August; the amount of overtime worked was small. In worsted weaving there was a rather more marked decline; according to the employers' returns nearly three eighths of the work recording to the employers' returns nearly three-eighths of the workpeople lost, on the average, 12½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 24th August; in this department also only a very small amount of overtime was recorded.

Woollen Section.—Taking all districts together, there was little change, except for a slight improvement in the weaving department. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th August indicated that Employers' returns for the week ended 24th August indicated that about a quarter of the workers in the spinning department, and nearly a third of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on the average, between 9 and 10 hours each. On the other hand, nearly 10 per cent. of those in the spinning department, and about 5 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on overtime to the extent of over 7 hours each. In the woollen section as a whole 28 per cent. of the operatives lost, on the average, 9½ hours each in short time*; and about 8 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 7½ hours each.

In the Heavy Woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was In the Heavy Woollen district (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) there was little change except in the blanket section, where there was a considerable decline; restrictions on the use of water owing to the drought still reduced employment to some extent in this district. The trade holidays at Morley were extended by some firms. There was a further decline at Halifax, at Sowerby Bridge, and in the Calder Vale generally, owing to the inability of employers to re-absorb all their former operatives after the recent dispute: employment in this district was below the level of a year ago.

Employment was rather slack in the Rochdale and Milnrow districts, but good in the Stockport district: in all three cases there was little change as compared with July. At Saddleworth much short time was reported and employment with flannel workers was worse than a year ago.

Employment at Galashiels and at Hawick improved, though short time was still worked to a certain extent. At Dumfries employment in the tweed trade continued quiet, though there was little unemployment. In Scotland generally employment was about the

Carpet Section.—Employment was fairly good at all the principal centres except Kilmarnock, where employment was poor. About one-sixth of the operatives in this section were on short time in the week ended 24th August, losing 14½ hours each on the average. At Kidderminster, employment was about the same as in July, but not so good as in August of last year; short time in various forms was fairly general, but skilled workers were well employed. At Sowerby Bridge full time has been resumed.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

Missib volumo	1	Number of Workpeople		Tota	l Wages p Workpeor	aid to
An least little and the same transfer t	Week ended 24th August, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	figure	Week ended 24th August, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
Departments :	and of the state	Per	STATE OF THE STATE OF	£	Per Cent.	100 to 11
WORSTED SECTION: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	11,768 39,496 20,428 11,090 1,943	+ 1.0 + 0.0 - 0.7 - 1.3 + 0.7	92·6 93·2 92·2 99·7 96·3	26,964 59,509 38,730 26,187 3,762	- 1·9 - 1·3 - 3·4 - 4·9 - 1·2	85.0 89.8 89.1 91.6 95.1
Total—Worsted	84,725	- 0.2	93.7	155,152	- 2.5	89-4
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,203 13,317 24,949 17,595 2,152	+ 3·5 - 0·0 - 0·3 - 0·7 - 0·3	90·3 94·4 102·0 96·1 94·1	2,809 28,359 44,954 39,800 4,820	+ 3·7 - 0·8 + 1·9 - 0·3 - 0·3	103·1 100·1 105·9 100·8 106·3
Total—Woollen	59,216	- 0.3	98-0	120,742	+ 0.5	102.7
CARPET SECTION	9,983	- 0.3	107-8	17,880	+ 2.6	103-3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,924	- 0.2	96-0	293,774	- 1.0	95.4
Districts†: Worsted Section: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	37,627 9,543 9,465 8,427 8,277	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	90·1 106·6 89·0 93·3 95·0	69,930 20,241 15,729 14,985 14,630	- 3·9 - 0·1 - 4·4 + 3·5 - 4·2	80.0 112.8 83.3 92.1 99.3
Total, West					Simple	
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	77,207 5,103 331 2,084	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.5 \\ -2.4 \end{array} $	93·3 98·5 113·5 99·5	9,367 570 3,383	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.7 \\ +0.0 \\ -10.5 \\ -1.3 \end{array} $	94·0 99·6 132·3
Total—Worsted	84,725	- 0.2	93.7	155,152	- 2.5	89.4
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	12,901	+ 0.2	90.3	28,413	+ 0.1	86.8
Halifax and Calder Vale	2,090	- 0.8 - 1.0	109·3 87·7	18,831 3,894	+ 2·3 - 5·0	70.3
Bradford	1,179	- 3.4	94.0	2,544	- 4.4	88.7
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England	35,927 5,151	- 0·9 + 0·5	97·3 97·5	77,226 9,960	+ 0.3	102·8 99·4
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,642 13,364 132	$ \begin{array}{c c} -0.7 \\ +1.6 \\ -25.4 \end{array} $	100·9 99·5 95·6	8,477 24,912 167	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 0.6 \\ + & 1.8 \\ - & 27.7 \end{array}$	112·1 103·0 80·4
Total—Woollen	59,216	- 0.3	98.0	120,742	+ 0.5	102.7
CARPET SECTION	9,983	- 0.3	107.8	17,880	+ 2.6	103-3
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,924	- 0.2	96.0	293,774	- 1.0	95.4

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th August, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 27th July, 1929:—

hotors now entit in trails own set motors	employe (sign	ed as companifies "no c	(+) or Decared with the change"; - o workpeop	he previous	a figure,
The second secon	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	+ 0·3 + 0·6 + 6·3 + 16·5 + 6·7 - 3·6 + 1·0 + 0·7 - 1·2	+ 0.5 + 0.1 - 1.5 + 3.9 - 2.1 + 0.9 + 0.1 + 0.4 - 2.8	- 1·5 + 0·1 - 2·2 - 0·0 + 1·1 - 1·8 - 0·7 	+ 0·1 - 1·1 - 7·3 - 0·2 - 5·0 + 0·6 - 1·5 - 1·1 + 20·8 - 0·6	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & & & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & & \\ & & & &$
TOTAL	+ 1.0	+ 0.0	- 0.7	- 1.3	+ 0.

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.

† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change.")					
A PRODUCTION OF THE PROPERTY O	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).		
Woollen Section: Huddersheld Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 1·2 - 1·0 - 0·8 - 0·2 - 8·9 - 0·3 - 0·7 + 1·2 - 0·4 - 16·4	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0·2 - 1·9 - 0·9 - 1·0 - 3·4 - 0·9 + 0·5 - 0·7 + 1·6 - 25·4		
TOTAL	- 0.0	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.3		

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 26th August,

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th August, 1929.							
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	m-4-1			
COUNTY OF THE STATE OF THE STAT	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	270	5	275	497	2	499	774	
Preparing	358	216	574	538	190	728	1,302	
Wool Combing	204	265	469	746	679	1,425	1,894	
Wool Carding	395	103	498	717	94	811	1,309	
Woollen Spinning	294	90	384	293	131	424	808	
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding and	418	2,038	2,456	425	2,781	3,206	5,662	
Warping Worsted Winding and	83	21	104	132	59	191	295	
Warping	60	309	369	209	762	971	1,340	
Woollen Weaving	170	308	478	281	1,278	1,559	2,037	
Worsted Weaving	135	651	786	182	3,513	3,695	4,481	
other Processes	546	99	645	467	173	640	1,285	
Total	2,933	4,105	7,038	4,487	9,662	14,149	21,187	

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

Department	W	hol	ly T	Jnemp	olog	yed.	1	Cem	pora	rily S	top	ped.	Mat-1		
Department.	M	en.	W	omen.	T	otal.	М	en.	w	omen.	T	otal.	10	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	6		100 m	+	6	-	3 3	+	2		31	-	25	
and Preparing	+	40	+	7	+	47		11	-	8	+	3	+	50	
Wool Combing	++	10	++	28 10	+	38		57 108	-	218	-	275	-	237	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	I	54	+	4	±	50		19	++	34	++	118	++	139	
Worsted Drawing	1	34		84.4		00		13	1	07		13		00	
and Spinning	+	44	+	301	+.	345	-	4	-	840	-	844	-	499	
Wool Winding	-	04				07			2.82	1.	360	-			
and Warping Worsted Winding	+	24	+	3	+	27	September 1	2	+	15	+	13	+	40	
and Warping.	1000	_	+	50	+	50	+	37	-	130	1	93	1000	43	
Woollen Weaving	+	86	++	76		162	+	149	-	214	-	65	+	97	
Worsted Weaving	+	25	+	188		213		8	-	276	-	268	-	55	
Other Processes	-	33	+	4	-	29	-	97	+	16	-	81	-	110	
Total	+2	267	+	663	+	930	+	101	-	1,609	-:	1,508	-	578	
	130					Part of			1000		13.00	ASSESSED OF			

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 8,931,000 lbs. in August, 1929, compared with 27,319,900 lbs. in July, 1929, and 5,843,600 lbs. in August, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,936,700 lbs., compared with 5,084,600 lbs. in July, 1929, and with 4,895,200 lbs. in August, 1928.

m August, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,084,100 square yards, compared with 17,542,900 square yards in July, 1929, and 19,395,100 square yards in August, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 82,077 pairs, 88,332 pairs and 99,061 pairs in August, 1929, July, 1929, and August, 1928, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

THE holidays at the beginning of the month were extended by many firms beyond the customary week. After the factories re-opened employment was moderate, and showed a slight improvement, on the whole, although there was considerable variation as between different

whole, although there was considerable variation as between different districts. The improvement took the form more of a slight reduction in short-time working than of an increase in the numbers employed. Employment was distinctly better than in August, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 at 26th August, as compared with 14.0 at 22nd July, 1929, and with 19.6 at 20th August, 1928

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

April 1		Number o		Total all	Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 24th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
at and and strong	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
England and Wales: London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,518 10,071	Per cent 1·2 + 1·5	Per cent. + 6·8 + 5·1	£ 5,656 24,192	Per cent 1·7 + 4·1	Per cent. + 5·5 + 18·2		
vict Northampton Northampton Country	3,782 8,125	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	8,542 19,535	+ 0.8 + 2.9	+12.7		
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District Bristol, Kingswood and	9,271 3,745 2,493 5,974	+ 1·1 + 0·7 - 2·3 - 0·6	+ 3·2 + 0·6 - 1·9 +11·9	21,087 9,499 4,945 11,388	+ 4·4 + 1·9 - 4·9 - 1·6	+11·8 + 5·3 + 9·0 +14·2		
District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	2,044 1,873	+ 3.5 + 2.9	- 2·5 + 1·1	4,171 4,213	+ 9.2 + 4.6	+17·7 +13·7		
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District	5,389 1,264	- 2·6 - 0·4	+ 1.7	10,715 2,450	- 3·4 - 1·1	+10.9		
Other parts of England and Wales	3,806	+ 1.1	+ 2.6	8,924	- 0.0	+16.1		
England and Wales	60,355	+ 0.5	+ 3.0	135,317	+ 1.7	+12.7		
Scotland	2,209	+ 0.3	+ 8.9	4,876	- 1.6	+12.0		
Great Britain	62,564	+ 0.5	+ 3.2	140,193	+ 1.6	+12.7		

Returns from firms employing about 61,250 operatives in the week ended 24th August indicated that nearly three-eighths of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 8\frac{3}{4} hours are not the average of the control of the c each on the average; the amount of overtime worked was negligible.

Employment in London was moderate, and showed little change. At Leicester the seasonal slackness continued; there was some reduction in the amount of short time worked, but a number of firms were still working half time or less; of the operatives covered by the employers' returns about 56 per cent. were on short time in the week ended 24th August, losing about 10½ hours each on the average. Employment was also slack in the Leicestershire country district. There was a further improvement at Northampton, and employment was fairly good; a little less than one third of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th August, losing about 5½ hours each on the average. At Kettering employment was moderate, and showed an improveweek ended 24th August, losing about 5½ hours each on the average. At Kettering employment was moderate, and showed an improvement after the holiday period, better time being worked. There was also a slight improvement at Higham and Rushden, Wellingborough and Wollaston; at Raunds employment remained fairly good. At Stafford there was a further decline, and employment was slack with most firms; the great majority of workpeople were on short time. There was little change at Norwich; employment was bad, but showed a considerable improvement on a year ago.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district, there was a marked improvement, better time being worked; employment was marked improvement, better time being worked; employment was mederate, and much better than in August of last year. It was again reported as fairly good at Street. At Leeds employment was poor, but showed some improvement in the heavy boot trade. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley, and at Bury and Preston, employment was described as fairly good.

In Scotland there was little change; employment was reported as fair at Edinburgh and at Kilmarnock, and bad at Glasgow. At Maybole there was a further improvement, and employment was fairly good, though short-time working continued.

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 26th August, 1929 :-

10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	N	ımbers (e	ers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th August, 1929.								
Department.	Whol	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Ste	opped.	Total.				
14 7 30 4 2	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.					
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture :	ENG. SE			0231	NI SEE						
Preparing Depart-			107								
ment	114	39	153	80	12	92	245				
Rough Stuff De- partment	387	17	404	282	7	289	693				
ClickingDepartment		21	836	781	5	786	1,622				
Closing Department		1,176	1,206	5	1,207	1,212	2,418				
Making Department		55	1,796	1,443	35	1,478	3,274				
Finishing Depart-	-,				Series Series						
ment	1,280	519	1,799	1,015	330	1,345	3,144				
Slipper Making	255	136	391	404	305	709	1,100				
Clog Making	17	2	19	3	1	4	23				
Repairing and Hand-					14955	-					
sewn Work	397	3	400	13	7	20	420				
Тотац	5,036	1,968	7,004	4,026	1,909	5,935	12,939				
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				1						

^{*} 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.

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	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	m-4-1	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture: Preparing Depart-		out of the						
ment	+ 2	- 13	- 11	- 10	- 7	- 17	- 28	
Rough Stuff De-	The state of	200		700	7.0	700	0.	
	+ 26	+ 11		-102	- 18	-120 -414		
Clicking Department	- 17	$+12 \\ +131$	- 5	+ 2	-628	-626		
Closing Department	+ 10	+ 26	- 14		- 020	- 490	- 50	
Making Department Finishing Depart-	- 40	T 20		-403	No.	- 430	30	
	+156	+131	+287	- 80	- 48	-128	+ 15	
Slipper Making	- 40	+ 1	- 39		- 7	+261	+ 22	
Clog Making	+ 3	6	+ 3	- 3	+ 1	- 2	+	
Repairing and Hand-					100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
sewn Work	- 13	- 18	- 31	- 17	- 8	- 25	- 5	
TOTAL	+ 93	+281	+374	-845	-716	-1,561	-1.18	

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1929, amounted to 126,698 dozen pairs, or 8,545 dozen pairs less than in July, 1929, and 6,031 dozen pairs less than in August, 1928.

BUILDING.

THERE was a slight increase in the numbers unemployed during August, but employment, taken as a whole, was good or fairly good, in most districts with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As compared with August, 1928, employment was not so good in Scotland, and showed little variation in London, the North-Western Counties of England and in Northern Ireland; it showed some improvement in the rest of England and in Wales.

As regards individual occupations employment was good, in most districts, with plasterers, carpenters and bricklayers, though some decline was shown with the latter class. The demand for plasterers decline was shown with the latter class. The demand for plasterers and bricklayers exceeded the supply in a few districts. Employment was fairly good with masons, and fair to fairly good with plumbers; it showed little change with painters, remaining fairly good with skilled men at most centres. Employment was again quiet with slaters, and moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with August, 1928, employment was at about the same level with painters and slaters, but showed an improvement with most of the other classes of operatives.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 26th August, 1929, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with August, 1928:—

Printe do quest Trois son exemple Trois	*Esti- mated Numbers of Insured Work-	ployed	in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Decrease	tage as
end lastena es	people at July, 1928.	at 26th Aug., 1929.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before before	
Occupations. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	127,050 73,890 22,150 5,940 23,430 107,380 32,540 240,930 183,250 816,560	5,115 2,956 1,128 5,37 812 8,769 2,047 29,152 25,387 75,903	157 190 79 33 41 249 86 968 800 2,603	4·0 4·0 5·1 9·0 3·5 8·2 6·3 12·1 13·9	- 0·1 + 1·4 + 0·5 - 0·4 - 0·7 + 0·4 - 0·8 + 0·8 + 0·5	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	172,710 126,940 99,450 93,750 99,410 106,040 75,030 28,870 14,360	10,821 5,157 7,188 7,815 12,869 14,694 8,619 5,895 2,845	12 43 77 627 725 634 260 219 6	6·3 4·1 7·2 8·3 12·9 13·9 11·5 20·4 19·8	- 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.5 + 0.7 + 0.9 + 1.9 + 0.8 + 1.5	+ 0·3 - 0·9 - 1·6 - 2·3 - 4·4 - 0·3 + 1·8 - 4·8 + 0·1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	816,560	75,903	2,603	9.3	+ 0.5	- 1.1

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,350,000, show that in August, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,156,300, as compared with £5,732,500 in July, 1929, and £3,821,800 in August, 1928. Of the total for August, 1929, dwelling houses accounted for £1,827,500; factories and workshops for £295,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £266,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £767,300.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued fairly good on the whole.

In the Peterborough district it remained good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 8.4 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 8.1 at 22nd July, 1929, and 11.2 at 20th August, 1928.

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

		Vumber of orkpeop		Total all	l Wages paid to l Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	24th Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		
Northern Countles, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,793	- 1.6	+ 3.8	4,530	+ 0.9	+ 9.8		
Midlands and Eastern Counties	6,603	+ 1.1	+ 5.8	18,806	+ 0.3	+ 10.2		
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,756 186	+ 1.1	+11.4	4,321 501	+ 1·3 + 1·8	+ 12.6		
TOTAL	10,338	+ 0.6	+ 6.2	28,158	+ 0.6	+ 10.4		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 9,636 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, were working on an average $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 24th August, 1929; on the other hand 14 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 4 hours each on the average.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a decline as compared with the previous month; there was much short-time working, and in some cases the August holidays were extended. At Derby and Worcester employment remained steady; at Bristol it continued good. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was again reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.9 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 15.6 at 22nd July, 1929, and 21.2 at 20th August, 1928. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

ences as statement luca	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
- 100 mg	Week ended	ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	
	24th Aug., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Aug., 1929.	Month before.		
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	£ Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,238 8,225	- 4·5 - 1·4	- 0·3 + 1·8	2,301 15,080	- 8·8 - 4·4	- 3·5 + 4·3	
unspecified)	1,883	- 0.8	+ 1.8	3,615	- 2.9	+ 3.1	
TOTAL	11,346	- 1.7	+ 1.5	20,996	- 4.4	+ 3.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,623 2,723	- 2·3 + 0·5	+ 1.0 + 3.3	14,557 6,439	- 6·2 - 0·8	+ 1·3 + 7·6	
TOTAL	11,346	- 1.7	+ 1.5	20,996	- 4.6	+ 3.2	

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,816 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,023, or 37 per cent. were working on an average 13 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th August, 1929; the amount of overtime worked

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making industry was again fairly good during August. Very little short time was reported, although employment was affected to some extent early in the month by a fire at the Dartford mills.

With letterpress printers employment continued good generally. At Leeds and at Dundee it was reported slack: whilst improving slightly at the former centre, it declined at Dundee; an improvement occurred at Birmingham, Leicester and Edinburgh. Employment remained good with electrotypers and stereotypers, and improved in London and at Manchester.

Employment with lithographic printers continued good, and showed an improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. With lithographic artists employment was also good

In the bookbinding industry employment was generally good and

showed a further improvement.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the printing and bookbinding industries, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.4 at 26th August, 1929, compared with 4.0 at 22nd July, 1929, and 4.1 at 20th August, 1928. In the paper and paper-board industry the

September, 1929.

percentage was 5·1 at 26th August, 1929, compared with 3·9 at 22nd July, 1929, and 4·7 at 20th August, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 4·4 at 26th August, 1929, compared with 3·8 at 22nd July, 1929, and 4·2 at 20th August, 1928.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

A Paragonal Description of the Control of the Contr	No. of Members of Unions at end of August, 1929.	Unempl	ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
THE RESERVE		August, 1929.	July, 1929.	August, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:	-moved -	ancie.	1000			
London	38,888	2.9	2.8	5.5	+ 0.1	- 2.6
Northern Counties,	The state of the s					The same of
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire.	17,108	3.3	3.2	3.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Midland and Eastern	11,100	3.3	3.4	3.1	T 0.1	- 0 7
Counties	10,671	2.4	2.5	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.2
Scotland	6,762	2.2	2.4	4.4	- 0.2	- 2.2
Other Districts	10,543	1.9	1.9	3.4	•••	- 1.5
Total	83,972	2.7	2.7	4.4		- 1.7
Lithographic Printing	11,045	1.9	2.3	2.5	- 0.4	- 0.6
Bookbinding	19,283	2.6	3.5	3.5	- 0.9	- 0.9

SEAMEN.

DURING August employment was moderate to fair, on the whole; apart from the exceptions noted below, the supply of ratings was equate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 26th August, 1929, was 15·7, compared with 15·8 at 22nd July, 1929, and 14·7 at 20th August, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet at the beginning The demand for men on the Thames was quiet at the beginning of the month, but improved substantially thereafter. On the Tyne it was fair until the middle of the month, but then became quieter; on the Tees the demand steadily declined throughout the month, and was very poor at the end; at the Hartlepools it was quiet in the first half of the month, but recovered thereafter; on the Wear it improved, but was never more than moderate. The demand at Hull fluctuated from moderate to good, with some decline towards the end of the month. the end of the month; a temporary scarcity of deck hands was reported at Grimsby. At Southampton the demand was fairly brisk, and at one period a shortage of deck hands was experienced. At Bristol the demand was slack throughout the month, though there was some scarcity of deck ratings; at Avonmouth and at Newport it was fair generally. It was moderate to fair at Cardiff, but showed a tendency to decline; occasional shortages of carpenters were reported. At Swansea it was fair, except for some slackness early in the month. On the Mersey a good demand was steadily maintained throughout August; at Manchester the demand declined from fair to poor during the first half of the month, but thereafter showed some improvement. On the Clydel it was rederate the label. poor during the first half of the month, but thereafter showed some improvement. On the Clyde it was moderate, on the whole; ablebodied seamen were occasionally scarce. The demand at Leith improved during the first three weeks, but slumped heavily during the last week. At Belfast it was very quiet generally, except for slightly increased activity about the middle of the month.

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 August:—

	Number of Seamen* shipped in August, 1929.								
Principal Ports.	August,	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Eight Months ended					
2 (100 to 1 de 1 d	Month before.		Year before.	August, 1929.	August,				
England & Wales: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	13,663 724 10,962 12,369 2,665 402 650 1,389 1,103 768 2,538 708	+ 208 + 95 - 841 + 742 - 832 - 24 + 222 - 37 - 87 - 404 - 496 - 192	- 2,080 - 14 - 1,022 - 146 - 544 - 195 + 167 - 19 - 4 + 211 - 15 + 1	99,585 6,121 78,468 80,133 22,754 2,085 3,830 9,615 8,386 6,587 22,237 6,118	99,267 5,933 82,119 81,618 22,010 2,961 3,469 10,686 7,980 5,735 21,273 5,866				
SOOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast	311 481 4,276	- 167 - 30 + 261 - 94	- 330 - 154 - 27 - 30	2,446 3,020 27,458	3,135 3,493 24,924 1,383				
TOTAL for above Ports	53,095	- 1,676	- 4,201	380,353	381,852				

d that the numbers given are the numbers of separate separate individuals

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

EMPLOYMENT during August was still slack, on the whole. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 29·9 per cent. were unemployed at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 30·3 per cent. at 22nd July, 1929, and with 31·3 per cent. at 20th August, 1928.

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

·	Average Docks as	aily Numl	per of La	bourers em	ployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.			HE SERVICE	
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— 3rd August, 1929 10th , , , 17th , , , 24th , , , 31st , , ,	4,138 3,893 3,999 3,903 4,017	2,154 2,614 2,004 2,003 1,779	6,292 6,507 6,003 5,906 5,796	7,033 7,232 7,369 7,375 7,207	13,325 13,739 13,372 13,281 13,003	
Average for 5 weeks ended 31st August, 1929	} 3,993	2,094	6,087	7,244	13,331	
Average for July, 1929	4,201	2,026	6,227	7,216	13,443	
Average for August, 1928	3,927	2,130	6,057	7,250	13,307	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 871, compared with 811 in July, 1929, and with 904 in August, 1928.

East Coast.—Employment remained fair generally on the North-East Coast; there was a considerable improvement at Middlesbrough, and some double shifts were worked. At Hull there was a marked increase in activity, but at Goole and at Grimsby employment showed a decline. Employment was good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but

a decline. Employment was good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, but remained slack at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was generally slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Dock Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th August, 1929, was 13,654, compared with 13,883 in July, 1929, and with 13,907 in August, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £34,300 in the five weeks ended 30th August, 1929, compared with £36,118 in July, 1929, and with £35,013 in August, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was fair, on the whole. There was an increased demand for labour at Bristol, and there was also an improvement at Avonmouth. At Manchester employment continued slack; at Southampton it was moderate.

Southampton it was moderate.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was moderate at Dundee

and at Grangemouth. At Glasgow it continued fair, and at Leith there was an increase in coal shipments.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING AUGUST IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 26th August, 1929, differed from the figures for 22nd July, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 22nd July, 1929.						
tobe stand and ad admit	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Coal Mining Woollen and Worsted Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Public Works Contracting, etc. Dress Making and Millinery Local Government Tin Plates Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Cotton Silk and Artificial Silk General Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Building Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Distributive Trades Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Tailoring Net Variation for above industries Total Net Variation for all insured industries	- 29,115 - 1,270 - 1,154 + 90 + 537 + 1,275 - 25 + 1,822 + 1,995 + 2,086 + 1,430 + 779 + 3,718 + 4,251 + 4,165 + 2,318 + 4,853 + 1,544 - 701 - 4,900	+ 119 - 707 - 784 - 1,882 + 526 + 13 + 1,324 + 40 - 24 + 759 + 2,083 + 469 + 13 + 287 + 2,822 + 1,304 + 4,925 + 11,369	- 28,996 - 1,977 - 1,938 - 1,792 + 1,063 + 1,288 + 1,299 + 1,904 + 2,035 + 2,062 + 2,189 + 2,862 + 4,187 + 4,264 + 4,452 + 5,140 + 6,157 + 6,469 + 10,668				

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

Males. Females.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 334 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 26th August, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the unin-sured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

-	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed - Special	The same	State of	134		
Schemes	2,025	8	196	3	2,232
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	772,085	10,775	180,343	7,431	970,634
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified,					
but maintaining regis- tration	84,222	4,429	10,946	3,145	102,742
4. Uninsured persons on Register	18,613	23,379	17,008	23,427	82,427
5. Two months' file Persons on Register (lines	48,687	3,292	31,083	2,829	85,891
2-4) Books Lodged (lines 1-3	874,920	38,583	208,297	34,003	1,155,803
and 5)	907,019	18,504	222,568	13,408	1,161,499

NUMBERS ON THE 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 July, 1929, and on each Monday in August, are given in the

distribution of the state of	of a guna	379353	Great Brit	ain.		Great Britain
Date.	Men.	Boys.	Women. Girls. Total. 8 198,126 29,345 1,154,129 oot available 8 197,825 32,275 1,168,068 7 206,048 33,513 1,162,284	Northern Ireland.		
29th July, 1929	891,600	35,058	198,126	29,345	1,154,129	1,188,173
5th Aug., 1929 12th , , , 19th , , , 26th , , ,	900,120 884,056 874,920	Not 37,848 38,667 38,583	197,825 206,048	32,275 33,513	1,162,284	1,202,490 1,195,832 1,190,171
Average (3 weeks)	886,365	38,366	204,057	33,264	1,162,052	1,196,164
The figures f	or 26th	August,	1929, ar	e analy	sed below	:-

	to turnsyelor	26th Augus	st, 1929.		29th July, 1929.		
turensyerick to 7 de als			Persons normally	14. 499			
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.		
		Grea	t Britain.	1900 1900 1			
Men Boys Women Girls	Unemployed. 617,898 633,657 119,852 29,129 tal 800,536 Gre 637,623 34 274 127,321 29,556	183,018 4,803 87,014 4,867	74,004 123 1,431 7	874,920 38,583 208,297 34,003	891,600 35,058 198,126 29,345		
Total	800,536	279,702	75,565	1,155,803	1,154,129		
Constant of	G	reat Britain	and North	ern Ireland.			
Women	34 274 127,321	184,143 4,843 89,050 5,036	76,756 124 1,438 7	898,522 39,241 217,809 34,599	914,441 35,646 208,251 29,835		
Total	828,774	283,072	78,325	1,190,171	1,188,173		

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 26th August, 1929. Of the 109,949 vacancies filled, 60, 335 were for men, 25,452 for women and 24,162 for juveniles:—

Weekended		Applicat Emp	Vacancles	
Week ended		During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†
29th July, 1929		 34,452	28,345	30,325
5th August, 1929		 55,443	26,398	48,891
19th ,, ,, 26th ,, ,,		 34,393 34,874	26,071 24,558	29,788 31,270
Average		 31,178	25,676	27,487

* 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 July, 1929, the average number of such placings was 3,958 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 26th August, 1929, was 479 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 26th August, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Num		sons on Reg August, 192		Inc.(+) Dec.(-) compare
Alca,		Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 29th July 1929.
London Division		78,049	15,799	5,905	99,753	+ 2
South-Eastern Divisi Brighton	7 70000	28,308 1,213	5,401	3,381	37,090 1,595	+ 2,8
Chatham		2,092	325	493	2,910	+ 3
Ipswich		1,417 2,780	123 849	176 225	1,716 3,854	+ 3 + 3
Rest of Division		20,806	3,930	2,279	27,015	+ 1,6
South-Western Divis	ion	47,117	7,174	4,534	58,825	+ 8
Bristol Plymouth	***	10,282 5,123	2,267	1,250	13,799 6,011	+ 5
Portsmouth		3,209	371	472	4,052	+ 1
Reading Southampton		1,127 4,246	281	220 346	1,414	+ 1
Swindon		525	106	116	747	+
Rest of Division		22,605	3,519	1,805	27,929	+ 2
Midlands Division Birmingham		117,016 17,279	36,076 6,502	8,510	161,602 25,059	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 10,2 \\ + & 1,4 \end{array}$
Coventry		4,790	871	1,278	5,817	+ 2
Cradley Heath Derby		1,977	715 366	269	2,766 2,473	+
Leicester		4,405	2,789	137	7,331	- 1
Northampton Nottingham		1,886	2,003	131 538	2,849 10,083	+ 4
Smethwick		7,542 1,759	775	133	2,667	+ 1
Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	•••	11,357 3,105	5,737	895	17,989 4,266	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 1,7 \\ - & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
West Bromwich		1,636	467	95	2.198	+
Wolverhampton		5,081	877 13,313	352 4,120	6,310 71,794	+ 11 1
Rest of Division North-Eastern Divis	ion	54,361	39,012	16,355	255,834	$\begin{bmatrix} - & 11,1 \\ - & 2,9 \end{bmatrix}$
Barnsley	ion	200,467 3,519	362	178	4,059	+ 1
Bradford Darlington		11,257	8,064 216	1,225	20,546 2,295	+ 6
Dewsbury	***	1,918 1,972	875	290	3,137 2,166	+ 6
Doncaster	***	1,476	268 796	422 461	2,166 7,185	- 2,2 + 2
Gateshead Grimsby		5,928 1,445	135	114	1,694	- 1
Halifax	•••	2,174	1,272	46 343	3,492 5,058	= 3
Hartlepools Huddersfield		4,525 2,063	1,402	246	3,711	- 2
Hull	•••	8,833	874	775	10,482	+ 8
Leeds Lincoln	***	11,599	4,563	690 259	16,852 2,099	+ 6
Middlesbrough		4,980	288	396	5,664	+ 1
Newcastle-on-Tyr Rotherham	1e	12,919 4,362	1,523	1,225	15,667 4,977	+ 2
Sheffield		19,809	3,048	1,666	24,523	+ 1,2
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees		6,501 3,251	291	447 281	7,239 3,739	+ 1
Sunderland		8,281	988	629	9,898	+ 1
Wakefield York	***	2,884 1,492	440 252	500 293	3,824 2,037	- 1,0 +
Rest of Division	•••	77,695	12,445	5,350	95,490	- 3,
North-Western Divi	sion	200,155	77,403 2,440	18,016 290	295,574 7,026	+ 21,5
Accrington Ashton-under-Ly	ne	4,296 3,203	2,629	324	6,156	+
Barrow	•••	2,875 4,878	228 465	290 479	3,393 5,822	+ +
Birkenhead Blackburn	•••	4,368	4,073	392	8,833	-
Blackpool		1,516	126 3,582	104 671	1,746 12,027	+ 1,
Bolton Burnley	•••	7,774 3,195	2,400	164	5,759	+ 1,
Bury	•••	1,593	1,530	130 129	3,253 3,879	++
Chorley Liverpool	•••	2,775 45,424	5,701	4,424	55,549	1 + 1
Manchester	•••	18,039	8,271	2,027	28,337 1,738	+ 3,
Nelson Oldham		1,020 7,040	4,046	378	11 464	+
Preston		4,872	4,582	337 154	9,791	+ 2,
Rochdale St. Helens		2,512 4,568	1,353	94	5,089	- 1,
Salford		8,287	3,473 3,266	292 312	12,052 6,540	+
Stockport Warrington	•••	2,962 1,918	443	385	2,746	1-
Wigan	•••	7,398	2,274	432 6,208	10,104 90,251	+ 8,
Rest of Division		59,642	24,401	10,513	143,340	+ 1,
Scotland Division Aberdeen		109,468 3,017	23,359	182	3,650 2,120	+
Clydebank		1 673	250	197	2,120 7,913	+
Dundee Edinburgh		4,983 9,394	2,630 1,896	819	12,109	-
Glasgow		39,665	8,550	4,191	52,406 5,258	++
Greenock Motherwell		3,826 3,017	1,059	256	3 484	-
Paisley		2,265	457	378	3,100	++
Rest of Division		41,628	7,855	5 279	53,300 103,785	- 11,
Wales Division Cardiff		94,340 8,653	1,010	5,372	10,461	1+
Llanelly		3 267	138	154	3,559 7,259	- 2, + 2,
Newport Swansea	•••	6,532 5,641	361 345	366 445	6,431	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Rest of Division	***	70,247	2,219	3,609	76,075	- 14,
Northern Ireland		23,602	9,512	1,254	34,368	+
Belfast Londonderry		15,769 1,859	6,019	917	22,705 2,432	
Lurgan		358	577	57	992	-
Lisburn		623 786	396 215	29 12	1,048	
Rest of Northern	Ire-					
TOODS OF TIOTOTICE	THE OWNER WHEN	4,207	1,783	188	6,178	+
land Great Britain	•••	7,201		2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	TOTAL PROPERTY.	+ 1.

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 652 towns in 6 Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

9TH JULY TO 12TH AUGUST.

THE following Table gives, for the period 9th July to 12th August, 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 :-

A .- Number of Claims.

resh and Renewal claims made	682,859 816,405	209,230 183,941	892,089 1,000,346		
B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers. First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) 184 98 282 Not unable to obtain suitable employment 1.719 2.855 4,574 Not genuinely seeking work 15,965 8,176 24,141					
Permanent provisions:	S1995 1				
	184	98	282		
Wet constroly souldn't work					
Trade disputes	12,996				
	4,914	1,187	6,101		
	2,170	814	2,984		
	A. 11 Co. 100		and a state of		
	227	52	279		
	77 313 6417		1015/1200		
	700		1 000		
	709	558	1,267		
	9.069	2 427	11 496		
profited during the preceding two years	3,009	2,441	11,490		
Total claims disallowed	55,192	43,321	98,513		
C.—Recommendations of Cour	rts of Ref	erees.‡			

(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.			
Total cases considered	12,849	5,685	18,534
Recommended for allowance	5,215	1,939	7,154
Recommended for disallowance :-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,000	1,201
Permanent provisions:			
First statutory condition*	1	1	2
Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work	464	695	1,159
Trede disputest	2,728	1,947	4,675
Employment lost through misconduct	788	164	952
Employment left voluntarily without just		-0.	302
cause	1,142	442	1,584
Other grounds	371	83	454
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous	20000	and the same of	
two years or 30 contributions paid at	17	100 31350	STATE OF THE PARTY
Not normally insurable and not seeking	17	1	18
to obtain a livelihood by means of	888		
insurable employment	188	73	261
Not a reasonable period of insurable em-	No. 2 and Sept.		
ployment during the preceding two years	1,919	338	2,257
Total recommended for disallowance	7,634	3,746	11,380
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†			
Total cases considered	85,376	12,737	98.113
Recommended for allowance	81,066	11,570	92,636
Recommended for disallowance :-	1 1000		
Not genuinely seeking work	4,297	1,164	5,461
Other grounds	13	3	16
Total recommended for disallowance	4,310	1,167	5,477
D.—Decisions by Ur	npire.‡	and a	1
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	1 1	1	
Cases referred by Insurance Officer Allowed	58	17	75
24113	165	46	211
Appeals by Associations Allowed Disallowed	253	15 32	112
CAllowed	24	34	285 27
Appeals by Claimants {Anowed Disallowed	74	21	95
THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.			

Cases referred by Insurance Of Appeals by Associations Appeals by Claimants	fficer { Allowed Disallowed Allowed Disallowed Allowed Disallowed	58 165 97 253 24 74	17 46 15 32 3 21	7 21 11 28 2
Total	{Allowed	179	35	21
	Disallowed	492	99	59

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 12TH AUGUST, 1929.

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

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

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

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

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

		15th Jan 12th Aug	., 1929, to ust, 1929.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5,701,035	1,738,125	4,255,283	1,167,251
957,212	191,812	873,751	183,020
328,135	146,551	260,135	148,402
105,389	51,464	87,605	44,504
62,721	34,827	52,146	29,519
694,544	81,011	681,253	93,452
24,738	6,480	29,497	9,136
3,909	789	4,485	697 521
	14th Ja Males. 5,701,035 957,212 328,135 105,389 62,721 694,544 24,738	5,701,035 1,738,125 957,212 191,812 328,135 146,551 105,389 51,464 62,721 34,827 694,544 81,011 24,738 6,480 3,909 789	14th Jan., 1929. 12th Aug Males. Females. Males. 5,701,035 1,738,125 4,255,283 957,212 191,812 873,751 328,135 146,551 260,135 105,389 51,464 87,605 62,721 34,827 52,146 694,544 81,011 681,253 24,738 6,480 29,497 3,909 789 4,485

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

may of section broadcast acceptant to the control of the control o	Five weeks	Four weeks	Four weeks
	ended 31st	ended 27th	ended 25th
	August,	July,	August,
	1929.	1929.	1928.
Contributions received from:— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer	£	£	£
	1,510,000	1,390,000	1,190,000
	1,300,000	1,195,000	1,020,000
	1,395,000	2,175,000*	845,000
Total	4,205,000	4,760,000	3,055,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	3,955,000	3,085,000	3,690,000
	505,000	415,000	380,000
	165,000	135,000	100,000
	20,000	20,000	10,000
Total	4,645,000	3,655,000	4,180,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits	35,670,000	35,320,000	26,560,000
	835,000	745,000	480,000

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED. PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th August, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Number	Per-	- ·	1	THE RESERVE			
Wholly Unem- ployed.	cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total
2,127					0.0		0.0
131,314				SERVE STATE	0.4	528	0.1
3,583	0.5	601	0.3	103	0.1	62	0.:
5,022	0.7	1,032	0.5	604	0.4	161	0.5
2.364	0.3	2.597	1.4	2 363	1.5	7 056	4.2
3.799	0.5	1.466	0.8	456	0.3	81	0.
9,276	3.2	1,690	15.5	1,706			0.4
46,518	6.1	19,136					0.6
			-		15		
18,852	2.5	8,413	4.5	1,123	0.7	708	0.1
46 969	6.1	1 910	1.0	107	0.1	0.5	
22,282	2.9	7.548	4.1	9,625			2.6
32,925	4.3	38,890	20.9	51,248	33.4	60,370	64 .
3,193	0.4	1,687	0.9	1,017	0.7	512	0.
7 097	0.9	4 893	2.6	9 700	1.0	0.007	
		1,624	0.9				12.
10 077	2.5		1		Section 1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1976
10,511	2.0	1,001	0.0	11,584	1.5	1,594	1.
11 680	1.5	1 5 8 9	0.0	1 575	1.0	F70	100
11,009	1	ALCOHOLD STREET	0.0	1,575	1.0	537	0.6
8,749	1.1	1,058	0.6	5,547	3.6	1,344	1.
				(a)	19.20	SEE OCCIL	
104,656	13.7	3,520	1.9	172	0.1	8	0.0
5,421	0.7	869	0.5	2.224	1.4	831	0.9
	2.50.3						
8,521	1.1	336	0.2	78	0.1	6	0.0
	77 7	0 400		The Party of the			
65,996	8.6	3,085	1.7				0.1
	STT 22			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		2,100	-
4.841	0.6	58	0.0	719	0.5	23	0.0
3,11			1			45	0.1
67,172	8.8	1,896	1.0	20,678	13.5	2.018	2.
	2000					2,010	4.
765,213	100-0	186,285	100-0	153,337	100.0	94 047	100-0
	2,127 131,374 3,583 5,022 2,364 3,799 9,276 24,226 46,518 18,852 46,969 22,282 32,925 3,193 7,097 7,850 18,977 11,689 8,749 104,656 5,421 101,704 65,996 4,841 67,172 765,213	2,127 0·3 131,374 17·2 3,583 0·5 5,022 0·7 2,364 0·3 3,799 0·5 24,266 6·1 18,852 2·5 46,969 6·1 22,282 32,925 4·3 3,193 0·4 7,097 0·9 7,850 1·0 18,977 2·5 11,689 1·5 8,749 1·1 104,656 13·7 5,421 0·7 8,521 1·1 101,704 13·3 65,996 8·6 4,841 0·6 67,172 8·8 765,213 100·0	Disperse Total ped.	Disperse Total ped Total	Disperse Total Ped. Total Provention	Disperse	Disperse

Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1929.

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment | months from the date on which the insured person was last in touch with the Employment Exchange. Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 26th August, 1929, and the increase or decrease

were unemployed on 26th August, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum persons employed in agriculture and private domestic 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,

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

with the Employment Exchange.

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following table and the figure given on page 332 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured

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

maintaining registration for other employment.

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the 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. 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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26th AUGUST, 1929.

	HIS		GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN II	RELAND.			GREAT	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		Темро	RARY STO	PPAGES.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	TOTAL.	igno stet	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS,			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	2,127	38	2,165	19	42	61	2,146	80	2,226	2,140	80	2,220	
Mining:— Coal Mining	124,650	579	125,229	48,264	513	48,777	172,914	1,092	174,006	172,884	1,092	173,976	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	688	4	692	37		37	725	4 7	729 923	708 916	4 7	712 923	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	906 2,825	7 6	913 2,831	10 757 509	2	10 759 509	916 3,582 1,009	8 1	3,590 1,010	3,426 1,009	8 1	3,434 1,010	
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,099	71	501 1,170	298	4	302	1,397	75	1,472	1,368	74	1,442	
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	706	15	721	66	9	75	772	24	796	757	24	781	
				TO HE			2 100		12000	1.170	25	1 155	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete	1,040 1,606	20 59	1,060 1,665	90 439	5 43	95 482	1,130 2,045	25 102	1,155 2,147	1,130 2,037 984	102 38	1,155 2,139 1,022	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	937	24	961	72	14	86	1,009 6,054	38 765	1,047 6,819	5,958	765	6,723	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	5,022	604	5,626	1,032 2,597	3,956	1,193 6,553	4,961	6,319	11,280	4,938	6,319	11,257	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	2,364	2,363	- 4,727	2,551	3,930	0,000	4,301	0,020	22,000				
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Glass Bottles	1,628 2,171	319 137	1,947 2,308	619 847	55 26	674 873	2,247 3,018	374 163	2,621 3,181	2,237 3,018	374 163	2,611 3,181	
Chemicals, etc.:—	5,273	636	5,909	628	71	699	5,901	707	6,608	5,789	689	6,478 896	
Explosives Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and	586	241	827	48	23	71	634	264	898	632	264 145	802	
White Leads Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink,	616	117	733	41	28	69	657	145	802 4,730	3,750	950	4,700	
Matches, etc	2,801	712	3,513	973	244	1,217	3,774	956	4,730	0,100			
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,961	8	1,969	321	1	322	2,282	9	2,291	2,282	9	2,291	
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	15,693	185	15,878	19,837	77	19,914	35,530	262 164	35,792	35,523	262	35,785	
and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	2,587 1,213	150 120	2,737	840 5,937	77 14 365	854 6,302	3,427 7,150	485	3,591 7,635 2,760 2,414	3,398 7,150	164 485	3,562 7,635 2,756	
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,624 1,178	87 205	1,711	1,032 984	17 47	1,049 1,031	2,656 2,162	104 252	2,760 2,414	2,652 2,160	104 252	2,412	
Engineering, etc. :-		12.02.50			-	The Asses		CI TOLL TO	A TERROR	SQL SELECT			
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	36,779	1,350	38,129	17,767 317	764 129	18,531 446	54,546 2,692	2,114 673	56,660 3,365	53,653 2,657	2,111 672	55,764 3,329 5,083	
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	2,375 5,007	544 18 36	2,919 5,025 2,393	417 635	1 3	418 638	5,424 2,992	19	3,365 5,443 3,031	5,064 2,988	19 39	5,083	
Constructional Engineering Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—	2,357	30	2,393	033			2,002	10001			7.000	21,903	
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc	14,032 1,299	1,027	15,059 1,378	6,357 200	650 55	7,007 255	20,389 1,499	1,677 134	22,066 1,633	20,234 1,437	1,669 133	1,570	
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	3,521	17	3,538	1,856	3	1,859	5,377	20	5,397	5,361	20	5,381	
		DOMEST COMME	F10 75 10 500	63000000000000000000000000000000000000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		The state of the s	The second second	THE PERSON NAMED IN		The second second		

populari, 1020			GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.			GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.	
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРОЕ	ARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	OLLY UNEMPLOYED, IPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
STATE	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	46,969	123	47,092	1,910	25	1,935	48,879	148	49,027	45,151	142	45,293	
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	5,507 934	548 20	6,055 954	1,551 65	118	1,669 65	7,058	666	7,724 1,019	7,007 980	666	7,673 1,000	
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric	2,562 2,152	1,206 710	3,768 2,862	248 1,842	182 343	430 2,185	2,810 3,994	1,388 1,053	4,198 5,047	2,804 3,982	1,388 1,053	4,192 5,035	
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	947 1,227	910 713	1,857 1,940	583 483	132 121	715 604	1,530 1,710	1,042 834	2,572 2,544	1,530 1,706	1,042 833	2,572 2,539	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately	345 1,215	874	350 2,089	67 340	305	67 645	412 1,555	1,179	2,734	411 1,533	1,178	416 2,711	
specified	7,393	4,639	12,032	2,369	1,269	3,638	9,762	5,908	15,670	9,669	5,905	15,574	
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	13,909 5,608	26,575 7,200	40,484 12,808	13,182 7,880	28,688 15,102	41,870 22,982	27,091 13,488	55,263 22,302	82,354 35,790	27,089 13,440	55,251 22,244	82,340 35,684	
Linen	1,795 3,003 1,541	1,730 5,258 2,644	3,525 8,261 4,185	1,071 888 102	3,933 2,204 199	5,004 3,092 301	2,866 3,891 1,643	5,663 7,462 2,843	8,529 11,353 4,486	2,756 564 1,643	5,629 1,787 2,834	8,385 2,351 4,477	
Hemp Spinnng and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc	574 553	877 2,240	1,451 2,793	204 610	829 3,117	1,033 3,727	778 1,163	1,706	2,484 6,520	665 1,146	1,413	2,078	
Lace Carpets	371 287	427 461	798 748	341 272	428 702	769 974	712 559	5,357 855 1,163	1,567 1,722	712 559	5,305 855 1,163	6,451 1,567 1,722	
Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	807 4,477	2,167 1,669	2,974 6,146	224 14,116	862 4,306	1,086 18,422	1,031 18,593	3,029 5,975	4,060 24,568	968 18,088	2,574 5,324	3,542 23,412	
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	2,225	442	2,667	1,485	378	1,863		820	100	ne estaco	2001010	0 00000	
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	968	575	1,543	202	134	336	3,710 1,170	709	4,530 1,879	3,707 1,158	708	4,526 1,866	
Clothing Trades : Tailoring	5,936	4,156	10,092	1,270	7,832	9,102	7,206	11,988	19,194	6,730	11,731	18,461	
Dress Making and Millinery Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	542	2,630 1,104	3,172 1,594	25 176	1,646 369	1,671 545	567 666	4,276 1,473	4,843 2,139	563 663	4,071 1,466	4,634 2,129	
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc Dress Industries not separately	383	2,390	2,773	50	1,831	1,881	433	4,221	4,654	330	2,363	2,693	
specified Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs	499 7,097	436 2,702	935 9,799	103 4,893	250 2,263	353 7,156	602 11,990	686 4,965	1,288 16,955	601 11,860	671 4,955	1,272 16,815	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc	6,020	2,438	8,458	241	195	436	6,261	2,633	8,894	5,750	2,556	8,306	
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,456	2,315	1,607 4,206	278	57	335 677	1,734 2,031	208	1,942	1,625 2,011	2,848	1,831 4,859	
Food Industries not separately specified	3,900	4,109	8,009	159	435	594	4,059	4,544	8,603	4,009	4,496	8,505	
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff	5,284 426	1,555 1,016	6,839 1,442	231	206 164	437 176	5,515 438	1,761 1,180	7,276 1,618	5,110 386	1,735 1,066	6,845 1,452	
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	4,113 930	109 84	4,222 1,014	394 251	58 38	452 289	4,507 1,181	167 122	4,674 1,303	4,351 1,129	166 122	4,517 1,251	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	5,379	935	6,314	426	179	605	5,805	1,114	6,919	5,636	1,095	6,731	
specified Printing and Paper Trades:—	1,267	447	1,714	511	262	773	1,778	709	2,487	1,698	708	2,406	
Paper and Paper Board Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,289	372	1,661	557	516 392	1,073	1,846	888	2,734	1,835	883	2,718	
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	118	1,146	1,888	149	6	541	891 129	1,538	2,429	863 129	1,495	2,358	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	92 6,508	98 3,852	190 10,360	11 330	11 419	22 749	103 6,838	109 4,271	212 11,109	103 6,654	109 4,169	212 10,823	
Building and Construction of Works :						002.5	400			A STATE OF	politic sin		
Building Public Works Contracting, etc	73,153 31,503	147 25	73,300 31,528	2,600 920	3 5	2,603 925	75,753 32,423	150 30	75,903 32,453	72,910 31,335	148 29	73,058 31,364	
Other Manufacturing Industries :- Rubber Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc	2,383 476	1,379 62	3,762 538	272 55	543 17	815 72	2,655 531	1,922	4,577	2,645 531	1,921	4,566 610	
Brushes and Brooms Scientific and Photographic Instru-	666	213	879	254	184	438	920	397	1,317	871	396	1,267	
ments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	428 1,181 287	201 138 231	1,319 518	22 156 110	18 14 55	40 170 165	450 1,337 397	219 152 286	669 1,489 683	1,336 397	219 152 286	668 1,488 683	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	8,521	78	8,599	336	6	342	8,857	84	8,941	8,639	83	8,722	
Transport and Communication :-	0.0			172					100			cont	
Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	5,865 3,555	122 211	5,987 3,766	303 123	11 6	314 129	6,168 3,678	133 217	6,301 3,895	5,984 3,571	132 215	6,116 3,786	
specified Shipping Service Dock, Harbour, River and Canal	18,645 21,353	198 276	18,843 21,629	1,050 138	9 25	1,059 163	19,695 21,491	207 301	19,902 21,792	19,032 20,925	203 299	19,235 21,224	
Service Transport. Communication and	50,189	124	50,313	749	34	783	50,938	158	51,096	49,749	156	49,905	
Storage not separately specified Distributive Trades	2,097 65,996	24,505	2,211 90,501	59 3,085	2,703	5,788	2,156 69,081	122 27,208	2,278 96,289	2,103 65,830	26,371	2,225 92,201	
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and	4,841	719	5,560	58	2,103	81	4,899	742	ALC: NO	SEC 33.33			
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :-	22 4	82	1-4-1-3-					000.0	5,641	4,768	724	5,492	
Local Government Professional Services	6,996 22,163 2,579	497 382 969	7,493 22,545 3,548	220 697 107	37 18 32	257 715 139	7,216 22,860 2,686	534 400 1,001	7,750 23,260 3,687	6,920 21,710 2,625	494 397 974	7,414 22,107 3,599	
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	5,056 9,062	1,910 12,184	6,966 21,246	128 83	109 343	237 426	5,184 9,145	2,019 12,527	7,203 21,672	5,033 8,848	1,989 12,329	7,022 21,177	
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	1,261 20,055	3,495 1,241	4,756 21,296	56 605	1,044	1,100	1,317 20,660	4,539 1,676	5,856 22,336	1,285	1,660	5,686 21,486	
五年 東京 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					00				ALL SALES				
TOTAL	765,213	153,337	918,550	186,285	94,047	280,332	951,498	247,384	1,198,882*	925,523	975 070	1,161,499	

* Including 78,345 Casuals (Males 76,898, Females 1,447).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Wilderson and an arrange	DEKS	INSC		-	GREAT	BRITAI	N AND	Nort	HERN I	RELAN	D.			ZOLYK)	92 W.L	
Title! States, States States.		TED NUM		Pi	ROENT	AGE U	NEMPLO	OYED A	т 26тн	AUGU	st, 192	29.	DECL	EASE (-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIVE ULY, 192	ZE, AT	UN	WHOLL EMPLO includi Casuals	YED		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH		S	PER- CENTAGES AT 26TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND JULY, 1929.	20TH AUG., 1928.	22ND AUG., 1927.	AUG., 1929.
Fishing	26,850 1,109,800	950 6,110	27,800 1,115,910	7.9	4·0 9·5	7·8 11·2	0.1	4.4	0.2	8·0 15·6	8-4	8.0	- 0·2 - 2·6	- 0·1 -11·0	+ 0.2	8.0
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	14,580 5,540	10 90	14,590 5,630	4·7 16·4	40·0 7·8	4·7 16·2	0·3 0·1		0·3 0·2	5·0 16·5	40·0 7·8	5·0 16·4	+ 0·3 - 1·5	- 9·0 + 2·7	- 6·0 +10·1	15·6 4·9 16·4
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	40,910 10,640 15,070	340 10 1,590	41,250 10,650 16,660	6·9 4·7	1·8 10·0 4·5	6·9 4·7	1·9 4·8 2·0	0.6	1.8 4.8	8·8 9·5 9·3	2·4 10·0 4·7	8·7 9·5 8·8	+ 0.8 - 0.4 - 0.4	-0.4 + 6.1 - 1.3	+ 2·5 + 8·5 + 0·6	8·6 9·5 8·9
Olay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—	14,680	180	14,860	4.8	8.3	4.9	0-5	5.0	0.5	5.3	13.3	5.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.5	5.3
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	10,230 15,270 18,070	100 1,380 930	10,330 16,650 19,000	10·2 10·5 5·2	20·0 4·3 2·6	10·3 10·0 5·1	0·8 2·9 0·4	5·0 3·1 1·5	0·9 2·9 0·4	11·0 13·4 5·6	25·0 7·4 4·1	11·2 12·9 5·5	- 0·9 + 0·5 + 0·4	- 4·3 - 4·5 - 1·0	- 2·8 + 0·4 - 1·8	11·2 12·9 5·5
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	74,160 33,270	6,980 37,620	81,140 70,890	6·8 7·1	8·7 6·3	6·9 6·7	1·4 7·8	2·3 10·5	1·5 9·2	8·2 14·9	11·0 16·8	8·4 15·9	+ 0.3	- 2·8 - 5·3	+ 3.0	8·4 15·9
Glass Calculing Bottles and Scien-	19,600	5,170	24,770	8-3	6.2	7.9	3.2	1.0	2.7	11.5	7.2	10.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	10.6
Glass Bottles Chemicals, etc. :—	15,550	1,850	17,400	14.0	7.4	13.3	5.4	1.4	5.0	19-4	7·2 8·8	18.3	+ 3.7	- 1.7	- 2.9	18.3
Chemicals	77,960 13,820 14,020	22,340 6,230 4,610	100,300 20,050 18,630	6·8 4·2 4·4	2·8 3·9 2·5	5·9 4·1 3·9	0·8 0·4 0·3	0.4	0.4	7·6 4·6 4·7	3·2 4·2 3·1	6·6 4·5 4·3	+ 0.2 + 1.0 + 0.4	$+ 0.7 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.1$	$+ 0.1 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 0.6$	6·5 4·5
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.0	3.5	4.6	1.8	1.2	1.6	6.8	4.7	6.2	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 0.5	6.2
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	21,890	270	22,160	9.0	3.0	8.9	1:4	0.3	1.4	10.4	3.3	10.3	+ 0.2	- 9.6	- 6.2	10.3
and Forges Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Tin Plates	174,300 34,440 28,230	4,240 3,150 3,810	178,540 37,590 32,040	9·0 7·5 4·3	4·4 4·8 3·1	8·9 7·3 4·2	11·4 2·5 21·0	1·8 0·4 9·6	11·1 2·3 19·6	20·4 10·0 25·3	6·2 5·2 12·7	9.6	+ 0·1 + 0·7 + 6·3	- 4·4 - 0·4 +18·4	+ 1·7 + 0·2 + 2·2	20·0 9·6 23·8
Iron and Steel Tubes Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	28,230 26,460 19,170	1,270 3,940	27,730 23,110	6.1	6·9 5·2	6.2	3·9 5·2	1.3	3.8	10.0	8.2	10.0	- 1·1 + 0·7	- 1·3 - 2·7	- 1.6 - 5.9	9.9
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	536,550 62,580	45,580 17,190	582,130 79,770	6.9	3·0 3·2	6.5	3·3 0·5	1·6 0·7	3·2 0·5	10·2 4·3	4.6	9·7 4·2	+ 0·7 + 0·1	- 0·5 - 1·0	+ 0·4 - 0·5	9·7 4·2
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	53,660 26,160	1,370 1,130	55,030 27,290	9.3	1.3	9·1 8·8	0.8	0.1	0.8	10.1	1.4	9.9	+ 0.4 + 0.8	- 3·6 - 2·8	- 3·4 + 3·5	10.1
Motor Vehicles, Oycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc Rallway Carriages, Wagons and	211,240 17,190	23,590 2,360	234,830 19,550	6·6 7·6	4·4 3·3	6·4 7·0	3·1 1·1	2·7 2·4	3·0 1·4	9·7 8·7	7·1 5·7	9·4 8·4	+ 1·9 - 0·1	- 1·7 - 1·5	+ 0·2 - 0·4	9·4 8·2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	54,800 199,170	1,570 3,260	56,370 202,430	6·4 23·6	1·1 3·8	6·3 23·3	3·4 0·9	0·2 0·7	3.3	9·8 24·5	1·3 4·5	9·6 24·2	+ 0·9 + 1·0	- 1·4 - 3·8	+ 4.4 + 1.7	9·6 23·7
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	80,000	8,280	88,280	6.9	6.6	6.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	8.8	8.0	8.7	- 0.2	- 4.6	- 0.2	8.7
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric	14,240 53,990 22,750	1,290 32,190 9,750	15,530 86,180 32,500	6·6 4·7 9·5	1·6 3·7 7·3	6·1 4·4 8·8	0·4 0·5 8·1	0·6 3·5	0·5 0·5 6·7	7·0 5·2 17·6	1·6 4·3 10·8	6·6 4·9 15·5	-0.4 + 0.1 + 0.3	-1.6 -0.2 -1.4	-0.3 -1.5 -1.1	6·6 4·9 15·5
Hand Tools, Outlery, Saws, Files Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls, etc. Brass and Allied Metal Wares Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	14,110 17,210 7,430	11,190 10,520 570	25,300 27,730 8,000	6·7 7·1 4·6	8·1 6·8 0·1	7·3 7·0 4·4	4·1 2·8 0·9	1.2	2·9 2·2 0·8	10·8 9·9 5·5	9·3 7·9 0·1	9·2 5·2	+ 1.2 + 0.8 - 0.2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$+ 1.1 \\ - 1.1 \\ + 0.3$	10·2 9·2 5·2
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc. Metal Industries not separately specified	23,450	19,410	42,860 183,400	5·2 6·4	4·5 6·8	4·9 6·6	1·4 2·1	1.6 1.8	1.5	6·6 8·5	6·1 8·6	6·4 8·5	- 0·5 + 0·2	-1.0 -1.7	- 0·9 - 1·1	6·4 8·5
Ootton	197,960 98,300 31,120	356,010 144,290 39,150	553,970 242,590 70,270	7·0 5·7 5·8	7·5 5·0 4·4	7·3 5·3 5·0	6·7 8·0 3·4	8·0 10·5 10·1	7·6 9·5 7·1	13·7 13·7 9·2	15·5 15·5 14·5	14·9 14·8 12·1		$ \begin{array}{c} -1.6 \\ +0.1 \\ +5.0 \end{array} $	+ 4·9 + 5·4 + 5·4	14·9 14·8 12·0
Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	25,430 12,510 7,160	55,780 27,120 11,610	81,210 39,630	11·8 12·3 8·0	9·4 9·7 7·6	10·2 10·6	3.5	4·0 0·8	3.8	15·3 13·1	13·4 10·5	11.3	- 0.9	-13.9 + 2.4	+ 2·9 + 4·0	15·9 11·3
Hostery	21,390 6,440 9,590	81,480 10,680 14,810	18,770 102,870 17,120 24,400	2·6 5·8 3·0	2·7 4·0 3·1	2.7 4.7 3.1	2·9 2·8 5·3 2·8	7·1 3·9 4·0 4·8	5·5 3·6 4·5 4·0	10·9 5·4 11·1 5·8	14·7 6·6 8·0 7·9	6.3		$ \begin{array}{r} + 1.9 \\ - 1.0 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.3 \end{array} $	+ 4·2 + 1·9 + 0·4	12·7 6·3 9·2 7·1
Textile Industries not separately specified	13,770 82,780	30,820 33,890	44,590 116,670	5.9	7·0 4·9	6.7	1·6 17·1	2·8 12·7	2·4 15·8	7·5 22·5	9·8 17·6	9.1	+ 0.5	+ 6.0	+ 2·1 +10·5	8·8 21·7
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	32,3 50 11,990	9,480	41,830	6·9 8·1	4.7	6.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	11.5	8.6		-		+ 4.5	10.8
Clothing Trades: Tailoring Dress Making and Millinery	66,390 11,540	13,290 132,490 93,780	25,280 198,880 105,320	8.9	3·1 2·8	5·1 3·0	1·7 2·0 0·2	1·0 5·9 1·8	1·3 4·6 1·6	9·8 10·9 4·9	5·3 9·0 4·6	7·4 9·7 4·6	+ 3·3 + 1·2	- 0·5 + 0·3 - 0·5	+ 1·9 - 0·3	7·4 9·5 4·5
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait) Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc. Dress Industries not separately	13,370 7,430	20,700	34,070 77,060	3·7 5·2	5·3 3·4	3.6	0.6	1.8	1.6	5.0	7·1 6·1	222	+ 1.2 + 0.6 + 1.0	-0.9 -3.7	+ 1.5	6·3 4·5
Dress Industries not separately specified	9,380 84,100	17,630 50,430	27,010 134,530	5·3 8·4	2·5 5·4	3·5 7·3	1·1 5·9	1.4	1·3 5·3	6·4 14·3	3.9	4·8 12·6	- ï·4	- 0·7 - 7·0	+ 0.3	4·7 12·6
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	90,820 25,460	53,630 3,350	144,450 28,810	6.6 5.7	4.5	5·9 5·6	0·3 1·1	0.4	0·3 1·1	6.8	4·9 6·2	6.2		+ 0·3 + 0·1	THE VE	6.0
Food Industries not separately specified	25,350 54,680 83,870	49,350 53,430 23,450	74,700 108,110	7.5	4·7	5·6 7·4	0.5	0.8	0.9	8.0	5·8 8·5	6·5 8·0	- 2·4 + 0·6	- 1·7 + 0·7	+ 0.7	6.5
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuif Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	83,870 14,770 54,200	23,450 29,280 2,830	107,320 44,050 57,030	6·3 2·9 7·6	6·6 3·5	6·4 3·3	0·3 0·1	0·9 0·5	0·4 0·4 0·8	6·6 3·0	7·5 4·0 5·9	6·8 3·7	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.4 - 0.6	6·5 3·5 8·0
Wood Boxes and Packing Cases	10,690	1,810	12,500	8.7	4.6	8.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	11.0	6.7	8·2 10·4			+ 1.5	10.2

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE POST OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	ESTIM	ATED NU	BER OF	P	ERCENT	AGE U	NEMPL	OYED A	т 26ті	AUG	UST, 19	29.	INCR	EASE (-	+) or	GREAT BRITAIN
INDUSTRY.	INSURI 16-6	PERSON 4 INCLUSI JULY, 192	NS AGED VE, AT		WHOLI VEMPLO (includi Casuals	YED ng		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL		DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCEN- TAGES AS COMPARED WITH			ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE
and the comment of the state of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND JULY, 1929.	20TH AUG., 1928.	22ND AUG., 1927.	26TH AUG., 1929.
wmilling, etc. (cont.) Furniture Making, Uphoistering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	94,240 17,580	21,170 5,510	115,410 23,090	5·7 7·2	4·4 8·1	5·5 7·4	0·5 2·9	0·9 4·8	0·5 3·4	6·2 10·1	5·3 12·9	6·0 10·8	+ 1.5	+ 0.4	+ 1·1 + 0·5	5·9 10·5
Paper and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.5	2.0	4.7	6.1	5.1	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	- 0.3	5.1
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	20,910	34,730	55,640	3.5	3.3	3-4	0.8	1.1	1.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	4.3
Staining	4,170	1,520	5,690	2.8	5.2	3.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.1	5.6	3.8	+ 0.3	+ 0-3	+ 0.6	3.8
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,700 163,390	3,270 90,250	5,970 253,640	3·4 4·0	3·0 4·3	3·2 4·1	0.4	0·3 0·4	0.4	3·8 4·2	3·3 4·7	3·6 4·4	+ 0.4	- 0·4 + 0·3	- 0.5	3·6 4·3
Building and Construction of Works :— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	807,650 158,880	8,910 1,150	816,560 160,030	9·1 19·8	1·6 2·2	9·0 19·7	0.3	0·1 0·4	0·3 0·6	9·4 20·4	1·7 2·6	9·3 20·3	+ 0·5 + 0·8	- 1·1 + 0·8	+ 2·0 + 4·9	9·1 20·2
ther Manufacturing Industries: Bubber Olicloth, Linoleum, etc Brushes and Brooms	36,810 11,480 6,150	25,840 2,170 4,690	62,650 13,650 10,840	6·5 4·1 10·8	5·3 2·9 4·5	6·0 3·9 8·1	0·7 0·5 4·2	2·1 0·7 4·0	1·3 0·6 4·0	7·2 4·6 15·0	7·4 3·6 8·5	7·3 4·5 12·1	+ 0·3 + 0·7 + 1·4	- 0·2 - 0·2 + 0·5	+ 1·1 + 1·2 + 2·7	7·3 4·5 12·0
Scientific and Photographic Instruments and Apparatus Musical Instruments Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	15,260 20,250 5,900	8,860 5,930 5,810	24,120 26,180 11,710	2·8 5·8 4·9	2·3 2·3 4·0	2·6 5·0 4·4	0·1 0·8 1·8	0·2 0·3 0·9	0·2 0·7 1·4	2·9 6·6 6·7	2·5 2·6 4·9	2·8 5·7 5·8	- 1·3 + 0·9	+ 0·4 - 1·3	+ 0·3 - 0·1 - 0·1	2·8 5·7 5·8
as, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	156,620	6,560	163,180	5.4	1.2	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	5.7	1.3	5.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8	5.4
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	132,950 135,460	7,400 5,930	140,350 141,390	4·4 2·6	1·6 3·6	4.3	0·2 0·1	0·2 0·1	0·2 0·1	4.6	1.8	4·5 2·8	+ 0·2 + 0·2	-1.8 + 0.2	+ 0·3 + 0·2	4·4 2·7
Road Transport not separately specified	169,410 132,820	6,950 6,400	176,360 139,220	11·0 16·1	2·8 4·3	10·7 15·5	0·6 0·1	0·2 0·4	0·6 0·2	11·6 16·2	3·0 4·7	11·3 15·7	+ 0·4 - 0·1	+ 0·1 + 1·0	+ 1·4 + 1·9	11·1 15·6
Dock, Harbour, River and Canal Service	168,570	2,290	170,860	29.8	5.4	29.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	30.2	6.9	29.9	- 0.4	- 1.4	+ 7.0	29.8
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,040 974,100	2,040 639,690	18,080 1,613,790	13·1 6·8	5·6 3·8	12·2 5·6	0.3	0.4	0.4	13.4	6.0	12.6	+ 1.4 + 0.4	+ 0.2 + 0.7	+ 0.3 + 1.4	12·4 5·8
mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.2	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.0	2.5	E800	+ 0.3		2.5
Scellaneous Trades and Services :	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	6·8 9·4 3·8 11·5 7·9 4·9	2·2 2·0 1·9 7·8 6·1 3·4	6·0 8·8 3·0 10·2 6·7 3·7	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·3	0·2 0·1 0·1 0·5 0·2 1·0	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·3 0·2 0·8	7·0 9·7 4·0 11·8 8·0 5·2	2·4 2·1 2·0 8·3 6·3 4·4	3·2 10·5 6·9	+ 0.1	$+\ 0.6 + 2.1 + 0.9$	+ 0.8 + 2.3 + 0.7 + 3.0 + 1.3 + 0.8	6·1 8·9 3·1 10·5 6·8 4·5
Industries and Services not separately specified	89,850	33,330	123,180	22-3	3.7	17.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	23.0	5.0	18-1	- 0.2	- 0.9	+ 1.8	17.8
TOTAL 8	3,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500	8.9	4.7	7.7	2.1	2.9	2.4	11.0	7.6	10.1	+ 0.2	- 1.5	+ 0.8	10.0

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 26TH AUGUST, 1929.

		Boys.			Girls.					
Division.	16 and	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total.	Insured 16 and under 18.	Uninsured 14 and under 18.	Total				
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Soutland Wales	1,276 493 696 1,992 2,903 4,340 2,176 1,328	2,033 1,117 1,539 2,323 5,353 5,568 3,361 2,085	3,309 1,610 2,235 4,315 8,256 9,908 5,537 3,413	631 450 508 1,832 2,159 3,177 1,496 323	1,965 1,321 1,791 2,363 5,940 4,931 3,480 1,636	2,596 1,771 2,299 4,195 8,099 8,108 4 976 1,959				
Great Britain	15,204	23,379	38,583	10,576	23,427	34,003				

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

	Esti	Percentage Unemployed at 26th August, 1929.							
Division.		s insured y, 1928.		Boys.			Girls		
Sheet and the	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total.	Wholly unem-	Tempo- rarily stopped	Total	
ondon outh-Eastern outh-Western idlands orth-Eastern orth-Western octland vales pecial Schemes reat Britain	108,550 45,040 40,670 82,600 97,770 88,500 62,100 32,770 4,700 562,700	94,200 29,780 26,070 70,340 56,040 76,570 47,930 8,070 2,700 411,700	1·8 1·3 2·1 1·5 2·8 3·5 4·2 2·9 0·2	0·0 0·1 0·1 1·2 0·7 2·2 0·3 1·7 	1·8 1·4 2·2 2·7 3·5 5·7 4·6 0·2	1·2 1·5 2·2 1·3 3·1 2·4 3·3 4·6 1·1	0·0 0·4 0·4 1·7 1·8 2·4 0·8 1·2 	1·2 1·9 2·6 3·0 4·9 4·8 4·1 5·8 1·1	

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

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTRES.

	TAE A	VEEK	S ENDI	ED 30	TH AU	GUST	, 1929).	No. of	
SHORE DELY	No. Cent	tres		Average daily attendance. As a con-						
	ope	en.*	dition for the receipt of unem- ployment		Others.		Totals.		at any time be- tween 1st April,1929	
	For Boys.	For Girls.	ben	benefit.		Girls.	Rove	Girla	and 30th Aug. 1929.	
	Doys.	GHIB.				GILIS.	Doys.	GHIS.	Boys and Girls.	
South-Eastern South-Western	1 7	1	46 47	39 23	3 19	27 10	49 66	66	897 1,227	
Midlands North-Eastern	3 3 8	2 1 3	81 298	18 88	31	10	112 736	28	1,266 6,452	
North-Western	3	3	265	77	85	83	350	160	3,579	
Scotland Wales	13 9	9	475 216	208	228 544	35 71	703 760	243 85	4,668 5,053	
Totals	40	20†	1,428	467	1,348	252	2,776	719	23,142	

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED

Division.		Num	ber of Va Filled.		Juveniles placed in first situation since leaving School.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
London South-Eastern		7,087	5,334	12,421 2,188	3,168 656	2,699	5,867 1,197		
South-Western Midlands		1,204 2,102	1,007 2,079	2,211 4,181	539 1,318	420 1,377	959		
North-Eastern North-Western		2,318 1,963	2,023 1,828	4,341 3,791	1,228	1,023	2,251 2,098		
Scotland Wales		1,159 376	1,035	2,194	558 231	422 153	980		
Great Britain		17,412	14,619	32,031	8,837	7,594	16,431		

The figures for "South-Western Division" and "Great Britain" for the four weeks ending 22nd July were incorrectly given in the GAZETTE for August. The corrected figures are as follows:—

South-Western	 870	701	1,571	201	198	399
Great Britain	 11,208	9,357	20,565	2,699	2,584	5,283

* A number of centres were closed for holidays during part of the period.
† Girls over 16 years of age are also admitted to the Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 28, as compared with 20 in the previous month, and 12 in August, 1928. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 9,600. The dispute in the cotton industry, which began on 29th July and is estimated to have involved about 388,000 workpeople, directly and indirectly, continued until 15th August, work generally being resumed on 19th August. In addition, about 3,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 other disputes, which began before August, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 41, involving about 401,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during August, of about 5,538,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in August 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

		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Groups of Industries,	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.		
Mining and Quarrying Metal, Engineering and	2	14	16	7,700	23,000	
Shipbuilding	3 3	5	8	4,300	75,000	
Textile Building, Public Works	3	1	4	388,200	5,435,000	
Contracting, etc	1	5 3	6 7	1,000	4,000	
Other	1 4	3	7	200	1,000	
Total, August, 1929	13	28	41	401,400	5,538,000	
Total, July, 1929	14	20	34	400,200†	1,287,000+	
Total, August, 1928	8	12	20	5,400	23,000	

Causes.—Of the 28 disputes beginning in August, 4, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 4, directly involving 400 workpeople, on other wages questions; one, directly involving 500 workpeople, on a question as to working hours; 9, directly involving 2,900 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 700 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and 6, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.

Results.—The principal dispute of the month, that in the cotton industry, was settled by the issue of an arbitration award, particulars of which are given on page 315. Settlements were also effected in the case of 8 other old disputes, directly involving 400 workpeople, and 20 new disputes, directly involving 5,600 workpeople. Of these 28 new and old disputes, 5, directly involving 2,300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 15, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 3 disputes, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending registrations.

Totals for the First Eight Months of 1928 and 1929.

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

	Janua	ry to Augu	ıst, 1928.	Janua	ry to Augu	st, 1929.
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining	67	67,200	321,000	85	45,400	425,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	3	300	9,000	7	1,100	89,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc	8	600	19,000	6	300	1,000
Engineering	9	600	3,000	10	19,000	59,000
Shipbuilding	17	3,500	13,000	15	6,100	272,000
Other Metal	12	2,600	37,000	18	6,300	138,000
Textile	18	22,300	677,000	25	392,500	6,685,000
Clothing	5	200	1,000	9	800	8,000
Woodworking and Furniture	16	400	5,000	11	1,100	13,000
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public	2	300	2,000	1	400	20,000
Works Con- tracting, etc.	32	2,800	78,000	26	2,500	21,000
Transport and Communication	8	1,300	9,000	14	3,500	7,000
Commerce, Dis- tribution and Finance Other	5 7	300 200	8,000 6,000	4 11	200 500	3,000 4,000
Total	209	102,600	1,188,000	242	479,700	7,745,000

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.§	Appro Number people is	of Work- nvolved.	Date whe	en Dispute	Cause or Object.§	Result.§
The state of the s	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	AT THE REAL PROPERTY.	7900 1000
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Nantymoel, Glam.	1,0	00	1929. 8 Aug.	1929. 10 Aug.	Refusal to work with non-members of the South Wales Miners' Federation.	Non-members joined the Federation.
Colliery workpeople — Durham (near)	767	665	12 Aug.	12 Aug.	Against employment as hewers of men from other seams in preference to putters.	A proportion of putters to be employed as hewers in addition to the other men.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES:— Shipyard joiners, painters, rivetters, shipwrights, holders-up, scrapers, woodcutting machinists, labourers, etc.—Belfast.	936	2,000	23 April		For advance in wages of 3s. per week.	No settlement reported.
Rivetters, holders-on, rivet heaters, etc.—Tyne.	244	195	17 Aug.	20 Aug.	Dispute respecting piece rates for deck rivetting on a certain vessel.	An "obstruction" allowance granted.
Millmen and other tinplate workers— Gorseinon, Glam.	250	320	19 Aug.	28 Aug.	Dispute respecting division of duties in the mill.	Work resumed on advice of Trade Union officials.
COTTON INDUSTRY:— Workpeople in the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry— Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CON-	380,000	8,000	29 July	15 Aug.¶	Against reduction of 25 per cent. on standard piece-list rates of wages, equivalent to a reduction in current rates of wages of 12.82 per cent. in most cases.	Board of arbitration awarded a reduction of 12½ per cent. on standard piece-lists (generally 6·41 per cent. in current wages), to take effect after making-up day in week ending 7th September. (For full particulars 866 page 315.)
TRACTING, ETC.:— Building operatives—Hayes (Middlesex).	500		13 Aug.	21 Aug.	For observance of London Working Rule Agreement as regards working hours and other condi- tions of employment.	Conditions of London Working Rule Agreement to be observed.

* 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.

† Revised figures.

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

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

|| Estimated number.
| Work generally was resumed on 19th August.

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 August† in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate net increase of about £5,050 in the weekly full-time wages of 76,500 workpeople and in a net reduction of £145 in those of 4,500

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	of Cha	d Amount ange in Wages.	
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	
Metal Paper, etc Other	29,250 30,000 17,250	1,100 3,400	£ 1,725 2,250 1,075	£ 10 135	
Total	76,500	4,500	5,050	145	

The principal bodies of workpeople in the metal group of industries whose wages were increased during August were blastfurnace workers in North Lincolnshire, Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, and electrical cable makers. The percentage addition payable on base rates was increased by the equivalent of nearly 3 per cent. on current rates in the case of blastfurnace workers in Lincolnshire, and by nearly 1½ per cent. on current rates in the case of Siemens steel workers. In the former instance the increase in the percentage addition to base rates was accompanied by reductions of ld. or 2d. per shift in the flat-rate bonuses of the lower-paid daywage men, some of whom sustained a slight net reduction in consequence; in the latter instance the increase did not apply to men on base rates up to 30s. per week, whose wages were unchanged. In the electrical cable industry the increases amounted to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week for adult males, and 1s. per week for adult females.

The increases in the paper, etc., group of industries were mainly the result of Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts, and affected workpeople employed in the paper box and paper bag industries. In both cases the increases were due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. The minimum rates for adult workers in the paper box industry were increased by 2s. to 3s. per week in the case of male workers and by 1s. 6d. per week in the case of female workers. In the paper bag industry the minimum rates for adult workers were increased by 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week for male workers, and by ls. or ls. 6d. for female workers.

In the other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased during August included ironstone miners in North Lincolnshire and pieceworkers employed in brush and broom making; in the latter instance the increase was made under a cost-of-living sliding scale arranged by the Trade Board. There were reductions in wages affecting silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield, and boot and shoe repairers employed at piece rates by cooperative societies in the Lancashire area.

Of the total increase of £5,050 per week, over £4,500 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including nearly £3,000 under scales effected by Trade Board Orders, and £1,250 under scales effected by Trade Board Orders, and £1,250 under scales of the results of the re arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; nearly the whole of the remaining increases took effect under sliding scales based on selling

Of the reduction of £145 per week, £50 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-AUGUST, 1929.

Group of Industries.	of Worl	te Number speople‡ l by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
STORES STREET,			£	£		
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass,	16,000	72,500	1,400	4,150		
Chemical, etc	9,150	100	700	5		
Iron and Steel Shipbuilding	30,000	37,000	1,450	1,825		
and other Metal	250	25,000	30	2,600		
Textile	3,400	107,000	160	7,700		
Clothing		3,550		570		
Food, Drink and Tobacco	100	4,100	10	310		
Woodworking, etc	50	18,500	5	2,300		
Building and Allied Industries Gas. Water and Electricity	22,500	53,500	1,820	7,100		
Supply	5,500	2,000	810	200		
Transport	300	127,000	50	6,850		
Public Administration	6,550	4,750	525	390		
Other	200	36,000	40	2,450		
Total	94,000	491,000	7,000	36,450		

In the corresponding eight months of 1928, there were net increases of nearly £17,400 in the weekly wages of 200,000 workpeople and net reductions of £167,500 in those of 1,680,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in August.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	4 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increases of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 21½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Additional bonuses paid to lower-paid day-wage men reduced by 1d. or 2d. per shift, leaving bonuses as follows:—on base rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d., 1s. per shift; 4s. to 4s. 1½d., 11d. per shift; 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3½d., 9d. per shift; 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5½d., 6d. per shift; 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8½d., 5d. per shift; 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d., 2d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 21½ per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. per shift.
Granite Quarrying.	Aberdeen and Kemnay.	1st pay day after 19 Aug.	Granite quarryworkers	Increase of ½d. per hour for timeworkers and of 4d. per ton for settmakers.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds Dis- trict.	4 Aug.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase§ of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 21½ per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift. Additional bonuses paid to lower-paid day-wage men reduced by 1d. or 2d. per shift, leaving bonuses and rate for labourers as shown above for ironstone miners and quarrymen.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	South-West Wales	26 June 4 Aug.	Engineers' and electricians' apprentices employed in Siemens steel works. Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel works.	Scale of wages adopted for new entrants, starting at 10s. per week in the first year and rising by 5s. per week for each year up to fourth year, and to 35s. per week in fifth year. ¶ Sliding-scale percentage on base rates increased§ from 7½ to 8½. Bonuses paid to men on base rates up to 30s. per week reduced from 42½ to 41½ for adults, leaving total wages for such workers same as previously, viz., 30s., plus 50 per cent. Ex gratia bonus granted to boys under 18 years to remain at 5 per cent., making wages 13½ per cent. above base, plus 3d. per shift. Bonuses 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 30s. 1d. to 40s., and
* The particul	ars of numbers affected	and amount	of change in weekly wages exclude	4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject to the proviso that men on base rates of 30s. 1d. to 38s. 7d. are to have their bonuses made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s.) as men with a base rate of 30s., and men on base rates of 40s. 1d. to 41s. 11d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 46s. 6d.) as men with a base rate of 40s.** changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers,

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 hormal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† The reductions in wages in the cotton industry, following on the Award, dated 22nd August, of the Board of Arbitration (see page 315) did not take effect until September.

In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 214,000 workpeople, whose wages

‡ In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 214,000 workpeope, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

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

¶ The rates quoted were embodied in an Agreement made on 26th June between the South Wales Siemens Steel Association and the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical Trades Union. On completion of his apprenticeship an apprentice may, with the consent of his employer, remain in employment as an improver for a period not exceeding one year at a flat rate of 50s. per week.

** Men in receipt of base rates of 50s. Id. to 51s. Ild. 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., 56s. 5d.).

Baking and Confectionery.

Furniture

Paper Box Making.

Swansea

High Wycombe

Great Britain

July

Pay day in week

ending 24 Aug.

1 Aug.

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

Industry.	Locality_	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Lift Erection, etc.	London Area.*	Beginning of pay period following 5 Aug.	Outside men attached to London establishments of engineering firms and employed on the erection and maintenance of lifts*:— Lift erectors and lift maintenance mechanics.† Improvers to above (ex-apprentices 21 years and over or mates specially selected). Inspection and maintenance men.‡ Mates of erectors and of inspection and maintenance men (men 21 years of age and over).	Rate fixed at 1s. 6d. per hour, inclusive of war bonus and of special bonus for plain timeworkers. Scale of rates fixed, starting at 10s. per week below full rate and increasing to the rate for fully qualified men by instalments spread over 20 months for ex-apprentices, and not more than 4 years, nor less than 20 months, for mates specially selected. Rates fixed at 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 2½d. per hour for Grades 1 and 2 respectively, inclusive of war bonus and of special bonus for plain timeworkers. Rate fixed at 1s. 1½d. per hour, inclusive of war bonus and of special bonus for plain timeworkers.
ne no A radio betto grand no recom- grand no recom-	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertford- shire, Buckingham- shire and Berkshire.		authorize grand and authorize grand to the training on the training on the training of training of the training of the training of the training of tra	Increase§ of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for youths 14, 16 and 17 years, of 5¾d. per week for youths 15 years, of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for girls: pieceworkers' wages to be correspondingly increased. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 52s. 10½d. to 58s. 9d. youths 18 to 20, 36s. 8¾d. to 44s. 6¾d.; boys 14 to 17, 14s. 2½d.
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Great Britain (other than the above counties).	3rd pay day in Aug.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	to 24s.; women 18 and over, 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17 13s. 6d. to 18s. (excluding service bonuses in the case of female workers). Increase§ of 2s. per week for men 21 and over, of 1s. 6d. per weel for youths 18 to 20, of 1s. per week for women 18 and over, and of 6d. per week for boys and girls 14 to 17 years: pieceworkers wages to be correspondingly increased. Rates after change men 21 and over, 47s. 6d. to 53s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20, 34s. 6d to 41s.; boys 14 to 17, 13s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; women 18 and over 27s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17, 13s. 6d. to 18s. (excluding service bonuses in the case of female workers).
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick	1st full pay day in Aug.	Men and women	Bonus of 20 per cent. on base rates increased to 30 per cent. the flat-rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. and 5s. per week for men and women respectively remaining unchanged. Bonus of 15 per cent. on base rates increased to 22 per cent. the flat-rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week remaining unchanged.
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay day after 23 Aug.	Male workers	Bonus increased§ from 12s. 6d. to 13s. in the £.
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased from 42.7 per cent. to 44.10 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rat bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 10 Aug.	Male workers 21 years and over Female workers 18 years and over	Decreases of 3d. per week for those 21 and under 22, and 22½ and over, and increase of 2s. per week for those 22 and under 22½. Rates after change, 45s. at 21, 46s. 9d. at 21½, and 50s. 6d. a 22 and over. Decreases of 2d. per week (29s. to 28s. 10d.).
Made-up Textiles	Great Britain	26 Aug.	Learners	Special minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Board Acts for learners employed in learning machining, cutting, avand needle stitching, operations performed by palm and need hands, or flagmaking made applicable to those learnin machining or flagmaking only; workers learning other process to receive the higher minimum rates previously payable tworkers other than learners. (See page 346.)
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Lancashire, Cheshire, North Wales and parts of Derby- shire and Stafford- shire.	Pay day in week beginning 2 Sept.	Pieceworkers employed by co-operative societies.	Percentage addition of 17½ previously payable on rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts reduced to 15.

Decreases of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for tablehands, 57s, 6d. Bakers and confectioners ...

Increase§ of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, making wages 61 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.

Increase§ of ½d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 1s. 1½d.).

Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade:

Mole timeworkers

Mole timeworkers

Increases§ in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 309 of August GAZETTE):—

Increases of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change, 12s. 6d. at under 15, increasing each year to 28s. at 18 and to 42s. 6d. at 20.

Increase of 2s. 6d. per week in the minimum piecework basis time rate (52s. to 54s. 6d.). Male pieceworkers

Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (28s. to 29s. 6d.).
Increases of 6d. or 1s. per week.
Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum piecework basis time rate (30s. to 31s. 6d.). Other than learners ... Learners ... Female pieceworkers

* The Agreement to which the above entry relates, was made between the Engineering and Allied Employers London and District Association and the National Union of Lift and Crane Workers. The London Area is defined as the area lying within a 12-mile radius from Charing Cross, and including also such parts of the following towns as lie outside that radius, viz., Bexley Heath, Crayford, Dartford, Enfield, Erith, Hayes, Romford, Thames Ditton and Waltham.

Bedding and mattress makers ...

Learners

† I.e., men capable of carrying out all branches of the work required for the erection or repair, and maintenance of lifts respectively: they must not be less than twenty-two years and eight months of age, and must either have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years or been employed in the trade for not less than five working years engaged on all branches of the work required for the erection or repair and maintenance respectively of power-driven lifts.

trade for not less than five working years engaged on all branches of the work required for the election of lifts and for the carrying out of running repairs,

‡ I.e., men not less than 21 years of age, Grade 1 capable of the work required for the inspection of lifts and for the carrying out of running repairs,

Grade 2 capable of the work required for the inspection, cleaning and oiling, and adjustment of lifts and for the replacement of simple parts.

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

∥ In respect of the preceding pay period.

¶ Under an agreement dated 7th June, 1929, it was provided that the adult age for male workers should be reduced from 22½ years to 21 years by three stages, viz., in August, 1929, February and August, 1930. The increase shown for those 22 and under 22½ is the result of the operation of this agreement.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Paper Bag Making.	Great Britian	1 Aug.	Workpeople employed in the paper bag trade:— Male workers:— Machine tacklers Paper bag cutters Hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock - keepers, packers and despatchers 21 years and over. Other workers (except learners). Learners Female timeworkers:— Other than learners Female pieceworkers Female pieceworkers	Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 309 of August GAZETTE):— Increases of from 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change, 17s. at 15, increasing each year to 33s. 6d. at 18 and to 66s. at 21. Increases of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change, 32s. 6d. at 18, increasing each year to 53s. at 21 and to 60s. at 23 and over; for those entering the trade for the first time at 21 and over the rates are less than scale rates, increasing to full rate of 60s. after three years' employment. Increase of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change, 52s. 6d. during first year, increasing to 57s. after three years' employment. Increase of 3s. per week (49s. 6d. to 52s. 6d.). Increase of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change, 14s. at under 15, increasing each year to 31s. at 18 and to 45s. 6d. at 20. Increase of 1s. per week (28s. to 29s.). Increase of 6d. or 1s. per week. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum piecework basis time rate (29s. 6d. to 31s.).
Building	Aberdare	1 Aug.	Building trade operatives	Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2}d.\) per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2\(\frac{1}{2}d.\)†
Electricity Supply	Bradford	17 July	Labourers employed on cable- laying, trenching, etc.	Increase of 1§d. per hour (1s. 1d. to 2s. 2§d.).
Tramways Local Government	Glasgow Hartlepool Basford Rural District	9 Aug. 1 Aug. 26 Aug.	Blacksmiths and hammermen Manual workers	Increase of 1¼d. per hour for blacksmiths (1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 6¼d.), of ¼d. per hour for hammermen (1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 3d.), and of ½½ per cent. for pieceworkers. Decrease* of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: general labourers, 1s. 1½d.; roadmen, 1s. 3½d.; refuse collectors, 1s. 2½d.; street sweepers, 1s. 1d. Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change for labourers,
(Non-Trading Services).	Council. Rothesay	9 Aug.	Manual workers	39s. and 42s. Decrease* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, scavengers, and refuse collectors, 1s. 1d. per hour; road labourers, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2½d.
Leather Belt Manufacture.	Great Britain	lst pay day in Aug.	Pieceworkers and cutters	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in agreement of November, 1922, reduced* from 62 to 61.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Aug.	Male and female pieceworkers	Increase* of 1 per cent. in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, leaving wages 20 per cent. below the list (see page 309 of August GAZETTE).

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during August, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 39. Five deaths* were reported during the month, all due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during August, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.	(b) Cases of Other Forms of
	Poisoning.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Aniline Poisoning 3
Smelting of Metals 1	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T
Plumbing and Soldering 1	(c) Cases of Anthrax.
Shipbreaking	Wool 1
Printing	Handling of Horsehair
Tinning of Metals	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1
Other Contact with	Hides and Skins 1
Molten Lead	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 2
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	State of the Control of the State of the Control of
White and Red Lead Works	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
	ULCERATION.
Pottery	Pitch 5
Vitreous Enamelling	Tar 5
Electric Accumulator	Paraffin
Works 1	Oil 6 TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS —
Paint and Colour Works	ULCERATION 16
Indiarubber Works	-
Coach and Car Painting	(e) Cases of Chrome
Shipbuilding	ULCERATION.
Paint used in Other	Manufacture of Bichro-
Industries 2	mates
Other Industries	Dyeing and Finishing 3
Painting of Buildings 3	Chrome Tanning Other Industries 7
- January of Dandings o	- Concrete and a second
TOTAL OF ABOVE 8	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 10
The charge of the sales of the	of the collection of the design of the least
The second second section of the second seco	

^{*} 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.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 185, as compared with 213 in the previous month and with 179 in August, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1929, numbered 38, as compared with 44 in the previous month and with 37 in August, 1928.

44 in the previous month and	l with	h 37 in August, 1928.
RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).
Guards	3	
Engine Drivers and Motor-	LARP	Locomotives, Railway and
men		Motors, Aircraft 4
Firemen	2	Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft 4 Other Metal Trades 5
Guards (Passenger)	ī	Other Metal Trades 3
Permanent Way Men	4	Other Metal Trades 5 Shipbuilding 3
Porters	1	Wood 5 Gas 2
Porters Shunters	3	
Mechanics	1	
Mechanics Labourers	1	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 4 Chemicals, etc 5
Miscellaneous	12	
Contractors' Servants	1	2000
someton meeting gate, melanen	-	Taper, Timenig, etc.
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE	29	Luming, Currying, coo.
selfumed retriess moun end	_	Rubber Trades Other Non-Textile Industries
MINES.		Other Non-Textile Industries
Underground	74	
Surface	4	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	-	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
TOTAL, MINES	78	Docks, Wharves, etc 8
	-	Buildings 10
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	5	Warehouses and Railway
	-	Sidings
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS		—
Cotton	2	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 73
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	1	
Other Textiles	1	Total (excluding Seamen) 185
Textile Bleaching and		the state of the s
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-		SHAMEN
Metal Extracting and Re-	•	SEAMEN.
fining	2	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Metal Conversion, including		Fishing Vessels, Sailing 34
Rolling Mills and Tube	0	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Making Metal Founding	2	" " Steam 4
Metal Founding	1	
Engineering and Machine	4	TOTAL, SEAMEN 38
Making Boiler Making and Con-	7	
boner Making and Con-	2	Total (including Seamen) 223
structional Engineering	4	The Land of the State of the St

Locomotives,	Railway	and
	Carri	
Tramway		ages,
Motors, Air		
Other Metal 7	rades	
Shipbuilding		
Wood		
Gas		
Electric Gener	rating Sta	tions
Clay, Stone, C	lass, etc.	
Chemicals, etc	3.	Minu !
Food and Dri	nk	
Paper, Printin	ng, etc.	
Tanning, Curr	rying, etc.	it mber
Rubber Trade	s	
Other Non-Te	xtile Indu	stries
PLACES UN	DER SS. 10	4-106,

FACTORY ACT, 1901.	,
Docks, Wharves, etc Buildings Warehouses and Railway	10
Sidings	
TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS	73
Total (excluding Seamen)	193
SEAMEN.	
Trading Vessels, Sailing Steam	34
Fishing Vessels, Sailing , Steam	-

^{*} Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† The National Joint Council for the Building Industry was not a party to the arrangement.

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 August, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 627,495, or 1·1 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 6·1 per cent. less than in August, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 353, 349, and 374 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Number of persons* in receipt

			ief on one t 1929.		Decreasin ra	se (+) or ase (-) te per
Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula	00 of ation as pared ch a
4.5	108 W	en 1000) di	aw to the	Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	on Angeron					
Metropolis.						
West District	8,476 9,819 2,082	5,275 12,761 2,508	13,751	169	- 2	- 8
North District Central District	9,819	2,761	22,580 4,590	228 373	- 2 - 3 - 3	- 10 + 30
East District	9,066	37,662	46,728	754	- 11	T 148
South District	18,038	45,253	63,291	329		- 47
TOTAL Metropolis	47,705§	103,459	151,164§	338	- 3	- 45
West Ham	4,126	14,996	19,122	257	+ 1	- 51
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,701	23,499	26,200	523	+ 3	- 21
District	1,257	8,535	9,792	356	+ 1	- 95
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	3,981	8,521	12,502	158	+ 20	+ 8
Wigan District	1,746	13,624	15,370	340	- 6	- 9
Manchester District	9,153	24,905 59,839	69 133	326 540	+ 8 + 12	- 23 + 33
Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	9,294 1,766	6,421	34,058 69,133 8,187	220	+ 22	+ 33 + 17
Halifax and Hudders-	100 TO 10	200	S. STREET, STREET,	(C. (1)(0)(1)	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
field	1,432	2,829	4,261 14,924	113	- 1	- 10
Leeds	2,704	12,220	14,924	313	+ 8	+ 28
Barnsley District Sheffield	972	13,590 21,774	14,562 24,105	431 476	+ 16 + 17	+ 88 + 3 + 2
Hull District	2,331 1,727	13,792	15,519	476	+ 4	+ 2
North Staffordshire	2,384	8.599	10,983	259	+ 5	- 20
Nottingham District	2,384 2,104	8,599 10,992	13,096	275	+ 6 + 4	- 26
Leicester	1,143	4,013	5,156	210	+ 4	- 13
Wolverhampton	7 000	17 757	70.077	017		0.5
District Birmingham	3,280 7,216	13,357	16,637 20,813	217 216	+ 2 + 2 + 3	- 25 - 38
Bristol District	2,502	8,592	11,094	263	+ 2	- 31
Cardiff and Swansea	2,515	14,134	16,649	345	+ 3	- 2
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	60,208	282,833	343,041	326	+ 7	- 7
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	112,039	401,288	513,327	326	+ 4	_ 20
Sciomy (NT)						
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,321	68,177	73,498	774	+ 4	- 40
Paisley and Green-	0,021	00,111	10,100		100000000	THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OW
ock District	729	7,959	8,688	451	+ 8	- 111
Edinburgh	1,453	17,151	18,604	434	+ 15	+ 6
Dundee and Dun- fermline	795	3,812	4,607	212	- 16	- 1
Aberdeen	462	2.842	3,304	208	- 3	- 24
Coatbridge & Airdrie	316	2,842 5,151	5,467	533	- 3 + 1	+ 18
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,076	105,092	114,168	557	+ 4	- 30
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Aug., 1929	121,115	506,380	627,495	353	+ 4	_ 21

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

	Applica-		tal ations oved.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.		
Destination.	Approved in Aug., 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan Aug., 1929.	in Aug., 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan Aug., 1929.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other parts of Empire	1,010 1,271 180	160,221 98,781 42,335 1,013	7,685 21,476 1,064	1,027 2,045 236	158,431 97,137 41,037	7,825 18,764 1,161	
Total	2,467	302,350	30,284	3,311	297,403	27,789	

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums istered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door

egistered hospitals and heensed nouses, and possessible dedical relief only.

† 31st August in England and Wales and 15th August in Scotland.

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

§ Includes 224 not included in district figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

L-FOOD.

Percentage Increase in Retail Food Prices in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.*

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July.	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1929. 31 Aug		
Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Parls)† (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	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	807 49 41 965 506 483 55 458 57 82 71 51 55	June July May June Aug, May Aug, July July May May Aug, June July		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	56 42§	59 51§	52 49	52 47	60 58	July Aug.		
India (Bombay): 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	46 66 46 16	Aug. July July July		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHEE WITH (SO FAR 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.*						
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.		
	based.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.	
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per		
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1929.	
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	73	70	66	65	64	31 Aug.	
FOREIGN		1000000		SA CONTRACTOR		1		
COUNTRIES.		400		000		770		
Belgium	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	779	Aug.	
Czechoslovakia	A,B,C,D,E	640	618	647	646	626	June	
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	73	July	
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1.094	1,018	1,081	1.113	1,092	June	
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	3019	439¶	4079	4199	456	2nd Qr.	
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	43	42"	50	53	54	Aug.	
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E				48	48	Apr.	
Holland (Am-					1			
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	798	718	67§	70§	69	June	
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	498	549	448	426	442	July	
_ ,, (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	407	May	
Luxemburg	A,C,D	419	586	684	713	764	July	
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	159	120	103	93	80	July	
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	15 69	23	23 69	Aug. July	
Sweden Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	68	62	60	61	61	July	
United States	A,B,C,D,E	748	758	738	708	71	Dec.'28	
omied States	A,D,C,D,E	178	128	108	.03	1000	Doc	
BRITISH	4. 2008 C.				The state of			
DOMINIONS, &c.				300000	WINDS AND E	WALL STREET	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	449	479	459	469	49	1st Qr.	
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	55§	578	55	55	59	Aug.	
India (Bombay):		The same and	- 5	State of the		1	BOOK OF	
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	49	Aug.	
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	74	July	
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	60	July	
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	31	July	

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for June.

|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[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. 323–324 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).] Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY *

There was a slight improvement in employment during July. The total number of persons reported as available for and seeking work at the end of the month was 1,355,027, or about 2·0 per cent. less than at the end of June; this number included 451,742 (or about 33·3 per cent. of the total) employed in seasonal outdoor trades.

The number of persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit on 31st July was 710,499; that of persons in receipt of emergency benefit was 153,095, giving a total of 863,594, as compared with 929,579 on 30th June.

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,600,455 organised workers. Of these, 395,202, or 8·6 per cent., were totally unemployed on 27th July, 1929, as compared with 8·5 per cent. on 29th June and 6·3 per cent. on 27th July, 1928. In addition, 315,739, or 6·9 per cent. were working short time, as against 6·7 per cent. at 29th June and 6·5 per cent. at the end of July, 1928. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time in the various groups of trades:—

The same of the sa	Membership	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.				
Groups of Trades.	reported on at end of July, 1929.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.		
	July, 1923.	July, 1929.	June, 1929.	July, 1929.	June, 1929.	
Mining	164,000	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.7	
Quarrying, stone, brick,	263,800	8.0	7.3	4.6	3.9	
pottery, etc	1,036,400	7.4	7.2	8.1	7.4	
Ingineering and metal	117,800	6.1	5.7	3.9	2.4	
1	385,500	9.7	9.8	27.1	26.9	
0.00	128,900	8.4	8.8	8.1	10.6	
eather	71,300	17.3	17.3	13.4	15.2	
Vood	316,600	14.6	15.0	7.5	6.6	
ood, tobacco, etc	300,300	10.0	9.3	7.9	7.3	
lothing, boots and shoes	166,900	19.9	18.6	17.7	21.5	
uilding	725,000	9.7	10.4	0.1		
rinting	151,600	9.1	7.9	0.8	0.8	
ransport	375,400	4.5	5.5	0.5	0.6	
Iorticulture, etc	11,000	15.3	11.4			
lairdressing	4,300	4.0	5.1			
fiscellaneous	381,700	3.8	3.8	2.2	1.5	
Il Unions making Returns	4,600,500	8.6	8.5	6.9	6.7	

FRANCE.

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Exchanges on 31st August, 1929, was 8,232 (4,745 men and 3,487 women). At the end of July (3rd August) the corresponding total was 7,297. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 17,869 (11,761 for men and 6,108 for women), as compared with 17,843 at the end of July. During the last week of August the Exchange placed 35,438 persons in situations, including 10,129 dock workers at seaports, and also found employment for 2,757 foreign immigrants.

AUSTRIA.İ

Unemployment decreased during July. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of July was 104,399 (including 57,902 in Vienna), as compared with 110,266 (58,408 in Vienna) at the end of June, 1929.

Unemployment increased during July. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 202,393 work-people were recorded as unemployed on 31st July, 1929, as compared with 193,325 at the end of June, and 234,210 at the end of July, 1928. The total for July, 1929, includes 46,354 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 40,105 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, and 35,731 in the textile industry. In addition 13,503 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 10,970 at 30th June, and 27,590 at 31st July, 1928.

POLAND.II

A further decline in the number of unemployed was reported during August. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 24th August was 93,635, as compared with 98,749 on 27th July. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 40,668 and 38,477 respectively.

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th August, 1929. Berlin.
Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 6th September, 1929. Paris.
Statistische Nachrichten, 25th August, 1929. Vienna.
Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, 21st August, 1929. Rome.
Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 5th September, 1929. Warsaw.

Unemployment increased during July. Provisional returns from 163 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 615,367, show that 3,923 (0·6 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the month. In the preceding month the percentage was 0·4 per cent., while that for July, 1928, was 0·7 per cent. In addition, 15,985 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in July numbered 209,621, or 1·14 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 0·77 and in July, 1928, 1·52.

SWITZERLAND.+

Employment decreased slightly during July, though it was still favourable. At the end of July, 4,801 applications for employment (3·7 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 4,399 at the end of June, and 5,525 at the end of July, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 4,324, 5,516 an 3,407 respectively.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 164 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 281,960 members, 2,059 or 0.7 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 2,834 or 1.0 per cent., partially so, at the end of June, 1929. At the end of March, 1929 the corresponding percentages were 1.6 and 1.7, and at the end of June, 1928, 1.2 and 0.8 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Denmark.‡—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 274,472 workpeople, $9\cdot 8$ per cent. were unemployed on 31st July, as against $10\cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and $13\cdot 6$ per cent. at the end of July, 1928.

Norway.§—Out of 19,457 members of trade unions making returns 8.5 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of July, 1929, as compared with 8.6 at the end of June, and 13.0 per cent. in July, 1928.

Sweden. —The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st July, 1929, was 6.5, as compared with 7.4 on 30th June, and 7.2 on 31st July, 1928.

UNITED STATES.¶

Employment decreased slightly in July. Returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics from 32,892 establishments (in manufacturing, mining, public utilities and other industries) showed 5,106,726 workpeople employed in July, 1929, or 0.2 per cent. fewer than in June. The aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 3.8 per cent.

decrease of 3·8 per cent.

Index Number of Employment.—If the monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July was 98·2, compared with 98·8 for June, 1929, and 92·2 for July, 1928.

CANADA **

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further large increase. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,840 firms show an aggregate of 1,097,812 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st August, as compared with 1,070,817 on 1st July, an increase of over 2·5 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for August is 127·8, as compared with 124·7 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 119·3 on 1st August, 1928. On 31st July, 1929, 3·0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 2·9 per cent. at the end of June and 2·5 per cent. at the end of July, 1928.

NEW ZEALAND.††

The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 18th May, 1929, amounted to 9·3 per cent. as compared with 9·2 per cent. in the week ended 16th February, and 11·5 per cent. in the week ended 19th May, 1928. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

AUSTRALIA.

Unemployment increased during the second quarter of 1929. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the second quarter of 1929 was 10·0 per cent, as compared with 9·3 in the preceding quarter, and 11·2 per cent. in the second quarter of 1928. (These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they include a small percentage of persons out of work owing to sickness.)

* Revue du Trarail, 31st August, 1929. Brussels.
† Rapports économiques et Statistiques sociales, August, 1929. Berne.
† Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th August, 1929. Copenhagen.
§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
| Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
¶ Information supplied by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, Washington.
*** The August Employment Situation, 1929. Ottawa.
†† Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1929, Wellington.
‡‡ Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Truck Acts, 1831 and 1896.

ILLEGAL DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.

The defendants, a firm of brick makers, were summoned for making on 17th May an illegal deduction from the wages of a workman employed by them.

It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that 8s. 9d. had been

deducted from the workman's wages, on the ground that 90 bricks, valued at 1s. 2d. a dozen, were badly made and useless.

The Truck Act, 1896, provides that deductions from a workman's The Truck Act, 1896, provides that deductions from a workman's wages in respect of damage to goods or material or other property of the employer (including bad or negligent work) may only be made on certain conditions, namely, inter alia, the deduction must be in pursuance of a contract; written particulars of the acts, omissions, or thing for which the deduction is made and the mount thereof must be supplied to the workman on each occasion of such deduction. The contract must be in writing and signed by the workman, or contained in a notice kept constantly affixed at a place or places open to the workmen, and in such a position that it may be easily seen, read, and copied by all whom it affects.

In this case it was stated that there was no such written contract

signed by the workman; nor was there such a notice affixed at a place where the workman could see it.

place where the workman could see it.

On behalf of the defendants, who pleaded guilty, it was urged in mitigation of penalties that the Company had not deliberately infringed the provisions of the Act. The firm only made deductions for damage caused by the gross negligence of their workmen. The requisite notice would be exhibited in future.

The defendants were fined £6, and ordered to pay the costs.—
Rex v. the Meltham Silica Fire Brick Co., Ltd. West Riding of Yorkshire Petty Sessions. Huddersfield. 3rd August, 1929.

Factory and Workshop Act. 1901.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS-LIMITED HOURS.

The defendants, a firm of manufacturing confectioners, were prosecuted on three summonses for employing young persons in contravention of the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act.

One summons was for employing a young person beyond the time permitted by the Act, and the other two were for employing two other young persons continuously for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal.

It was stated on behalf of the prosecution that factory inspectors visited the defendants' premises at 8.55 p.m. on Thursday, 1st August, and found two girls of fifteen and one of fourteen still working. All young persons should have ceased work at 8 p.m. The younger girl had been employed beyond the period allowed by the statute, and the two older girls had been working since 2 p.m. without any interval

For the defendants it was said, in mitigation of penalties, that the Thursday before the public holiday was an exceptionally busy day. The girls had been paid the appropriate overtime rates. The firm had arranged to close down for the holiday on the Friday night, instead of at noon on the Saturday.

The defendants were fined £1 on each summons.—Rex v. S. Finegan and Son. Smethwick Petty Sessions. 19th August, 1929.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS-NIGHT WORK.

A baker was summoned for employing two boys under 18 years

On behalf of the prosecution it was stated by the factory inspector concerned that the defendant employed the boys in question by night instead of by day. The employment of boys on night work was prohibited.

One of the boys stated that he preferred working at night-time

to working during the day.

Convictions were recorded against the defendant, who was fined £2 15s. 6d.—Rex v. Beach. Alfreton Petty Sessions. 7th August,

Trade Union Act. 1871.

WILFULLY WITHHOLDING FUNDS-TRADE UNION OFFICIAL SUMMONED.

The defendant, who was a branch secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, was summoned under Section 12 of the Trade Union Act, 1871, for wilfully withholding the sum of £341, money belonging to the National Union of Railwaymen, which was in his

It was stated by counsel for the prosecution that the defendant admitted withholding the money, and had offered to repay the sum in question by weekly instalments of £1, but that the prosecution would be willing to accept 15s. a week, as they thought that £1 was more than the defendant said that his position was due to his getting into

The defendant said that his position was due to his getting into the hands of moneylenders.

On the application of the prosecution the learned stipendiary magistrate adjourned the summons sine die.—Rex v. Russell. Bow Street Police Court. 7th August, 1929.

Trade Boards Acts. 1909-1918.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

An employer in the milk distributive trade was prosecuted on charges of failing to post the Trade Board notice and of failing to keep records. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. on each charge.—Rex v. Albert Edward Cottrell. Bristol Police Court. 28th August, 1929.

An employer in the milk distributive trade was prosecuted on the charge of producing a false record of payments. The defendant

pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. Costs amounting to £6 11s. 9d. were awarded.—Rex v. W. H. Stothard. South Shields Police Court. 16th August, 1929.

GENERAL WASTE MATERIALS RECLAMATION TRADE

A marine stores dealer was prosecuted on the charge of underpayment of one worker. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was bound over for twelve months in the sum of £5. Costs amounting to £2 were awarded. Arrears of wages, amounting to £17 7s. 1ld., had been paid before the hearing.—Rex v. S. Bluestein. Aberdare Police Court. 21st August, 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. 5743/29. (26.8.29.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act—Not Unemployed.

ENGLISH COMPANY ACQUIRED SCOTTISH FACTORY IN 1921 AND THREE DAYS-NO EVIDENCE OF EMPLOYEES' DISSENT AGAINST EXTENSION—EMPLOYEES THEREFORE TACITLY CONSENTED TO EXTENDED PERIOD—RECOGNISED HOLIDAY HELD TO CONSIST

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 if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been disallowed.

benefit the claim would have been disallowed.

"The applicant has been employed at a factory in Glasgow since the year 1913. Prior to 1921 the factory observed the usual Easter holiday, which then was, and still is, recognised in Glasgow, viz., Easter Monday only. In 1921 the factory passed into the hands of an English company, which closed the factory for the period of the Easter holiday generally recognised in England, viz., Good Friday, the Saturday following, and Easter Monday.

"The employers state that the factory was not opened on Easter Saturday as 'it would not be worth while opening for the Saturday forenoon.' This probably is the reason why the usual Easter holiday observed in England lasts from Thursday night to Tuesday morning.

'In these circumstances the Insurance Officer disallowed benefit

"In these circumstances the Insurance Officer disallowed benefit in respect of Good Friday (March 29th) and Easter Saturday (March 30th) of this year, in addition to Easter Monday (April 1st). "The Court of Referees, with reluctance, recommended disallowance of benefit in respect of the Friday and Saturday, being of opinion that they were required so to do by Umpire's decisions. The decisions which they probably had in mind were 567/25,† 581/25‡ and 52/29§.

581/25‡ and 52/29§.

"Where during a substantial number of years a holiday has been observed over a fixed period, it must be presumed, unless there are facts to rebut the presumption, that that holiday satisfies the requirements of a recognised holiday even though the period of holiday does not synchronise with that generally recognised as the holiday period in the district. This is the ground of Decisions 567/25 and 581/25.

567/25 and 581/25.

"Where also an employer without consulting his employees alters the period of recognised holiday, that altered period becomes a recognised holiday when there are circumstances from which the inference can be drawn that the employees have tacitly consented to the altered period, as in Decision 52/29.

"The facts in this case are that yearly since 1921 the factory at which the applicant worked has closed from the Thursday before to the Tuesday after Easter. There is no suggestion that any dissent has been registered against the extension of the Easter holiday, or that benefit has been claimed in respect of Good Friday and Easter Saturday prior to the present claim, despite the fact that the applicant is a member of a powerful union, and probably many applicant is a member of a powerful union, and probably many of the other workers belong to this or other unions.

"From these facts I can only draw the inference that the employees at this factory have tacitly consented to the extended period being the recognised Easter holiday, in which event the Court of Referees correctly recommended that benefit could not be allowed in respect of Good Friday and Easter Saturday."

• Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1928 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928, and remaining of interest at that date, has also been issued (price 15s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest monthly pamphlet issued is that for July, 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. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 87 (Pamphlet No. 5/1925).

‡ See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, p. 90 (Pamphlet No. 5/1925).

§ See page 4 (Pamphlet No. 1/1929).

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. Case No. 5579/29. (7.8.29.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act-

MINERS ENGAGED IN EXPLORATORY WORK-NO REMUNERATION, BUT POSSESS WRITTEN AGREEMENT TO PARTICIPATE IN ANY

Applicants were unemployed miners who agreed to work an experi-Applicants were unemployed miners who agreed to work an experimental slant. They worked from 8 to 12 hours daily. The workers receive no form of remuneration, but possess a written agreement with the owner whereby in the event of coal being struck by them they shall all become partners in the concern, participating in the profits and taking part in the coal getting on a wage basis.

The Court of Referees, recommending disallowance, found that each claimant was his own employer upon a contingent basis. He could not be regarded as unemployed, nor could he be making efforts to ain other work.

The cases were referred to the Umpire, who gave the following

Decision:—
Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claims for benefit should be disallowed. I agree with the Court of Referees that the applicants cannot be regarded as unemployed.

"This case differs from those to which Decisions 1772/20,*
4226/20† and 5495/29‡ relate, in that the applicants have an agreement giving them rights in any discovery of coal which they may make.

They are engaged in an occupation which must be regarded as remunerative, even though the remuneration or profit is deferred (see Decisions 16/20§ and 3595/20|).

"If since the hearing of this case the applicants have definitely

abandoned their venture they can renew their claims as from the date of their so doing, and if it is then shown that they made no profit therefrom this decision may be revised, if they can also show that they were genuinely seeking work and available for work whilst

engaged upon the venture (see Decision 1224/25).¶

"The Court of Referees assumed that the applicants were not genuinely seeking work, but the applicants do not appear to have been questioned on this point."

Case No. 5495/29. (2.8.29.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act—Not Unemployed.

MINERS UNDERTAKING EXPLORATORY WORK IN DERELICT MINE-WORKERS RECEIVE NO PAYMENTS FROM OWNERS, HAVE NO PROPRIETARY INTEREST IN MINE, AND HAVE NOT MADE ANY

The circumstances of this case are set out in the following decision given by the Umpire:-

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

Five years ago the Dunkerton Collieries, Limited, went into "Five years ago the Dunkerton Collieries, Limited, went into liquidation, after which the colliery was worked by an assignee of the lease until March, 1927, when notice was given to the lessors and royalty owners (hereinafter referred to as the royalty owners) that the assignee intended to determine the lease in March, 1928. As this would have meant the flooding and permanent closing of the mine an arrangement was arrived at between the royalty owners and the assignee whereby the latter should be relieved of the payment and the assignee whereby the latter should be refleved of the payment of all royalties until further agreement. For the next year the assignee kept the pumps working and did some exploratory work in an endeavour to discover payable coal, but in March, 1929, he gave a further notice to the royalty owners that he intended to

op pumping.
"Before this last notice had been given a mine surveyor, who was not in the employment either of the royalty owner or of the assignee, but who had advised the applicants whose case was dealt with in Decision 4226/20,† had been approached by some miners in the district, who desired to be informed whether there was another pit district, who desired to be informed whether there was another pit in the district where a scheme similar to that detailed in Decision 4226/20 could be put into operation. Being of opinion that payable coal could be found and extracted from the pit in question, the mine surveyor, on hearing of the notice given by the assignee in March, 1929, advised the royalty owners to grant a licence to mine workers to undertake exploratory work in the mine and to forego, whilst this exploratory work was in progress, payment of all rents, way leaves and royalties, which the royalty owners consented to do The surveyor then approached the assignee and persuaded him to grant free use of his machinery and plant to any mine workers who

were prepared to undertake this exploratory work.

"The surveyor then summoned a meeting of the mine workers and informed them of what the royalty owners and the assignee were and informed them of what the royalty owners and the assignee were prepared to do, and pointed out to them that if they were agreeable to exploring for coal, which he thought could be found in payable seams, they would be working for the salvation of the colliery, and it would mean employment for them in the future. He explained that it would mean undertaking this exploratory work for a year at least, and possibly for two years, before payable coal was discovered.

"Twenty miners volunteered to undertake this work, and in order to raise money for timbering and opening out for exploratory drivings, for explosives and other necessary stores, for maintenance of plant and machinery, for premiums for accident policies, and to provide coal for the boilers, etc., the royalty owners gave permission for the miners to work some known and unprofitable coal faces.

miners to work some known and unprofitable coal faces.

"The advantage of this scheme to the royalty owners is patent because, if the opinion of the surveyor is proved to be well founded, they will be put in the position of receiving royalties again at no cost

* See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 405.
† See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 18).
‡ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 8/1929).
§ See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 23.
See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 13).
¶ See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 141 (Pamphlet No. 8/1925).

to themselves. As the assignee is to have the first option of a fresh lease he likewise stands to benefit by this exploratory work. I have greater difficulty in appreciating why the coal workers were anxious or willing to undertake this work without any prospect of deriving profit or remuneration therefrom. I am informed by the mine profit or remuneration therefrom. I am informed by the mine surveyor that the mine workers are men getting on in years who have resided in the district all their lives, and unless they can obtain permanent employment in the district they must go elsewhere, and the best prospect which they can see of obtaining such employment is to discover this payable coal which they have been advised exists in this mine, when they would be employed to gain it.

"The Court of Referees has recommended allowance of benefit to the applicant, who was one of the miners employed on the agreed are lovely as the ground of this year, on the ground the ground the ground of the miners of the ground t

exploratory work subsequent to March of this year, on the ground that this case is indistinguishable in principle from Decisions 1772/20* and 4226/20. The Insurance Officer contends that in the circumstances the relationship of employer and employee exists, and when undertaking the exploratory work the applicant cannot be said

be unemployed.
'I agree with the Court of Referees that on its facts this case is indistinguishable in principle from Decision 1772/20, in so far as the question of employment is concerned. No question has been raised as to the fulfilment of the Fourth Statutory Condition, and genuinely seeking work 'was not a statutory condition when either ase 1772/20 or 4226/20 was decided.

"In giving the Decision in 4226/20 my predecessor used these words, 'If, therefore, they were effecting what they believed at that time to be improvements, the value was not theirs. In these circumstances, it does not appear to me that they are to be regarded as having embarked in an ordinary business enterprise. Their case is in principle the same as No. 1772, in which work was done by the applicants on someone else's property without expectation of either present wages or ultimate business profits, but in the hope that it might make possible remunerative employment as wage earners

at a future date."
"I express no opinion as to whether I should have found on the facts of Decision 4226/20 that that case was indistinguishable from Decision 1772/20, and I only mention this in order that, should another case similar to Decision 4226/20 arise, it must not be taken that I agree that Decisions 4226/20 and 1772/20 are indistinguishable in principle. This decision is based on its similarity to Decision

The Insurance Officer contends that if benefit be allowed the effect will be that the development of the mine for the benefit of the royalty owners will be subsidised, in part at least, at the expense of the Unemployment Fund. The effect of allowing benefit is not a matter which I can take into account. I am solely concerned to determine whether the applicants are employed under a contract

determine whether the applicants are employed under a contract of service with or without payment (Part I (a) First Schedule of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920), or whether they are following an occupation from which they derive remuneration or profit (Section 7 (2) (a) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920). "With regard to a contract of employment express or implied the applicant and his fellow workers are working under a verbal licence to go upon the premises which was obtained for them by the mine surveyor by reason of the request previously made to him to find a place where a similar scheme to that detailed in Decision 4226/20 could be carried out. No such scheme was devised in 4226/20 could be carried out. No such scheme was devised in this case, but the work is being undertaken as it was in Decision

this case, but the work is being undertaken as it was in Decision 1772/20, and for the reasons given in that case it cannot be said that there was any contract of service express or implied.

"With regard to following an occupation the evidence given orally to me by the mine surveyor is that there is no prospect of the derivation of any profit from the sale of the unremunerative coal after expending the money necessary for the purposes of carrying out the work. As the applicant and his co-workers have not ventured works the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of carrying out the work. out the work. As the applicant and his co-workers have not ventured upon a business undertaking with the object of making a profit (it may be a deferred profit) as in Decisions 1614/20† and 3595/20,‡ I am prepared to hold on the evidence of the surveyor that the applicant is not employed by reason of the fact that he is following an occupation from which he derives profit (see Decisions 2285/25§ and 169/27||). Should it appear at a future date that in fact a profit is being derived from the sale of coal this case will require further consideration."

BOARDS OF ASSESSORS REGULATIONS, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 1929,¶ dated 17th August, 1929, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5,

The Minister of Labour by virtue of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

1. An Insurance Officer may in the case of a claim by any person for benefit refer to a Board for examination and report

all or any of the following questions, that is to say, whether

(a) the claimant is genuinely seeking work;

(b) the provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of Section 14 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927,

(c) the provisions of paragraph (c) of the said subsection are satisfied.

* See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 405.
† See Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 386.
‡ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 13).
§ See Vol. IV, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 288 (Pamphlet No. 18/1925).
§ See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 10 (Pamphlet No. 1/1927).
¶ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929. No. 659. H.M. Stationery Office;

2. (1) A Board shall consist of two persons, of whom one shall be drawn from the employers' panel and one from the insured contributors' panel.

(2) So far as practicable the persons drawn from the two

panels shall be men when men's cases are being examined and women when women's cases are being examined.

(3) Each member of the panel shall so far as practicable be

(4) If either member of a Board, after being duly summoned, fails to attend, the case may, with the consent of the claimant but not otherwise, be proceeded with by the other member, and in such cases the Board shall be deemed to be properly

(5) No member of a panel shall act as a member of a Board during the examination of a case in which he appears as the representative of the claimant, or by which he is or may be directly affected, or in which he has taken any part as an official of an association, or as an employer or as a witness, or otherwise, or whilst he is himself receiving benefit or is disqualified for the receipt thereof.

3. (1) Before reporting that the claimant is not genuinely seeking work or that the provisions of paragraphs (b) or (c) of subsection (2) of Section 14 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, are not satisfied, the Board shall give to the claimant an opportunity to attend before it and on so attending, but not otherwise, the claimant may be represented by any person, not being counsel or solicitor, authorised by him.

not being counsel or solicitor, authorised by him.

(2) During the examination by a Board of any case an Insurance Officer and any officer of the Ministry of Labour whom the Minister may direct shall be entitled to be present at the sitting of the Board.

(3) For the purpose of discussing its report, a Board may order all persons not being members thereof to withdraw.

(4) Save as aforesaid there shall not be admitted to the citting of Paradon wombers of the subject to respect the respectation.

sitting of a Board any member of the public or the representative

of any newspaper.
(5) If the members of the Board do not agree on their report, each member shall make a separate report.

4. Nothing in these Regulations shall prevent an Insurance Officer from deciding any of the questions set out in Regulation 1 hereof before the receipt of any report.

5. In these Regulations the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:—
"Benefit" means unemployment benefit under the Unemploy-

ment Insurance Acts.

A "Board" means a Board of Assessors constituted in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

"Employers' Panel" and "Insured Contributors' Panel" have the same meaning as in the Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) Regulations, 1928.

"Insurance Officer" has the same meaning as in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.
"Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

6. (1) These Regulations may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Boards of Assessors) Regulations, 1929, and shall come into force on the date hereof.

(2) The Interpretation Act applies to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act

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

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

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

There were no cases under this heading during August.

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

Welsh Plate and Sheet Trade.—Employers' side v. Workmen's side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Welsh Plate and Sheet Trades. Difference.—As to the rates of payment for annealing by gantry. Sir Harold Morris, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter, with Mr. Fred Taylor, O.B.E., J.P. (Chairman of the Welsh Engineers and Founders Association) and Mr. W. H. Bennett (Transport and General Workers' Union) nominated by the employers and workmen respectively as assessors. Award.—It was decided that the rates paid in the annealing room should be based upon a piece work system, and rates were fixed to be operative from the first full pay week after 5th September, 1929. Issued 2nd August, 1929.

Boot and Shoe Trade.—Employers' side v. Workmen's side of the Northampton Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade. Difference.—As to the price payable to the workers employed by a certain firm for the operation described as "Fake down, lightly brush, pad and polish." Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under Section 2 (1) (d) of the Con-

ciliation Act, 1896, to act as *Umpire* in the matter, and his award, deciding the price to be paid for the operation in question, was issued on 5th August, 1929.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY .- See special article on page 315.

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

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Made-up Textiles Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order M.T. (10), dated 20th August, 1929, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, pieec-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers and specifying 26th August, 1929, as the date from which such rates shall become effective.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Y. (10), dated 4th September, 1929, confirming the variation of the general minimum time-rate for a certain class of male worker, and specifying 9th September, 1929, as the date from which such

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B. (13), made by the Ministry of Labour (Northern Ireland), dated 27th August, 1929, confirming the fixation and variation of certain general minimum piece-rates for female workers in the Paper Box Trade in Northern Ireland, and specifying the 13th September, 1929, as the date from which such minimum rates

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (42), dated 16th August, 1929, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for certain classes of mole and female workers.

Objection period expires 16th October, 1929.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain),

Proposal B (15), dated 20th August, 1929, to vary the minimum rates of wages for male and female workers. Objection period expires 20th October, 1929.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales).

Proposal R.B. (C.M.) 5, dated 20th August, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the counties of Gloucestershire (except the County Borough of Bristol), Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

Objection period expires 20th October, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (L.) 5, dated 20th August, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the City of London and the Metropolitan Police Area.

Objection period expires 20th October, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (C.S.) 3, dated 27th August, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Dorsetshire, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Wiltshire.

Objection period expires 27th October, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (S.M.) 3, dated 27th August, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire (excluding that part which lies within the Metropolitan Police District) and Oxfordshire.

Objection period expires 27th October, 1929.

Police District) and Oxfordshire.

Objection period expires 27th October, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (E.L.) 4, dated 3rd September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Lancashire (Eastern part) and Westmorland, and the Urban Districts of Barnoldswick, Earby and Skipton in the County of Yorkshire.

and Skipton in the County of Yorkshire.

Objection period expires 3rd November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (S.E.) 5, dated 3rd September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Kent and Surrey (excluding in each case that part which lies within the Metropolitan Police District)

objection period expires 3rd November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (S.Wa.) 4, dated 10th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the counties of Brecknockshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, Pembrokeshire and Radnorshire

and Radnorshire.

Objection period expires 10th November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (N.W.) 4, dated 10th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire.

Objection period expires 10th November, 1929.

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

Higher rates of wages have become operative as from 1st September, 1929, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now

applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 63, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board (Great Britain): Male workers in the Coffin Furniture Section of the

trade, U. (13), column 4.

Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Trade Board (Great Britain): I. (17), column 6.

IV.—REGULATIONS.

The Ministry of Labour (Northern Ireland) has made Regulations and the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, dated the 4th August, 1929, amending certain Regulations with respect to the Constitution, Proceedings and Meetings of Trade Boards Statutory Rules and Orders of Northern Ireland, 1929, No. 81).

Copies of the Regulations may be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from H.M. Stationery Office, 15, Donegall Square West, Belfast. Price 2d.

WELFARE OF WORKERS.

I.—Proposed Home Office Order for Tanneries.

Conferences were held some time ago between representatives of the Factory Department of the Home Office and representatives of the United Tanners' Federation and of the Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers, to discuss the question of further precautions for the prevention of anthrax in the tanning industry. Careful inquiry has since been made into the conditions prevalent in tanneries, with the result that the Home Secretary is satisfied that special provision ought to be made for those works in the that special provision ought to be made for these works in the

A draft Order has accordingly been prepared, which the Home cretary proposes to make in pursuance of the powers conferred him by Section 7 of the Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous ovisions) Act, 1916. The Order will apply to all factories and liming and tanning of raw hides and processes incidental thereto s proposed to require the occupier of a factory or workshop, to which the Order applies, to provide and maintain protective etc., to which the Order applies, to provide and maintain processes elothing for employees engaged in certain processes: this is already done voluntarily to a large extent, and the Home Secretary considers that the practice should be made universal and compulsory. The other provisions of the proposed Order are similar to those contained in the existing Hides and Skins Regulations, and in the Welfare Order of 1918 for tanning by the "two-bath" process with highermeter of precisions are redirect. with bichromate of potassium or sodium

Any objection to the proposed Order must be sent to the Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1, within orty days from the date of the notice (30th August). The objection must be in writing and must state (a) the requirements of the draft Order objected to; (b) the specific grounds of objection; and (c) the modifications asked for.

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

II.-Anthrax: Warning as to need of Prompt Diagnosis and Treatment.

The Home Secretary, in issuing his notice as to the proposed Welfare Order for tanneries (see above), has taken the opportunity Welfare Order for tanneries (see above), has taken the opportunity to issue a warning as to the great importance of prompt diagnosis and treatment in suspected cases of anthrax. He suggests that arrangements, similar to one which has been made in the Warrington area, might be made between occupiers of tanneries and a local hospital for securing diagnosis and treatment of suspicious cases. Warning notices should also be issued in the factories, to the effect that any employee who suspects he may be suffering from anthrax should report the matter to the firm, with a view to the case being referred immediately to the hospital, or (at week-ends or when the factory for other reasons is closed) should himself at once get proper medical advice. It is added that H.M. Medical Inspectors of Factories would be pleased to advise as to details, and to assist in negotiations with the hospitals.

BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under Managers of Mines, and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines.

EXAMINATIONS for first and second class certificates of competency as Managers and Under Managers of Mines will be held on 27th and 28th November, 1929, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sheffield,

Vigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

The written part of an examination for certificates of qualification of Mines will be held at the same centres on 28th

Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as possible, and not later than 14th October, 1929. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that candidates hould state whether they have already sat at one of the Board's required.

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending June 30th, 1929. (Cmd. 3334.—I. Price 1d.)

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ORDERS .- Factory and workshop orders 1929 edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(i) National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment (a) England and Wales, (b) Scotland. First Reports. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 4d. and 3d., respectively.). (See page 316.) (ii) Reports of Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment for the year 1928 (a) Abertillery, (b) Edinburgh, (c) Gateshead, (d) Glasgow, (e) Long Eaton and district. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 9d., 1s. 3d., 9d., 1s., 9d., respectively.)

MINING.—(a) Safety in Mines Research Board, seventh Annual Report, 1928, including a Report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (b) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1929. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

Official Statistics.—Guide to current official statistics, Vol. 7, 1928. Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales, on the night of the 1st day of January, 1929. (H.C. 114; price 1s. 3d.) (See page 317.)

PRICES OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—Inter-departmental Committee appointed to survey the prices of building materials. Chairman's Report for period up to July, 1929. Ministry of Health. (Cmd. 3387;

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents that occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1928. (Cmd. 3379; price 6d.)

SAFETY.—Safety precautions for transmission machinery in factories. Part I. Fencing and other safeguards. Safety Pamphlet No. 1. (Third, revised and enlarged edition, 1929.) Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 9d.) (See page 315.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of July, 1929. U.I. 440/7. (S.O. publication;

VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales, for the year 1928. (New Annual Series, No. 8.) Tables. Part I. Medical. (S.O. publication; price 15s.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS. AUGUST, 1929.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Portsmouth: Steel Rails: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., London, S.W. Yards Abroad: Portland Gement: The British Standard Cement Co., London, E.C.—Steelwork: Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Ironmongery: N. F. Ramsay & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accumulators: London Battery and Cable Co., Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—Accumulators, Air-loaded: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Band Saws: Slack, Sellars & Co., Ltd., Sheffield. Aublet, Homer & Co., London, E.C.; English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield; R. Ibbotson, the Sheffield Saw and Tool Co., Ltd., Sheffield; W. Cook & Sons (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow.—Battery Gear: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blading, Turbine: Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Boat, Motor (for R.A.F.): Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Southampton.—Brushes, Steel-Wire: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham: Mechanical Appliances Steel-Wire: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddell, Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Steel-Wire: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Riddell, Cousland & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Thornton, Williams & Co., London, S.E.; C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow.—Cabinet Work: B. North & Sons, West Wycombe; Exors. of late S. Snawdon, Plymouth; Wylie & Lochhead, Ltd., Glasgow.—Cable, Chain: Kendrick & Mole, Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—Cable, Electric: Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Manchester; Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Firelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough.—Candles, Smoke: Holmes Marine Life Protection Assn., Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Blue Cloth: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.; Zeffertt & Son, Portsmouth.—Caps, White Duck: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, S.E.—Capstan Electric: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Carpets, Rugs and Mats: Tomkinsons, Ltd., Kidderminster; Thomas Bond, Worth & Sons, Ltd., Stourport, Worcs.—Cloth, Leather: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., West Ham.

—Compressor, Air: Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.
—Drive, Chain-Reduction: Hans Renold, Ltd., Manchester.—
Electrical Installation: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—Fan Spares (Table): Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Flour: Joseph Rank, Ltd., London.—Flues, Furnace and Boiler: John Thompson (Wolverhampton), Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Fruits, Tinned: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge; Co-operative Wholesale Society, Reading.—Gear, Bow and Stern Cap: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Generators, Motor, Firing: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Bow and Stern Cap: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Generators, Motor, Firing: Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham. Gloves, Leather: E. & W. C. French, Ltd., Taunton; North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mark Templeman, London, S.E.; G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—Gymnastic Gear: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; G. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; F. Bryan, Ltd., London, E.C.; Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Headers and Mud Drums for Boilers: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Heads, Replace, for Compressors: Peter Brotherhood. Ltd., Peterborough.—Heaters, Feed: John Kirkaldy, Ltd., London, E.C.—Hides, etc., Upholstery: John T. Hart & Sons, London, S.E.; Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.—Hoses and Connections, Petrol-resisting: Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., Watford; Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Hoses, Flexible Metallic: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Jackets, Life: Speedings, Ltd., Petrol-resisting: Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., Watford: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—Hoses, Flexible Metallic: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Jackets, Life: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Jute Goods: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar; James Paterson & Co., Dundee.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—Lathes: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; John Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—Machine, Bending, Beam: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine, Facing and Drilling, Pipe: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Fairing and Punching, Beam: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine, Grinding: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Shearing, Joist: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machines, Milling: John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Machines, Radial Drilling: Kitchen & Wade, Halifax.—Machines, Sewing, and Tables, Revolving: Singer Sewing Machine Co., Ltd., Clydebank.—Nails, Copper: D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham. J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London; Tower Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Worcester; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Pickles, Sweetened: J. Stephens, Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—Pickles, Ordinary: J. Stephens Son & Co., Ltd., Gloucester; E. Manwaring, Ltd., London.—Pumps: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Reading.—Rations, Irish Stew: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Rations. Meat and Vegetable: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Co., Ltd., Reading.—Rations, Irish Stew: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Rations, Meat and Vegetable: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Regulators: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Skins, Chamois: North of England Chamois Co., Ltd., Newcastle; C. F. Stead & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Switches, Change-over: McGeoch * Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—
Tomatoes, Tinned: J. Travers & Sons, Ltd., London.—Tools,
Pneumatic: Globe Pneumatic Engineering Co., Ltd., London.—
Valves, Vent: MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Valves,
Wireless: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., London, S.E.—Winches: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—Wire Line and Strand, Flexible Steel: The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; British Ropes, Ltd., Warrington

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WAR OFFICE.

Asbestos Cement Slates, Tiles and Sheeting: British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith.—Ball Bearings: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Newark.—Blinds, Window: Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—Boiler, etc.: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., North Woolwich.—Boilers, Independent: National Radiator Co., Ltd., Hull.—Boilers for Travelling Kitchens: G. W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cather Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of Control Travelling Kitchens: G. W. Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Electric: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Garts, Hand, Light: Bradford Patent Truck & Trolley Co., Bradford.—Chassis, Medium Six-wheeled, and Cabs: Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cloth, All-Wool Taffeta: W. A. & F. Priestley (Haworth), Ltd., Haworth.—Clothing for Royal Hospital, Chelsea: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Crewe; G. Glanfield & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Copper Ingot: Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Copper Sheets: W. Roberts & Co., Garston (1928), Ltd., Liverpool.—Curtains, Mosquito: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Desks, Children's: J. D. Bennet, Ltd., Glasgow.—Die-Sinking Machine: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Disinfectors: Grampian Desks, Children's: J. D. Bennet, Ltd., Glasgow.—Die-Sinking Machine: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Disinfectors: Grampian Mfg. Co., Ltd., Causewayhead.—Drain Pipes, etc.: Stoneware (1928), Ltd., Dosthill, near Tamworth.—Drill, Khaki: Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Dust-Removal Plant: British Vacuum Cleaner & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines and Spares: Stuart, The Herberg, Everyster: Buston & Honsby Ltd. Turner, Ltd., Henley.—Excavator: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Feed Water-De-aerator, with Mixing Tank: Mirrlees, Watson & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Furnace and Spares: Incandescent Heat Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gear Generating Machine: Buck & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Gloves, Knitted, Drab: A. Yates & Hickman, Ltd., London, E.—Gloves, Knitted, Drab: A. Yates & Co., Leicester; Overhand Glove Co., Ltd., Meppershall.—Helmet Bodies, Khaki: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead.—Hides, Brown, Collar: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Hides, Upholstery: Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.; Bryant & Co., London, S.E.—Iron, Pig: United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Workington Iron and Steel Branch), Workington.—Lamps, Electric: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Lathes: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; C. Redman & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Metal Rods: Delta Metal Co., Ltd., E. Greenwich and Birmingham: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick. E. Greenwich and Birmingham; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick. Milling Machines: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—

Motor Cycles: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—Oil, Lubricating: Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Paint, Service Colour: Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—Petrol Pumps: Liquid Measurements, Ltd., London, N.W.—Pumps, Fire, Hand: Four Oaks Spraying Machine Co., Birmingham.—Saddlery: D. Mason & Sone, Ltd., Walsall.—Shirts, Angola, Blue: McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Silk, Parachute: Harrods, Ltd., London, S.W.—Sleepers: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel, Mild, Sheets: Baldwins, Ltd., Nr. Stourport.—Steel, Round: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield: English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; English Steel Corpn., Ltd., Sheffield. Steel, Shell: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield; S. Fox & Co Ltd., Sheffield.—Strained Wire Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd. Ltd., Sheffield.—Strained Wire Fencing: Wm. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Tin: Wilbraham & Smith, Cornwall.—Towels, Hand, Coarse: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Tyres & Tubes: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Blackdown Regimental Institute: G. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Shorncliffe, Periodical Services: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Dungeness, Acoustical Mirror: K. Holst & Co., London, S.W. Bordon & Longmoor, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Bellerby Moor, Musketry Camp: G. Dougill & Son, Darlington. Bellerby Moor, Water Tower: Industrial Constructions, Ltd., London, S.W. Ballykinlar, Officers' Quarters: Courtney & Co., Belfast. Feltham, Barrack Blocks, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Bullford Camp, Periodical Painting: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Dover, Canterbury & Shorncliffe, Tar Spraying and Road Repairs: G. Lewis & Sons (Dover), Ltd., Dover. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, Feltwork: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Biggin Hill, Married Soldiers' Quarters: Wm. Harbrow (1928), Ltd., Gosport. Woolwich, Artificers' Work: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Cardiff, Married Officers' Block: T. F. Howells, Ltd., Caerphilary. Workshop: Woolwich, Wolfright Wolfshore, Sca. Addensed to Wolffield Clearing Workshop: Woolwich, Wolfright Wolfshore, Sca. Addensed to Wolffield Clearing Workshop: Woolwich, Wolfright Wolfshore, Sca. Addensed to Wolffield Clearing Workshop: Wolffield Clear Ltd., Caerphilly. North Aldershot, Periodical Services: W. Tanner & Son, Aldershot. Woolwich, Waltham & Enfield, Glazing Work Paragon Glazing Co., London, S.W.; Mellowes & Co., Ltd., Sheffield Plymouth, Crownhill, Sanitary Annexes and Baths: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Catterick Camp, Hospital, etc., Painting: Arundels, Ltd., York. Catterick Camp, Preparing Grass Plots, etc.: Cooperative Wholesale Scy., Ltd., Derby. Leicester, Glen Parva Barrack, Road Repairs: A. Monk & Co., Ltd., Irlam, Lancs. Hounslow Barracks, Painting: R. Robinson, Bradford. Mill Hill and Barnet, Painting: G. Jones, Liverpool. Woolwich, Road Repairs: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Colchester, Tarspraying and Repairs to Roads: J. Tovell, Ltd., Colchester, Redford Barracks, Chimney Stack: Steeplejack & Eng. Co., Ltd., Nottingham. Fort George, Inverness-shire, Artificers' Work: C. Young, Ardersier. East and West Hants, Road Services: F. Rees, Ltd., Cambray, Cheltenham. Didcot, Improvements to Central Workshops: Boshers (Cholsey), Ltd., Cholsey. Winchester Barracks, Dining Room: G. I. Furneaux, Christchurch. Bovington, Partition, etc., to Tank Shed: Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesden, Plymouth, Crownhill, Sanitary Annexes and Baths: F. J. Stanb Partition, etc., to Tank Shed: Nissen Buildings, Ltd., Hode Herts. Catterick Camp, Bourlon Lines, Recreation Ground Backhouse Nurseries, Ltd., York. Catterick Camp, New Approach Backhouse Nurseries, Ltd., York. Catterick Camp, New Approach
Road to Garrison Destructor and Repairs to Roads, Bapaume
Married Quarters: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.
Catterick Camp, Additional Stables and Vehicle Shed Accommodation for Infantry Battalions: J. Roxby Surtees, Benfieldside,
Co. Durham. Newcastle, Fenham Barracks, Painting: Arundels,
Ltd., Bradford. York, Cavalry Barracks, Periodical Services:
A. Bagnall & Sons, Shipley. York, Strensall, Selby and Halifax,
Maintenance of Roads: W. & J. Glossop, Ltd., Hipperholme,

ATR. MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.— W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—
Aircraft and Repairs: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—
Aircraft Conversion: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—
Aircraft Engine Installation: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor
Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—Aircraft Modifications: Blackburn
Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—Aircraft
Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East
Yorks; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; Fairey Aviation
Co. Ltd., Harris Cleator Aircraft Co. Ltd. Supplinged Works, Spares: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Sunningend Works, Cheltenham; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews and Cases: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.—Balloons, Meteorological: Rubber Novelties Co., Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—Bodies, M.T.: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—Bombs, Practice: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bomb Carriers: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—Brackets, Wing Tip: Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—Buildings and Works Services: Armoury (Upavon): James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Sowing Grass Seed (Abingdon): Sutton & Sons, Reading. Switchboard (Boscombe Down): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Bushbury. board (Boscombe Down): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Bushbury. Wolverhampton.—Canvas: Low & Bonar, Ltd., Dundee.—Canvas, Willesden Green: J. T. Inglis & Sons, Ltd., Dundee.—Cartridges, Signal: Yorkshire Steel Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Chamois Leathers: John S. Deed & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.—Chassis, M.T.: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—Chassis, 6-wheeler: Karrier Motors, Ltd., London, S.W.—Controls, Generator: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Covers, Leyland: John Edgington & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Crossley 6-Wheeler Chassis: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—Curtains, Mosquito: Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., board (Boscombe Down): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Bu

London, E.C.—Duralumin: James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Nechells, Birmingham.—Enamel, Boiler: Houseman & Thompson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Engines, Aircraft: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines Aircraft, Conversion: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines Aircraft Development Tests: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Nightingale Road, Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Running and Overhauling: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft Spares, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Nightingale Road, Derby.—Engine for Motor Launch: John I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caversham, Reading.—Felt, Grey: Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.—Film, Panchromatic: Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree, Herts; Selo, Ltd., Warley, Essex.—Fire Extinguishers: Essex Fire Extin-Ltd., Warley, Essex.—Fire Extinguishers: Essex Fire Extinner Co., Mortlake, Middlesex; Pyrene Co., Ltd., London,
—Flexible Shaft Manufacturing Co., London, Floodlights: Chance Bros. & Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham Gunges, Oil Pressure: S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—Generating Sets: Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—Gun Mounting Sight: Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—Gyroplane Self Starter: Cierva Autogiro, Ltd., London, W.C. his, Airscrew: Messrs. W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, asgow.—Jackets, Life Saving: Geo. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., andon, S.E.—Keys, C.W.: Pyne Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Tedding., Middlesex.—Mattresses: Thomas Briggs (London), Ltd., andon, E.C.—Motor Boats: J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft. -Motor Generators: M.L. Magneto Syndicate, Ltd., Coventry.-Parachute Spares: Irving Air Chute of G.B., Ltd., Letchworth Herts.—Plates, Photographic: Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—
Photographic Stores: Houghton Butcher Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.
A. Adams & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Radiators: J. Marston,
Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Receivers: C. A. Carter & Co., London, N. Sights, Norman: Barr & Stroud, Anniesland, Glasgow.-Slates, Asbestos: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Unit Heaters: C. A. Dunham & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—T Trousers, Blue: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W., and London, E.—Valves, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London,

September, 1929. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth, Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Morley fig. Co., Ltd., Eccles, Lancs; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., fanchester.—Paper (of various descriptions): Brown, Stewart & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, Lanarkshire; Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Edilethia, Collony Valley, Paper Wills, Bitton, Near Bristol, Guard Midlothian; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, Near Bristol; Guard Bridge Paper Co., Ltd., Guard Bridge, Fife; Thos. Illingworth & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Wm. Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olive & Partington, Ltd., Glossop; Portals (J. Allen & Sons), Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen, Lancs; Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree, Herts; Yorkshire Paper Mills Ltd., Barnsley.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Group 58 (1929), Scotland, Lithographic Printing: Bishop & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh; 75,000 Mines and Quarries, Form No. 42: Drake, Driver & Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Mail Bag Exchanging: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Apparatus, Protective: Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, Protective: Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon, Surrey.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; Phœnix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sterling Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—Arms, Wood: Neil Small & Sons, Kilwinning, Ayrshire.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Connollys (Blackley) Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex. Carriers, Bicycle: Cranford Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Smethwick.—Castings, Joint-box: United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co. Branch), Wellingborough.—Coils, Loading: General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford; Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, N.—Covers, Tyre: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe and Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Moira, Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Springfield, Dudley; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent; Jas. Oakes & Co., (Riddings Collieries) Ltd., Jackdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—Extinguishers, (Riddings Collieries) Ltd., Jackdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal.—Extinguishers, Fire: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, N.—Freewheels, Bicycle: Villiers Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Hydrometers and Parts for: W. A. E. Busby, London, E.C.; F. C. R. Holland & Co., London, E.C.—Jacks, Cable Drum: C. Willetts Junr., Ltd., Cradley Heath.—Lamps, Electric: British Electric Transformer Co., Ltd., London, Wembley and Chesterfield; British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby and Chesterfield; Cryselco, Ltd., London, Wembley,

Chesterfield, Bedford and Leamington; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End and Rugby; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, Wembley and Chesterfield; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., Brimsdown, Rugby and Chesterfield; Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., London, Preston, Brimsdown, Chesterfield and Lemington-on-Tyne; Stella Lamp Co., Ltd., London, Hanwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Chesterfield.—Machines, Envelope-making: Wesley & Clark Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Nails: Nettleford & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Paper: Reed & Smith, Ltd., Bradninch, Devon. Paper, Telegraph: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Watford.—Pumps. Petrol: Liquid Measurements, Ltd., London,

Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Nails: Nettleford & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Paper: Reed & Smith, Ltd., Bradninch, Devon. Paper, Telegraph: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Wadford.—Pumps, Petrol: Liquid Measurements, Ltd., London, N. and N.W.—Solder: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs; Geo. W. Neale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Swivels, Stay: Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Timber: Burt, Boulton and Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Eling and London.—Tools, Instrument: Wm. Wilkinson & Sons (Penketh), Ltd., Penketh, Warrington.—Trucks, Electric Battery: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Waste, Gotton: Arthur Smart & Sons, Ltd., Collyhurst, Manchester.—Wire, Copper: Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Wire, Flameproof: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby.

Batteries: Manchester City Telephone Exchange: Pritchett & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Boilers: Manchester Head Post Office: G. Dawson & Sons, Salford.—Gable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Derby-Loughborough: W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Maidenhead-Reading: Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sunderland-Sheraton: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Conduits—Laying: Bedminster (Bristol): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Manningham (Bradford); Oulton Broad (Norfolk) and Norwich-Holt; Birmingham (Harborne): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham Derby (South): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Birmingham Area: Nottingham—Sherwood—Arnold: Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham: J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham. Brixton (Half Moon Lane); Hammersmith, etc.; Tottenham (Cambridge Road and Fairview Road); Sideup (Station Road and Main Road): O. C. Summers, London, N. Reliance Exchange (Walworth)—Macaulay Exchange (South Lambeth): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Bishops Stortford (Herts): W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Bolton: The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Morley (Yorks): J. E. Turner, Bury. Addiscombe (Croydon) Scheme I Wort & Way, Salisbury. Malvern (Wortestel). W. L. A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—Radio Equipment: London & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—Radio Equipment: London Repeater Station: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Loughton: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machine. Electric Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Hart Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, E., for Batteries. Cowley (Oxford Area); Headington (Oxford Area); Castleton (Rochdale Area); Whitworth (Rochdale Area): Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Palmers Green; Edgbaston (Birmingham); West Whitworth (Rochdale Area); Castleton (Rochdale Area); Whitworth (Rochdale Area); Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Palmers Green; Edgbaston (Birmingham); West Bromwich (Birmingham); South (Birmingham); Wednesbury (Birmingham); Grangewood (London); Albert Dock; Putney: Automatic Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Preston: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Subcontractors: Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines and Motor Generator. D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Fulwood (Preston Area); Ashton-on-Ribble (Preston Area); Leyland (Preston Area): The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-contractors for Ashton-on-Ribble and Leyland: Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machine. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Gulliver (Kentish Town): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester, for Batteries. Eastbourne: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London S.E. Sub-contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries.—Telephone Repeater Station—4-wire Repeater Equipment: London: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

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