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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was little change in the general state of employment during July.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 9.9 at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 9.8 at 24th June, 1929, and 11.6 at 23rd July, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, was 7.4, the same as at 24th June, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2.5, as compared with 2.4. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th July, 1929, was approximately 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 1st July, 1929, it was 1,176,000, of whom 912,000 were men and 209,000 were women; and at 30th July, 1928, it was 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women.

There was an improvement in river, dock, and harbour service, and in the tinplate, jute, brick, tile, cement, and artificial stone industries. On the other hand, there was some decline in the building trade and public works contracting, in steel manufacture, shipbuilding and ship repairing, and in the motor vehicle, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and clothing industries.

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 July resulted in a reduction of about £13,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 296,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £11,800 in those of 147,000 workpeople.

The largest group of workpeople affected by reductions consisted of railway traffic workers, a considerable number of whom sustained a reduction of 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale. Other groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, coal miners in Cannock Chase, electrical cable makers, paper box and paper bag makers, and workpeople in the brush and broom industry.

The principal group of workpeople whose wages were increased included hosiery workers in the Midlands, whose cost-of-living bonus of 6d. on each shilling earned was increased to 7d. Other workpeople whose wages were increased in July included hosiery and lace bleachers, dyers, finishers, etc. in the Midlands, piece-workers in the boot and shoe repairing industry, and men employed by civil engineering contractors.

During the seven 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 £6,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 91,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £40,300 in those of 532,000 workpeople. In the corresponding seven months of 1928 there were net increases of £17,250 in the wages of 199,000 workpeople and net reductions of £120,000 in those of 1,107,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st 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 63 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 61 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 53, 49 and 56.

The rise in the percentages since a month ago was mainly due to higher average prices of bread and flour and eggs.

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 July, was 20. In addition, 14 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 367,000 and the aggregate duration of all disputes during July was about 1,188,000 working days. These totals include workpeople, provisionally estimated to number about 350,000, involved in the dispute in the cotton industry of Lancashire, Cheshire and the adjoining counties, which began on 29th July and accounted for a loss of about 1,050,000 working days in July.

In the previous month, about 16,300 workpeople were involved in disputes, and in July, 1928, the corresponding number was 21,600. The numbers of working days lost by the disputes in these two months were 188,000 and 227,000 respectively.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first seven months of 1929 was about 2,087,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 429,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 1,166,000 days and 97,000 workpeople, respectively.

DISPUTE IN THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

A STOPPAGE of work began in the cotton textile industry on 29th July in consequence of a failure to reach agreement as to a reduction of wages proposed by the employers.

Since the last general adjustment of wages rates in November, 1922, the standard lists of wages have been subject to an addition, generally, of 95 per cent. This addition was continued by an agreement of 5th June, 1923, which was terminable by one month's notice from either side. On 21st June, 1929, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations decided upon a reduction of 25 per cent. on the standard piece price list rates of wages (*i.e.*, from 95 per cent. to 70 per cent. in the case of operatives hitherto receiving 95 per cent. on standard lists, equivalent to a reduction of 12.82 per cent. on current wages), the reduced rates to be paid for the first time on the pay day in the week ending 3rd August; proportionate decreases were to be made in the case of those workpeople who are not paid on the basis of a standard piece price list. The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association also decided on the same day to make an application for a like reduction. Notices to terminate the existing agreement were accordingly tendered forthwith to the operatives' organisations, together with invitations to meet the employers for discussion.

At joint conferences on 2nd and 8th July, representing respectively the spinning and the weaving sides of the industry, the operatives' representatives intimated that they could not accept the proposed reductions. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations then proceeded to take a ballot vote of its members on the question whether they would agree to open their mills on 29th July only on the reduced rates, and to leave the question entirely in the hands of the Federation Committee. The result of the vote showed that members representing 92.41 per cent. of the spindles covered by the Federation were in favour of the course proposed, and the necessary notices were given forthwith to the operatives. The Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association authorised its members to post similar notices. Meanwhile, the operatives' organisations had been engaged in taking ballot votes of their membership on the question whether the operatives were prepared to cease work rather than submit to the proposed reduction.

By 17th July it was clear that the vote of the operatives would be overwhelmingly in favour of a cessation of work, and a deadlock having been reached, Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, interviewed representatives of the employers' and operatives' organisations, in their separate capacity, on that date in London. As the conversations made it evident that no move was being made by either side to re-open negotiations, he suggested that joint discussions between the parties should be resumed at the earliest possible moment, and accordingly it was agreed that a joint conference should be held in Manchester on 19th July. At this meeting the employers suggested the appointment of a small joint negotiating committee for further discussion. The operatives' representatives agreed to this proposal, provided that the notices pending were withdrawn. The employers intimated that they could not accept this condition, and the conference terminated.

In these circumstances, Sir Horace Wilson resumed discussions with the employers' and operatives' representatives in Manchester on 22nd July, and, on 23rd July, at his request, the employers' and operatives' organisations, respectively, appointed committees to meet him for the purpose of finding a basis upon which negotiations could be resumed. The executives of the operatives' organisations were in attendance for consultation by their representatives. On 24th July the discussions resulted in the arrangement of a joint meeting between the employers' and operatives' committees. The statement then issued, after referring to the Government inquiry into the industry,* proceeded as follows:—"Consideration was given to the question whether, and, if so, what action is immediately necessary. It is felt that, if the Government inquiry is to be useful, some considerable time must elapse before a report can be available and before it is practicable to assess the effect upon the industry of any conclusions suggested by the inquiry. As a result of the exchange of views it was ascertained that the operatives' representatives are prepared to discuss the wages proposals and are able to meet the employers' representatives with authority to discuss, the employers' representatives for their part being prepared to enter into discussion with a view to a free and open talk. Accordingly a joint meeting is being held forthwith."

Sir Horace Wilson opened the joint meeting with a statement as to the preceding discussions and the understanding which had been reached, and then left the parties together to proceed with the negotiations. After a retirement, the operatives' representatives stated that they were empowered by their joint executives to offer that the whole circumstances of the dispute should be submitted to the Industrial Court under the Industrial Courts Act. The employers were not prepared to agree to this suggestion, however, and their representatives then stated that, if the operatives were willing to accept a reduction of wages, they were prepared to recommend their Wages Committee to modify to some extent the amount of the original application.

Meetings between the two sides continued, but difficulties arose, as it became apparent in the course of the discussions that the representatives of the operatives' joint executives were not empowered to negotiate a reduction of wages. Sir Horace Wilson, who had left Manchester, returned on 26th July, and a joint meeting under his chairmanship was held in the evening, when it was reported that a deadlock had been reached. Negotiations finally broke

* For the terms of reference of the committee of inquiry into the cotton industry, and for the names of the members of the committee, see notice in opposite column.

down on 27th July, and, on 29th July, as stated above, the stoppage began. It is estimated, provisionally, that about 350,000 workpeople were involved in the stoppage.

During the first days of the stoppage, meetings of various organisations concerned were taking place, and on 2nd August it was intimated to both sides that the services of the Ministry of Labour were still at their disposal. On 6th August the Prime Minister issued a statement, the concluding portion of which was as follows:—

"... the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour earnestly hope that the parties will find it possible to arrive at a basis upon which an early meeting can be arranged.

"In this connection the services of the Ministry of Labour continue to be used, and are at the disposal of the parties if either side should desire them, or if any development should occur that renders action practicable. The Prime Minister will be in close touch with developments, and will be ready to assist in the settlement of a dispute which, however it is regarded, is to be deplored."

On 8th and 9th August, in accordance with the directions of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Labour, Sir Horace Wilson again entered into informal discussions with representatives of the employers' and operatives' organisations in Manchester. The following day, at the request of the Prime Minister, members of the two employers' organisations, who were accompanied by Sir Horace Wilson, had a consultation with the Prime Minister in Edinburgh. The informal discussions in Manchester were subsequently continued, and on the 15th August an agreement was reached for the reference of the employers' application to arbitration by an *ad hoc* board, and for a resumption of work. Pending the award, wages are to be paid at the rates current prior to the stoppage. Full particulars will be given in the September issue of this GAZETTE.

COTTON AND IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES: INQUIRIES BY COMMITTEE OF CIVIL RESEARCH.

The Prime Minister has appointed two sub-committees of the Committee of Civil Research, to inquire into the cotton and into the iron and steel industries, respectively.

The terms of reference of the cotton sub-committee are as follows:—

"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 improve the position of that industry in the markets of the world."

The members of the sub-committee are:—Rt. Hon. William Graham, M.P., President of the Board of Trade (*Chairman*); Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Alan G. Anderson, K.B.E.; Mr. Joseph Jones; Sir William McLintock, G.B.E., C.V.O.

The joint secretaries of the sub-committee are Mr. A. F. Hemming, C.B.E., and Mr. H. J. Hutchinson, O.B.E., to whom communications should be addressed at 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

The terms of reference of the iron and steel sub-committee are as follows:—

"To consider and report upon the present condition and prospects of the iron and steel industries, and to make recommendations as to any action which may appear desirable and practicable in order to improve the position of those industries in the markets of the world."

The members of the sub-committee are:—Rt. Hon. Lord Sankey, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor (*Chairman*); Rt. Hon. Thos. Shaw, C.B.E., M.P., Secretary of State for War; Sir Cecil L. Budd, K.B.E.; Mr. C. T. Cramp; Sir William Plender, Bart., G.B.E.

The joint secretaries of the sub-committee are Mr. A. F. Hemming, C.B.E., and Mr. W. Palmer, to whom communications should be addressed at 2, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN TRADES UNION CONGRESS GENERAL COUNCIL AND CERTAIN EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS.

THE issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1929, contained an account of the correspondence which had passed between the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations and the Federation of British Industries (representing the organised employers) and the Trades Union Congress General Council (representing the organised workers) on the subject of certain proposals which had been laid before all three bodies by the Conference on Industrial Reorganisation and Industrial Relations. The two employers' organisations invited the General Council to meet them, to consider how far the three bodies, "within the limits of their respective capacities and powers [might] usefully consult together upon matters of common interest to British industry."

A preliminary meeting was held on 23rd April, at which it was decided to set up a joint committee to examine the best methods for consultation and co-operation between the three organisations.

The joint committee held its first meeting in London on 24th July, under the chairmanship of Sir Ralph Wedgwood. After a full discussion and exchange of views the meeting adjourned, to allow of a further and more detailed examination by a joint sub-committee before the next meeting.

COAL-MINING INDUSTRY: GOVERNMENT POLICY.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on 23rd July, the President of the Board of Trade made the following statement concerning the policy of H.M. Government with regard to the coal-mining industry:—

"The Government have now had the advantage of consultations with the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, a sub-committee of the Executive Committee, the Central Committee of the Mining Association, and a smaller body of representative coalowners.

"As a result, the Government have informed the Miners' Federation that legislation dealing with hours of work and other factors in the coal industry will be introduced during the autumn session. In the intervening months the Government will be in regular consultation with the Federation as to the terms of that legislation.

"The representative coalowners who were met yesterday were informed that the Government desired the owners to develop the organisation of district marketing arrangements, and a central scheme for co-ordinating the activities of the district organisations.

"In the legislation to be introduced in the autumn, the Government will take powers to enable them, if necessary, to compel colliery owners to conform to the rules of a district organisation inaugurated with the approval of owners of collieries producing the majority of the output of the district. The Government will also take power to enable them to initiate a scheme in any district which fails to constitute an organisation having the approval of the majority, and will take similar power to set up a central co-ordinating authority, if one is not constituted voluntarily.

"The owners have also been invited to remain in constant consultation with the Government as to the terms of the legislation."

TRANSFER OF JUVENILES FROM DEPRESSED MINING AREAS.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on 24th July, as to assistance given for the transfer of workers from the depressed areas, the Minister of Labour made the following statement:—

"The total amount which has been allocated out of the Lord Mayor's Fund to facilitate the transference of juveniles from the depressed mining areas, one of the purposes expressly included among those for which the Fund was raised, is £45,350. The grants made out of this sum are not used to subsidise rates of wages in the sense of enabling the employer to pay less than the normal rates. On the contrary, before a grant is sanctioned, the Department take steps to satisfy themselves that the employer offers the full normal rates, and, indeed, save in a few special cases referred to below, a weekly payment over and above this rate.

"Since February, 1928, some 3,574* boys have been transferred through the machinery of Employment Exchanges or Juvenile Employment Bureaux from the depressed mining areas to employment in other districts. While the majority of these vacancies are at wages sufficient, with care, to provide adequate maintenance, in about one-third of the number, although the employment offers good prospects of training or progressive work, with possibilities of first year or two to enable the boy to maintain himself away from home. Grants from the Lord Mayor's Fund have been awarded in these cases for periods not exceeding two years. It is a condition of such a grant that the employers shall agree to bear some proportion, ordinarily not less than one-half and in no case less than one-quarter, of the difference between the normal weekly rates of wages usually paid for the occupation in question and the amount considered to be necessary for maintenance; in a few special cases this supplemental sum is provided not by the employer, but by funds at the disposition of some local organisation.

"The payments out of the sum allocated from the Lord Mayor's Fund have amounted, up to date, to £6,103. The amount of the further payments to be made cannot yet be stated. Great care has been exercised in selecting vacancies and suitable lodgings. In these matters, as well as in the arrangements for the industrial supervision of the boys who have been transferred, the assistance of Juvenile Employment Committees has been of the greatest value."

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS.

THE Northern Counties Wool (and Allied) Textile Industrial Council met on 22nd July to consider an application by the employers for a reduction in the wages rates of all operatives covered by the Council. A Joint Committee was appointed to go further into the matter and report back to the full Council. The Council met again on 26th July, when the Joint Committee reported that it had been unable to arrive at terms such as it could recommend as a basis for a further wages agreement. It is understood that the employers' final proposal was for the equivalent of a reduction on gross earnings of 9.09 per cent.; while the Trade Unions were prepared to recommend to their constituents a reduction of 7.25 per cent. on gross earnings. The Council adjourned after receiving the report.

Wallpaper Makers' Joint Industrial Council.—The Annual Report of this Council contains a record of steady progress. After a large amount of preliminary work a superannuation scheme has been completed, and is now in operation. An Arts and Craft Exhibition held in Manchester attracted 322 entries of a high standard. Other activities included an investigation into low wages abroad, and the preparation of an application under the Merchandise Marks Act. The report draws particular attention to the effective co-operation of all engaged in the industry in welfare and social matters.

* At 3rd August, 1929, the number so transferred was 3,722.

PROCEDURE UNDER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

I.—PROPOSED REFERENCE TO LOCAL REFEREES OF CERTAIN CLASSES OF CLAIMS TO BENEFIT.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons on 18th July, asking whether the Minister of Labour proposed to make any changes in the method of deciding claims to unemployment benefit by means of the insurance officers and courts of referees, the Minister made the following statement:—

"In accordance with the Unemployment Insurance Acts, claims to unemployment benefit are determined by insurance officers, subject to a right of appeal to a court of referees, and, in certain circumstances, a further right of appeal to the Umpire. I do not intend to depart from the principle that claims to benefit should be determined by independent statutory authorities, but I think it would be advantageous to investigate, in the light of experience, the best method of carrying this principle into effect. I have decided, therefore, to set up a Committee immediately to consider and report to me upon the constitution and procedure of statutory authorities performing the functions of insurance officers and courts of referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the nature of the evidence to be required as to the fulfilment of the conditions or the absence of the disqualifications for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the Acts. Sir Harold Morris, K.C., President of the Industrial Court, has consented to act as chairman of the Committee, which will include, in addition to the chairman, a representative employer, a representative trade unionist, a person with experience as chairman of courts of referees, and an official of the Ministry." (For further particulars see below.)

"Pending the Report of this Committee, there is a change of procedure which I propose to make with regard to the manner of dealing with cases in which the point at issue before the insurance officer is whether the claimant is genuinely seeking work. Under Regulation 3 of the Unemployment Insurance Courts of Referees Regulations, 1928 (as amended by the Courts of Referees (Amendment) Regulations, 1929), which continues a provision that has been in force since 1912, the chairman of a court of referees is empowered to refer a claim to two local persons for consideration and report. I propose to make a Regulation applying similar procedure to cases of the kind referred to before the insurance officer gives his initial decision; and the insurance officer will thus have before him, when he gives this decision, the Report of the local referees. I believe that this change in procedure will at least go some way towards removing legitimate criticism on the ground that in this class of case the insurance officer may not have adequate evidence on which to give his decision. In a matter of this sort there are necessarily many points of detail to be settled, and, therefore, while there will be no avoidable delay, it may take a little time before the new procedure is fully in operation."

II.—APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons, on 25th July, the Minister of Labour gave notice that she had appointed a Committee "to consider and report upon the constitution and procedure of statutory authorities performing the functions of insurance officers and Courts of Referees under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, and the nature of the evidence to be required as to the fulfilment of the conditions or the absence of the disqualifications for the receipt of unemployment benefit under the Acts."

The members of the Committee are: Sir Harold Morris, K.C. (*Chairman*); Mr. John A. Gregorson; Mr. A. Hayday, M.P.; Councillor Mrs. Adams; Prof. F. Tillyard, C.B.E.; Mr. J. F. G. Price, C.B.

The secretary of the Committee is Mr. H. R. Hodges, of the Ministry of Labour (Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1), to whom all communications should be addressed.

FACILITIES FOR TRAINING, ETC.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons on 18th July, asking whether persons who have been disqualified for unemployment benefit can remain on the registers of the Employment Exchanges, and whether any assistance is given to them if they do so, the Minister of Labour made the following statement:—

"Any person seeking employment is entitled to register at an Employment Exchange, and I think it is desirable on every ground that all unemployed persons should keep in touch with the Exchange by maintaining their names on the registers, even though they may be disqualified for benefit. Otherwise, the Government cannot be assured that they know the full extent of the problem, and are correspondingly hampered in laying their plans for dealing with it. A group of cases which causes me particular concern is that of persons in the depressed areas who have been refused benefit because they have insufficient contributions or for similar reasons. I have given instructions that, so far as it is administratively practicable, they should be specially interviewed, in order to see how far they can be helped by means of training or reconditioning, or in some other way, to regain their footing in industry. In this connection, I may mention that I have recently made arrangements with a view to making it easier for persons in this group to accept facilities for training, even though they are not in receipt of benefit."

DEVELOPMENT (LOAN GUARANTEES AND GRANTS) ACT, 1929.

The Development (Loan Guarantees and Grants) Act, 1929, received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1929.*

The Act is in two parts; the first authorising the Treasury, on the advice of a Committee appointed for the purpose, to afford assistance, by way of either guarantees or grants towards interest on loans raised to meet capital expenditure, to schemes of development, reconstruction or re-equipment undertaken by public utility undertakings (transport or communication, gas, electricity, water or power), carried on for profit in Great Britain.

Copies of a form of application may be obtained by such public utility undertakings from the Secretary, Development (Public Utility) Advisory Committee, Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

The second part of the Act deals with grants to Local Authorities, and statutory public utility undertakings not carried on for profit, towards works of public utility calculated to promote employment in the United Kingdom. It gives statutory authority to the proceedings of the Unemployment Grants Committee (Lord St. David's Committee)†. Forms of application for assistance under Part II of the Act may be obtained from the Secretary, Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary Buildings, 16, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1929.

The Colonial Development Act received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1929.‡

The Act authorises the Treasury, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and on the recommendation of a Committee appointed for the purpose, to make advances to the Governments of British Colonies, Protectorates and Protected States and to the Governments of certain British Mandated Territories, by way of grant or of loan, or partly in one way and partly in the other, for the purpose of aiding and developing agriculture and industry in the Colony or territory, and thereby promoting commerce with or industry in the United Kingdom.

The Act specifies a number of ways in which such development may be encouraged, including the adoption of improved machinery and equipment for cultivation and for the preparation of agricultural produce for the market; the improvement of internal transport and communications; the construction and improvement of harbours; the development and improvement of fisheries; forestry; land drainage and reclamation, and irrigation; promoting the discovery and improvement of water supplies, and the development of water power; promoting the development of mineral resources, and of scientific, industrial and agricultural education and research, and the organisation of co-operation; assistance to the Governments of the Colonies or territories in defraying the interest on new loans to be raised by those Governments, etc., etc.

For these purposes there is to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament such sums, not exceeding £1,000,000 in any one year, as Parliament may from time to time determine.

The second part of the Act gives power for the extension, in certain circumstances, of the Colonial Stock Acts to stock of protectorates, protected states and certain mandated territories; and the third part amends the Palestine and East Africa Loans Act, 1926, by giving power in the case of any future loan to add to the capital the amount of interest payable during the first five years, and by substituting 60 for 40 years as the maximum period of repayment.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the approval of the Treasury, has appointed a Committee, in accordance with the terms of the above Act, to consider and report on applications received from the Governments concerned for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (No. 2) ACT, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance Bill, to which reference was made in last month's issue of this GAZETTE (page 239), received the Royal Assent, under the above title, on 26th July.

The Act provides that, as from 1st April, 1929, the contribution payable to the Unemployment Fund by the Exchequer shall be at a rate equal to one-half of the aggregate amount of the contributions paid in respect of the employed person by himself and his employer or, in the case of an exempt person, paid by his employer.

The Act also includes the consequential repeals of certain provisions of earlier Acts.

HOUSING (REVISION OF CONTRIBUTIONS) ACT, 1929.

The Housing (Revision of Contributions) Act, 1929, received the Royal Assent on 26th July, 1929.

The Housing Acts (Revision of Contributions) Order, 1928, brought to an end altogether the Exchequer contribution under the Housing Act of 1923 (the "Chamberlain" Act) for houses in

* 20 Geo. 5, ch. 7. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.
 † The Report of this Committee for the period from midsummer, 1928, to 10th June, 1929, has been published (H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net), and was reviewed in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 238. Since last November, much improved terms have been offered by this Committee for works undertaken in certain areas, under stated conditions; see the November, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 393-4.
 ‡ 20 Geo. 5, ch. 5. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.
 § 20 Geo. 5, ch. 3. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
 ¶ 20 Geo. 5, ch. 6. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
 ¶ See the December, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 435.

England and Wales not completed before 1st October, 1929; and reduced the subsidy under that Act in Scotland for houses not completed before that date from £6 a year for twenty years to £4 a year for twenty years. It also provided that the Exchequer contribution under Section 2 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924 (the "Wheatley" Act), as modified by the Housing Acts (Revision of Contributions) Order, 1926, in respect of houses "subject to special conditions," which have not been completed before the 1st October, 1929, should be reduced by £1 10s. a year for forty years both in England and Wales and in Scotland; and that certain supplementary contributions payable by the London County Council, both under the 1923 Act and under the 1924 Act, should cease or be reduced.

The new Act which has just been passed allows the Revision of Contributions Order, 1928, to take effect as regards houses not "subject to special conditions," but annuls the effect of that Order, and thus continues in force the rates of contribution at present payable under the "Wheatley" Act of 1924 as modified by the earlier Order of 1926, so far as regards houses "subject to special conditions." The supplementary contribution that may be paid by the London County Council under subsection (5) of Section 2 of the Act of 1924, remains a contribution not exceeding £1 17s. 6d., as provided in the Order of 1926.

HEAD MISTRESSES' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1928.

The Employment Committee of the Incorporated Association of Head Mistresses of Public Secondary Schools (in association with the Ministry of Labour) have presented their annual Report for 1928.* The Report not only deals with the events of that year, but also reviews briefly the development and progress achieved during the ten years since the Committee was established.

With slight exceptions, the work of the Committee has steadily advanced year by year. The number of interviews given to girls and their parents has risen from 1,703 in 1921 to 9,075 in 1928; and the number of girls placed in employment has risen from 214 in 1920 to 1,213 in 1928. The vacancies filled have been mostly of a clerical or secretarial nature, in a great variety of businesses, though a considerable number of girls have been encouraged to seek employment in other occupations. During the past year various girls have, on the Committee's recommendation, embarked on courses of training in horticulture, agriculture and dairying, pharmacy, social science, hospital nursing, nursery nursing, chiropody, radiography, librarianship, music and dramatic art; while advice has been given by the Committee on many different callings, from biochemistry to quantity surveying.

The Committee attach great importance to their advisory, as well as to their "placing," work. Visits have been paid to a number of secondary schools for the purpose of giving those about to leave advice on the choice of a suitable livelihood; and a series of most successful lectures by prominent men and women on various careers suitable for secondary school girls, inaugurated during 1927, has been continued during the period under review. Great care is taken by the Committee to divert girls from what may prove an overcrowded, unprogressive, or routine occupation to others which may lead to increasing responsibility and work of individual interest.

Nearly 450 visits to employers, heads of training institutions, and others have been paid by the outdoor officers of the Committee during the year, with a view to canvassing for vacancies, to discovering fresh openings for educated girls, or assessing the changing prospects in existing careers. The results of the inquiries of these officers are classified, and a register of information on a wide variety of careers has now been collected at the headquarters of the Committee at Montagu House (Whitehall, London, S.W.1).

In concluding the Report, the Chairman of the Committee observes:—

"We started largely as a Committee for placing educated girls in clerical and allied situations, and in the space of ten years have not only increased our activities in this direction, but have built up a service of advice and after-care which is available for all secondary school girls who desire the assistance of the Committee."

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

The twenty-third meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 23rd July, 1929, at the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., when the following facts were reported:—

Approximately 27,000 employers are on the King's Roll, and they employ about 380,000 disabled ex-service men. The numbers of local authorities, public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal Warrant holders of any size not yet on the King's Roll have been reduced to 28, 27 and 22, respectively. All the chief Railway Companies are on the Roll, the number of disabled ex-service men employed by them being 32,000.

Approximately 22,000 disabled ex-service men are registered as unemployed, of whom about 9,000 require employment of a light nature.

The Council received reports indicating the special efforts made by the local King's Roll Committees to find suitable employment for tuberculous ex-service men; and also on the efforts of the Committees to obtain work as motor car park attendants for those men, and for other disabled ex-service men, who are in search of employment.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 30th July, 1929, the number of men in training was 44, and the number awaiting training, 21. Since August, 1919, 100,642 men have terminated training.

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

PAYMENT OF WAGES FOR HOLIDAYS.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1925, particulars were given of the provisions for holidays with pay contained in a number of collective agreements between organisations of employers and work-people. Since that date, other agreements making such provision have been reported while some agreements then existing have been modified or have lapsed; but in the majority of cases the provisions have remained in force without alteration. It will be seen from the Table below that payment for holidays is made in numerous branches of industry, but it may also be observed that the great majority of wage earners in many of the largest industries are not paid for holidays.

The majority of the agreements listed provide that payment shall be made for public holidays and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases usually from three to twelve days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had six or twelve months' service, either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreements; while in a number of cases the amount of the holiday is directly governed by the amount of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding good timekeeping, absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

Following is the list of industries or occupations in which general or district agreements are known to exist providing for the granting of holidays with pay, together with particulars of the number of holidays per annum for which wages are paid and the length of the period of qualifying service required. Except where otherwise stated the holidays shown are exclusive of the usual public holidays, which are also granted and paid for unless the contrary is indicated:—

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
A.—GENERAL AGREEMENTS.		
Heavy Chemical Manufacture (except London)	1 week||	12§
Explosives Trade...	{ 3 days|| 1 week||	6
Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacture ...	{ 3 days|| 5 days	6
Cement Manufacture ...	1 week||	12
Match Manufacture ...	1 week	6
Printing Ink Manufacture ...	1 week	6
Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacture...	6 days§	12§
Lead Manufacture ...	{ 1 week|| 1 week	6
Lithographic Printers employed by Tin Box Makers ...	1 week	12
Boot and Shoe Manufacture ...	1 week	6
Flour Milling ...	{ 3 days|| 6 days	6
Cocoa and Chocolate, Sugar Confectionery and Fruit Preserving Trades ...	1 week	12
Printing, Bookbinding etc. (except Newspapers, London) ...	1 week	6
Wallpaper Manufacture ...	2 weeks§	12§
Process Engraving ...	2 weeks	...
Press Telegraphists ...	1 week†	12
Traffic grades and certain other classes employed by Railway Companies ...	6 days†	...
Uniform Constables ...	9 days†	...
Uniform Sergeants, Detectives and Detective Sergeants ...	7 or 14 days†	12
Shiftworkers at Railway Companies' Electricity Generating Stations and Sub-Stations	8 days†	12
Tramway Undertakings...	21 days†	...
Mental Asylums (Indoor Staff)...	{ 3 days§§ 1 week†§§	6
Gas Undertakings ...	12 days||	**
Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services (certain districts)**	12 days||	**
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS.		
Mining and Quarrying:—		
Coal Mining Deputies (South Yorkshire) ...	6 days||	...
" " " (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week||	12
" " " (North Staffs) ...	1 week||	...
" " " and Firemen (Cannock Chase) ...	1 week||	...
" " " Examiners, Firemen and Shotfirers (Leicestershire) ...	1 week	...
" " Firemen (S. Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	12 days	...
" " Shotfirers (S. Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	7 days||	...
" " Overmen (Cannock Chase) ...	10 days	12
" " Undermanagers (Cannock Chase) ...	14 days	12
" " Clerks, Foremen and Welghers (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	14 days||	...
" " Examiners (Forest of Dean) ...	1 week	...
" " Bailiffs, Examiners and Firemen (Somerset) ...	1 week||	...
" " Winding Enginemen (East Kent) ...	1 week	...
" " Colliery Enginemen, Craftsmen, etc.†† (S. Wales and Monmouthshire) ...	12||	...
Gypsum Mining (Gotham, Cropwell Bishop and Newark-on-Trent) ...	1 week	12
Chalk Quarry Workers (Thames and Medway)	1 week	12
Metal Industries:—		
Military Musical Instrument Making (London)	1 week	12
Typefoundry (London) ...	1 week	12
Penmaking (Birmingham) ...	1 week	6
Gold, Silver, etc. Trades (London) ...	{ 2 days|| 6 days||	4

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.		
Textile and Clothing Industries:—		
Textile Making-up and Packing (Manchester)	12 days||	...
Lambswool and Worsted Yarn Spinning (Leicester) ...	1 week	12
Clothworkers (London) ...	{ 3 days|| 1 week	6
Retail Dressmaking—Female Workers (London) ...	{ 1 week|| 2 weeks	6
Wholesale Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Manufacture (London) ...	6 days	12
Retail Bespoke Tailoring—Ladies' Trade (London) ...	1 week	6
Laundry Workers, employed by Co-operative Societies (Yorkshire, Lancs and Cheshire, Devon and Derbyshire) ...	6 days	6
Food and Drink Industries:—		
Brewing (Bristol) ...	{ 6 days|| 3 days	12
" (Northumberland, Durham and Yorkshire) ...	1 week	12
Beer Bottling (London) ...	{ 3 days|| 6 days	6
Workers employed in Seed Crushing and Oil Milling (Liverpool) ...	1 week	12
Baking (Northumberland and Durham) ...	1 week||	12
" (Bolton) ...	7 days||	...
" (Preston) ...	9 days||	...
" (Chatham) ...	6 days	12
" (Aberdeen) (Regular men) ...	9 days	6
" (Casual men) ...	1 week	80 days
" (Bellshill, Falkirk and Hamilton) ...	10 days||	...
" (Brechin) ...	6 days	...
" (Dumfries and Paisley) ...	11 days||	...
" (Dundee and Carnoustie) ...	8 days||	...
" (Edinburgh and Leith) ...	4 days	6
" (Greenock) ...	3 days	12
" (Lanark) ...	12 days||	...
" (Perth) ...	9 days||	12
" (Co-operative Societies in Yorkshire)	6 days	6
" (Co-operative Societies in Bristol and Somerset) ...	{ 3 days|| 6 days	12
" (Co-operative Societies in Ayrshire)	6 days§	12§
" (Co-operative Societies in Fife)	6 days	...
" (Co-operative Societies in the Lothians) ...	12 days||	6
" (Co-operative Societies in Wishaw and District) ...	12 days	...
Transport:—		
Road Transport Workers (London, Bristol and Swansea) ...	1 week	12
Omnibus Workers (London) ...	8 days||	12
Tug Boat Crews (Bristol) ...	1 week	12
Public Utility Services:—		
Local Authorities—Non-Trading Services:—		
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	9 days	12
West Midlands ...	{ 2 days|| 4 days|| 6 days||	3
Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire ...	{ 8 days|| 3 days|| 4 days|| 5 days|| 1 week	6
Waterworks Undertakings:—		
Northern Counties, Lancashire and Cheshire	6 days§	12§
Yorks, Midlands and Home Counties ...	12 days||	12
South Midlands ...	14 days||	...
South Wales and Mon. ...	{ 3 days|| 4 days|| 5 days|| 6 days	6
Electricity Supply Undertakings:—		
London ...	14†	7||
N.E. Coast ...	10 or 14†	7||
Yorkshire ...	12 or 14†	12||
N.W. Area ...	7 or 14†	7||
West Midlands ...	6 to 14†	6 to 12§
East Midlands ...	14†	12||
East Coast ...	14†	12||
Home Counties ...	14†	7||
South Coast ...	{ 3 or 7† 7 or 14†	3
West of England ...	7 or 14†	7||
Devon and Cornwall ...	10†	10||
South Wales and Mon. ...	14†	14||
Scotland ...	14†	7||
Other Industries:—		
Chemical Workers (London) ...	{ 3 days|| 1 week||	6
Chemical and Fertiliser Workers (Plymouth)	1 week||	12
Coopers (Sheffield, Burton and Nottingham)	1 week	...
Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "Trade" work (Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Newcastle) ...	1 week	...
Electrotypers and Stereotypers on "Trade" work (London) ...	2 weeks	12
Workpeople employed in Newspaper Printing Offices (London) ...	2 weeks	6
Pattern Card Makers (Manchester) ...	1 week||	12
Funeral Workers (London and Liverpool) ...	1 week	12
Cemetery Workers (London) ...	6 days	12
Umbrella and Sunshade Making (London, Manchester and Glasgow) ...	5 days	12
Retail Drapery Shops (certain large firms in London):—		
Transport Workers ...	1 week	12
Packers, Porters, Clerks and Assistants	{ 6 days|| 12 days||	6
Wholesale Textile Warehouses (London) ...	12 days§	12§
" Clothing, Millinery, etc., Warehouses (Manchester) ...	{ 1 week|| 2 weeks	6
Carters employed by Ale and Porter and Mineral Water Bottlers (Liverpool) ...	1 week	12
Warehousemen (Liverpool) ...	{ 3 days|| 6 days	6

For footnotes see page 276.

Industries or Occupations.	Holidays paid for per annum, apart from Public Holidays.*	Qualifying Service in Months.
B.—DISTRICT AGREEMENTS—continued.		
Boot and Shoe Warehouses (Leicester) ...	6 days	6
Export Packing (London) ...	12 days	12
Wholesale Grocers' Assistants (Lancs and Cheshire) ...	1 week	12
Produce Warehouses (Newcastle) ...	8 days	...
Tanning (Lancashire and Cheshire) ...	1 week	12
and Currying (London) ...	†	†
Cinema Operators (West Riding of Yorks) ...	1 week†	12
(Scotland) ...	1 week†	6
Operators and other Cinema Workers (London)	1 week†	6
Musicians and other employees at Places of Entertainment (Blackpool) ...	1 week†	12
Butchers (Derby and certain districts in Lancs) ...	1 week	12
(Bath) ...	3 days	...
(Wellingborough) ...	6 days	24
employed by Co-operative Societies (Bolton, Manchester, Crewe, Burslem and Stockport) ...	6 days	...
employed by Co-operative Societies (N.E. Lancs) ...	10 days	6
employed by Co-operative Societies (Oldham) ...	1 week	12
Employees of Co-operative Societies:—	3 days	...
London ...	6 days	6
Northern Counties†† ...	9 days	12
N.W. Area ...	12 days	36
Midlands ...	6 days	6
Gloucester, Hereford, Bristol and Somerset	10 days	10
South Wales and Mon. ...	6 days	...
Dowla's, Merthyr and Troedyrhiw ...	10 days	6
Certain districts in Scotland ...	12 days	24
	3 days	6
	6 days	12
	9 days	24
	6 days	6
	6 days	6
	8 days	12
	12 days§	6§
	12 days§	12§

In addition to the general and district agreements of which details are given in the Table, it is known that others are in existence covering employees of individual firms. It has also been recommended by the Trade Boards for the brush and broom trade and for the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade that employers in those trades should grant one week's holiday with pay to employees with twelve months' service; and a similar provision has been recommended by the Joint Industrial Council for the Cooperage Industry. The National Conciliation Board for the sawmilling industry has decided that, as from the 1st January, 1930, a week's holiday with pay shall be granted to operatives in the North-East Coast district after one year's service, and has left the local employers and operatives to work out the best way to apply the decision. Moreover, provision for holiday payments is recognised by some employers' associations although not actually embodied in agreements effected with the workpeople's organisations.

Payment to time workers is generally made at the full weekly time rates of wages, and in some instances provision is made for payment to pieceworkers on the same basis. In the printing trade in the provinces pieceworkers receive an amount equivalent to the average of their weekly earnings during the preceding six months; but compositors employed by London newspapers receive payment at the rate of their average earnings, less overtime payments, as shown on their income tax returns for the preceding year. In the paint, colour and varnish trades the pieceworkers' holiday pay is based on their average weekly earnings during the month preceding the holiday. In the cement industry and the chalk quarrying industry on the Thames and Medway the average of three months is taken and, in the heavy chemical and lead smelting industries, that of the six weeks preceding the holiday. In the match manufacturing industry the holiday payment is calculated on the average weekly number of hours worked by the factory during the twelve months prior to the holiday. The payment to employees of more than twelve months' service in the leather tanning industry in Lancashire and Cheshire and to pieceworkers in the gold, silver and allied trades in London is based on their average earnings during the

* Unless otherwise stated, the usual Public Holidays, or days in lieu, are granted and paid for in addition to the periods specified.

† In the cases indicated by this note, either the whole or a proportion of the employees are required to work on Public Holidays. In some cases work on such Holidays is paid for at ordinary rates, and in others at higher rates.

‡ Payment is made on a contributory basis.

§ A *pro rata* holiday is allowed to workers with service of less than the amount specified.

¶ No payment is made in respect of Public Holidays to those not called upon to work.

‡ Public Holidays are included in the period specified.

** The provision for holidays in this case is contained in a recommendation of the National Joint Industrial Council, which left the period of qualifying service to be determined locally. In a few cases somewhat different arrangements have been made by the District Joint Industrial Councils (*e.g.*, in London it was agreed to grant one day's holiday (apart from Public Holidays) for every two months' service up to 6 days, with an additional day for every year of service beyond two up to a maximum of twelve consecutive days).

†† In this case the men work 49 hours per week, but are paid for 48 hours only, the extra hours accruing towards holidays.

‡‡ Excluding continuous shiftmen.

§§ In certain districts provision has been made for payment for additional days.

¶¶ An additional 2 days' holiday is given if holiday is taken between October and March.

¶¶ Productive workers are allowed 6 days' holiday after 6 months' service.

preceding twelve months, with the provision, in the latter case, that the basis of payment shall in no case be less than forty-seven hours at the minimum day work rate. In a number of agreements it is provided that employees shall not receive pay in lieu of the holidays to which they are entitled.

Many of the agreements specify that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of consecutive days, and in many cases, also, it is provided that the holiday period shall fall between definite dates in the summer months. In the military musical instrument trade in London the agreement allows the employer to close his works entirely for a week, on giving two months' notice, or to allow his individual workers to take their holidays at agreed dates. A somewhat similar arrangement exists in the lead smelting industry. The agreement for London omnibus drivers and conductors provides that two-thirds of the holidays shall be appointed between October and March and the remainder between April and September, this arrangement being necessitated by the additional services in operation in the summer months. An additional two days is given when the holiday is taken between October and March.

In some of the agreements provision is made for allowances to employees who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday, although, in a few instances, such allowance is specifically debarred. In the printing trades and in printing ink manufacture an employee who leaves without having had his holiday receives an allowance on the basis of one day for each completed two months service subsequent to the preceding 30th June; and he is entitled to a similar *pro rata* allowance from his new employer from the date he takes up his appointment up to the following 30th June. Newspaper printers in London who leave their employment between the end of the holiday period and the following 31st March receive one-twelfth of two weeks' wages for each completed month's service. In drug and fine chemical manufacture employees leaving before their holidays are due, for any reason other than misconduct or resignation, receive payment on the basis of one half-day for each completed month's service up to a maximum of six days; and in the process engraving trade the allowance is one day's holiday or pay for each completed month. Employees in the paint, colour and varnish trades who are discharged for reasons other than misconduct within one month of the date of their annual holiday, do not forfeit their holiday payment.

A few of the agreements provide for a contribution in one form or another towards the payment for holidays. In the boot and shoe industry equal contributions are made to a holiday fund by employers and workpeople, the amount being 1s. 2d. per week in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls. Withdrawals of small fixed amounts are made for the Easter and Whitsun holidays, and larger amounts for the longer holidays taken in August and at Christmas. In the lambswool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester equal contributions are paid by employers and workpeople for 48 weeks in the year, the amount of contribution being 6d. in the case of males over 18, with smaller amounts in respect of women and boys and girls. Payment from the fund is made not later than the day following resumption of work after August Bank Holiday. In the London leather trades a voluntary contributory scheme provides for 50 annual equal contributions from employers and workpeople, the amount in the case of men being 1s. 3d., with smaller contributions in respect of women, boys and girls. Withdrawals of fixed amounts are made at Christmas, Easter, Whitsun and August Bank Holiday, and for a holiday week. One half of each contribution is considered as earmarked for the full holiday week, the other half being available for payments at Bank Holidays. Another example of a contributory system is found in an agreement covering typefounders in London, who work 49 hours a week but receive payment for 48 hours only, the extra hour per week, together with another hour per week, being credited to the employees and paid for at all statutory holidays and one full week's holiday. In the baking trade payment for holidays is made in lieu of payment for Sunday sponging in a number of districts in Scotland.

The particulars given above relate to manual wage earners. It is estimated that approximately 1½ millions of such workpeople are at present covered by the general or district agreements referred to in the foregoing Table. In addition, of course, large numbers of salaried clerks and shop assistants, and other salaried employees, are regularly granted holidays with pay, as well as many workers on "standing" wages, and wage earners employed by some individual firms who are not parties to collective agreements arranged by employers' associations and trade unions.

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS: REPORT OF CHIEF REGISTRAR OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

SECTION II of the Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on registered trade unions has been published.*

The Report contains (i) a directory of registered trade unions, 1928, arranged in industrial groups; (ii) a table showing details of membership, income, expenditure, and funds of registered trade unions with 10,000 or more members in the years 1926 and 1927; (iii) a list of trade unions, both registered and unregistered, which had power at 31st December, 1928, to collect contributions from their members for expenditure on political objects; and (iv) a general summary of registered trade unions—number of unions, membership, income, expenditure, and funds—for the years 1918-1927. [A summary of section (iv) has already appeared in this GAZETTE: see issue for January, 1929, page 6.]

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

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1928 has been published.*

The Report gives a general survey of the state of trade in the various industries and draws attention to the growth of industry in the South of England, and particularly in the neighbourhood of London. During the last eight years the number of registered factories in the southern division of the Factory Department has increased by over 3,000, and some of the new works are of great size. Many of the new works (both in the South and elsewhere) have been extremely well planned—not only to secure economic production, but also with an eye to the welfare of the workers.

The number of registered factories† has again risen, from 147,501 to 149,532; while the number of registered workshops‡ has dropped from 117,066 to 112,049. For many years there has been a decline in the number of "workshops," partly due to the installation of power-driven machinery, which converts a "workshop" into a "factory," but to a large extent due to the economic advantages arising from the concentration of work in large establishments well equipped with machinery and with other aids to cheap production. For example, many small tailoring and dressmaking workshops have been closed owing to the cheapness of "ready-made" clothing manufactured on wholesale lines; while similar changes are being witnessed in other trades, such as brewing and flour milling, which used to be largely carried on in small units in the country districts.

Changes in fashion, and in the habits of the people, are also constantly causing disturbances in industry, curtailing some branches and expanding others. For example, the increasing use of ready-made garments has reduced the business of many small tailors and dressmakers; the small rooms in modern houses have created a demand for diminutive furniture, and some firms specialising in the manufacture of such furniture have been busy; the disuse of metal household fittings which require polishing, in order to reduce domestic work, is partly responsible for the "slump" in metal plating and polishing.

Accidents.

The following Table, abridged from a Table in the Reports, shows the number of accidents reported during 1927 and 1928:—

Industry.	All Accidents (fatal and non-fatal).		Fatal Accidents.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Textile—				
Cotton ...	9,297	8,608	38	23
Wool, worsted and shoddy ...	3,019	2,753	9	25
Other textile industries ...	2,164	2,531	13	6
Non-textile—				
Conversion of metals (including rolling mills and tube making) ...	19,368	18,217	83	79
Founding of metals ...	9,913	9,091	27	20
Light metal trades ...	6,332	6,872	15	14
Machine making ...	7,867	7,908	18	30
Railway and tramway carriages, motor and other vehicles ...	12,007	11,343	33	24
Shipbuilding ...	11,450	11,017	92	85
Locomotive building ...	3,949	3,942	8	7
Engine (not loco.) building, transmission machinery ...	3,176	3,652	16	11
Boiler making, constructional engineering ...	4,668	4,909	33	17
Electrical engineering ...	3,637	4,051	14	7
Clay, stone, cement ...	4,060	3,628	37	43
General woodwork ...	5,190	4,953	35	21
Chemicals, paints, colours and varnish, animal charcoal and glue making ...	3,838	4,613	41	59
Paper-making, letterpress, litho-printing, photography ...	4,381	4,536	38	27
Food and drink trades ...	7,729	7,558	39	52
Gas works, electric generating stations ...	3,234	3,158	46	44
Other non-textile industries ...	19,354	19,631	97	91
Docks and Warehouses, Buildings and Railways, under sections 104-6 of the Factory Act, 1901 ...	11,741	11,348	241	270
Totals ...	156,974	154,319	973	953

Summarised by age and sex, the accidents of 1927 and 1928 were distributed as shown in the following Table:—

	All Accidents.		Fatal Accidents.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Adults—				
Male ...	119,457	117,418	885	876
Female ...	12,468	12,273	17	19
Young Persons—				
Male ...	19,099	18,564	62	50
Female ...	5,950	6,064	9	8
All Ages—				
Male ...	138,556	135,982	947	926
Female ...	18,418	18,337	26	27
Totals ...	156,974	154,319	973	953

* Cmd. 3360. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2s. 6d. net.
† "Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.

It will be seen that nearly all the figures show a slight reduction in 1928. Fatal accidents were most numerous in building construction (152), docks (100), shipbuilding (85), conversion of metals (79). It is suggested in the Report that the fatality rates per thousand accidents afford some indication of the relative severity of the accidents in the various industries. On this basis the highest fatality rates for 1928 were:—buildings, 40; electrical generating stations, 19; docks, 14; gas works, 12; clay, stone, and cement works, 12; paper making, 8; woollen and worsted, 8; shipbuilding, 8. At the other end of the scale, there were fewer than 3 fatal accidents per thousand accidents in a number of industries, including cotton, metal founding, locomotive building, the light metal trades, electrical engineering, railway and tramway carriage and motor manufacture, and several other trades of less magnitude.

It is pointed out in the Report that, as in previous years, over 70 per cent. of the total number of accidents, and over 50 per cent. of the fatalities, were due to causes unconnected with machinery of any kind. Thus 18,411 accidents, including 99 fatalities, were due to persons being struck by falling bodies; and 18,343 accidents, including 322 fatalities, were due to persons falling. The fatality rate of the latter class of accident—17 per 1,000—is particularly high. The majority of the accidents in both these classes are not preventable by safeguards of any kind, but by the education of the workers in the exercise of care and forethought and in safe methods of working.

Accident Prevention.

The Report for 1928 again devotes a large amount of space to this subject. A discussion on the subject of safety organisation took place at the International Labour Conference in June, 1928, when a resolution was passed to the effect that "the time has come to attempt to reach a higher standard of safety, by the development of new methods" on the lines of the "Safety First" movement.

The matter has been taken up in this country with the various employers' associations, in those industries in which the incidence of accidents is high; and it is stated that, on the whole, satisfactory progress has been made. For example, safety organisations have been established in about 80 per cent. of the ironworks which have blast furnaces in blast; in all the iron and steel rolling mills in Lincolnshire, and in 48 out of 50 of those in Scotland. In the engineering industry, a considerable impetus has been given to the safety movement; in some districts over 90 per cent., and in most districts over 80 per cent., of the larger firms have either established a safety organisation or have the matter well in hand.

New agreements in regard to safety precautions have been concluded both in the spinning and in the weaving branches of the cotton trade.* The new agreements amend the agreements previously in force in various points of detail, and in addition provide for the setting up of a Joint Standing Committee, which is to meet twice a year to review the agreement.

Industrial Diseases and Industrial Poisoning.

The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notifiable under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, during the years 1927 and 1928:—

Disease.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Lead poisoning—				
In factories ...	249	239	14	23
In painting of buildings ...	98	87	21	20
Phosphorus poisoning ...	3	...	...	...
Mercurial poisoning ...	3	4	2	...
Arsenical poisoning ...	3	2	1	1
Carbon bisulphide poisoning ...	38	41	1	...
Aniline poisoning ...	3	...	...	...
Chronic benzene poisoning ...	3	...	...	...
Toxic jaundice ...	31	45	2	8
Anthrax ...	174	175	49	59
Epitheliomatous ulceration ...	65	70	...	...
Totals ...	664	670	90	111

In the Report of the Senior Medical Inspector (which forms one chapter in the Chief Inspector's Report, and from which the above figures are taken) special attention is drawn to the diseases known as silicosis (caused by the inhalation of silica dust) and "asbestosis" (fibrosis of the lung, produced by the dust of asbestos). This latter disease has only recently attracted notice. A section of the Report also deals with dermatitis, which is not in itself a notifiable condition, though it causes a large amount of lost time in industry, as indicated by the workmen's compensation statistics.

Welfare.

No fresh Welfare Orders came into force in 1928, but the Report contains a survey of the extent to which the Welfare Orders made in 1927 have been observed.

As regards voluntary welfare work, it is stated that steady, if not very striking, progress is reported from all parts of the country.

* The text of the agreement in the spinning branch is printed as an appendix to the Report on Conferences between Employers, Operatives, and Inspectors concerning Fencing of Machinery, Prevention of Accidents, First Aid, and Temperature in Cotton Spinning Mills. H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

Owing to trade depression progress is less marked in the industrial North, particularly in the textile areas of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and most prominent in the new industries, such as artificial silk, electrical and wireless equipment, and in the modern factories that have been erected in the southern part of the country.

Hours of Work.

It is observed in the Report that there is little change to record in the hours worked in the principal industries throughout the country, where in the majority of cases the week of 47 or 48 hours is established. Reference is made, however, to cases in which longer hours are worked; it is mentioned that, if trade is good, the cotton doublers in Nottinghamshire, and certain hosiery firms in Scotland and in the Midlands, work the full legal period of 55½ hours a week, and that in bakehouses, especially those in which flour confectionery is made, the normal working week is often 54 hours or even more.

Five-day Week.

There has been no marked increase in this method of working during the past few years. Individual firms, in a great variety of industries, have adopted the system; and, once established, it appears to remain as the normal working system. In some areas where workers do not reside near the works it is arranged in order to avoid long journeys on Saturday mornings; in others to enable maintenance work to be done on Saturdays, or to save expense in overhead charges. In a few cases in which Saturday employment has been discontinued temporarily owing to bad trade, improved output on the five days has been noticed, and has resulted in adoption of the five-day week as a permanency. In some cases in which the five-day week is a settled policy employment takes place on Saturday morning at times of seasonal pressure.

Two-Shift System.

The employment of women and young persons over 16 years of age on two day shifts is permitted by Section 2 of the Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Act, 1920, provided an Order authorising such employment has been granted by the Home Secretary.

The total number of Orders issued up to the end of 1928 was nearly 750, an average of about 100 a year; and the number actually in use during 1928 was just under a third of the total. Such Orders are an important factor in certain industries, and serve the purpose of enabling firms (a) to cope with rush orders and so retain their markets; (b) to keep their workers together after some unforeseen disaster, such as a fire or a serious machinery breakdown; (c) to co-ordinate processes during the introduction of new methods and plant; (d) to experiment with new processes and products with a small amount of plant, where prospects are too uncertain to justify extensive initial outlay; (e) to facilitate the flow of work through a department which might otherwise become choked and form a bottle neck. They are used in a very wide variety of industries, but the most important are found in artificial silk (various processes); hosiery; electric equipment; wireless equipment; chocolates; biscuits; fruit preserving; rubber tyres; and glass works.

Careful inquiries made by the Factory Inspectors show no very decided feeling generally among the workers either for or against the system; and an investigation conducted by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board* disclosed no advantage over the other in either system (two-shift or normal day shift) as regards sickness experience.

Orders have been of considerable use in enabling firms to increase the total number of hours worked in the factory, without increasing them for the individuals concerned. Interesting examples of this are found in fruit preserving, where at times of seasonal pressure women were formerly employed during about four months of the year for any length of time between 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. The advantage of the shift system, in avoiding the necessity for excessive overtime, seems obvious.

Works Committees.

It is stated in the Report that in some areas works committees are declining in numbers; in others, and notably in the Midlands, there are a considerable number, and the number is steadily increasing. They vary greatly in size and in scope. There is a steady, if slow, increase in the number of smaller factories which are adopting the committee system.

The Report observes that, although the committee movement in industry is extending, at any rate in some parts of the country, the extension has taken place in isolated factories, and there is no evidence of a general movement towards it in any one trade. Even in the pottery industry, where a systematic attempt was made to set up works committees generally, on a uniform basis, it is believed that not more than six are really functioning at the present time.

Certificates of Fitness.

The number of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age examined for certificates of fitness in 1928 was 334,059, as compared with 360,891 in 1927. The number of rejections was 9,390, and the number of certificates granted "under conditions or advice," 9,587. The reasons for rejection were not stated in 800 cases; of the remainder, 2,686 were for non-production of certificate or other evidence of age, and a further 864 for other non-medical reasons; the rejections for medical reasons numbered only 5,040, or 1.51 per cent. of the cases examined.

* Industrial Fatigue Research Board: Report No. 47. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net. A notice of this Report appeared in the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 243.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1928.

EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, OUTPUT, ETC.

THE Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines, together with the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, for the year 1928 has been published.*

COAL MINING.

In a survey of the coal-mining industry during 1928 it is stated that, although some improvement in the coal trade was discernible towards the end of the year, the results for 1928, taken as a whole, were as disappointing as those for 1927. Output was less, shipments of coal abroad were slightly less, there was a substantial reduction in the number of men employed, in spite of which, until the latter part of the year, there was greater irregularity of working, and the excess of costs of production over proceeds was twice as great as in 1927. On the other hand, the average price of all coal showed a better tendency. During 1927 and the early part of 1928 prices had shown a consistent and marked downward movement, but in 1928 the fluctuations were within much narrower limits, and during the second half of the year an upward movement was begun.

The Report refers to the inauguration during the year of various schemes devised to secure greater co-operation within the industry. One covered approximately 90 per cent. of the Scottish output, and was designed to concentrate production in those pits which could best afford to trade. The second covered about 90 per cent. of the output (amounting to over 100,000,000 tons a year) of Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, North Staffordshire, Cannock Chase, Leicestershire and Warwickshire; it aimed at reducing over-production (i) by stimulating the export trade from the Humber by means of assisted export prices, and (ii) by regulating output by means of a quota system, the quota being fixed each month in advance. A third scheme, in South Wales, never came into full operation; but a system of minimum prices in the steam coal trade was in force for the greater part of the year. Agreed minimum prices for export business were also in force during a great part of the year in Northumberland and Durham, though no formal coal marketing scheme was introduced in those counties.

The Report also refers to the progress of amalgamation among colliery undertakings since the passing of the Mining Industry Act, 1926: up to the end of 1928, amalgamation schemes affecting 172 pits, normally employing about 126,000 workpeople, had been completed.

As from 1st December, 1928, a rebate of railway freight charges on coal, coke and patent fuel for export (including foreign bunkers), or for iron and steel works, was granted, under the Government derating scheme; a similar rebate was also granted on mining timber, and on iron and steel supports for use in mines.

OUTPUT AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The total output of coal in 1928 was 237½ million tons, the total net selling value of which was £152½ millions; as compared with 251½ million tons, valued at £183½ millions, in 1927. All districts, except Durham and Kent, shared in the reduction in output as compared with 1927; the reductions were relatively heaviest in those districts in which output regulation schemes were in operation, and in South Wales and Monmouthshire. By contrast, the principal Continental coalfields showed either an increase, or only slight reductions, as compared with 1927. As compared with 1913, Great Britain showed a reduction of more than 17 per cent.; while the Continental countries all showed substantial increases, except Poland, where there was a small decrease.

The number of wage-earners on the colliery books at the end of 1927 was 969,500. The number fell to 893,700 in August, 1928, but by the end of the year had risen again to 898,800. The average number of man-shifts lost per individual worker owing to sickness, accident, or voluntary absence was substantially less than in 1924 and 1925.

About 48 days, on the average, were lost by all mines in 1928 through want of trade, or 16 per cent. of the available working time.

WAGES AND PROFITS.

Owing to the poor trading results, the level of wages remained at the minima prescribed in the respective district agreements throughout the year. In Durham, the minimum percentage on the basis wage was reduced from 89 to 65 per cent., and the subsistence wage from 6s. 8½d. to 6s. 6½d. a shift, with effect from 1st March. In Northumberland, the minimum percentage was reduced from 80 to 40, also with effect from 1st March, the subsistence wage remaining unchanged. The minimum percentage in Yorkshire was 32 per cent. throughout the year, against 36 per cent. in 1927. Six collieries in Warwickshire were also granted a temporary reduced minimum of 32 per cent., as against the normal district minimum of 43 per cent.

The average earnings per shift showed very little change from month to month, the average for the year being 9s. 3½d., a reduction of about 9d. per shift as compared with 1927. The average number of shifts worked was practically the same as in 1927, so that the average yearly earnings per person showed a corresponding reduction, from £122 12s. 2d. in 1927 to £113 16s. 7d. in 1928.

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net.

The average annual cash earnings (i.e., excluding the value of allowances in kind) were highest in Scotland (£133 9s. 7d.) and in South Wales and Monmouthshire (£125 19s. 3d.), and lowest in Northumberland (£97 3s. 8d.) and in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire (£103 13s. 7d.). The inclusion of the value of allowances in kind (houses and coal) would raise the average annual earnings in all districts taken together in 1928 from £113 16s. 7d. to £118 12s. 3d. The addition of these allowances would make the greatest difference in Northumberland and in Durham, where the average annual earnings would be raised from £97 3s. 8d. to £110 13s. 7d. and from £104 0s. 1d. to £117 18s. 7d., respectively.

Output per man-shift showed an improvement over 1927 of more than 3 per cent., the average figure for the year being over 21½ cwt. In Scotland and in Nottinghamshire and North Derbyshire it was nearly 24 cwt. This increase in the output per man, coupled with the 9d. reduction in wages per shift, resulted in a total saving of wages cost of 1s. 2d. per ton. To this must be added an average saving of 3d. per ton in costs other than wages, giving a total reduction in costs per ton of 1s. 5d. This saving, however, was more than offset by a drop in average proceeds. The average proceeds for the year as a whole were 13s. 4d. per ton, or 1s. 10d. per ton less than in 1927.

The result upon the net balance between proceeds and costs was that the average debit balance of 6d. in 1927 rose to 11d. in 1928, an average increase of 5d. per ton. No district or group of districts showed a credit balance for the year as a whole, though two districts showed a credit balance for the last quarter. The debit balance for the year was largest in the Lancashire group (1s. 5d.) and in South Wales (1s. 4d.), and smallest in the South Derbyshire group (3d.).

OTHER MINING AND QUARRYING.

The following Table shows the total net selling value at the mine or quarry of other minerals produced in Great Britain during 1928, and the approximate total number of persons employed at the mines or quarries producing these minerals:—

Minerals.	Total Net Selling Value of Output.	Approximate Number of Persons employed.
Iron ore and ironstone	£ 3,074,000	11,900
Non-ferrous ores	780,000	5,000
Minerals (other than iron ore) used mainly in iron and steel making and other smelting processes ...	1,759,000	11,100
Minerals used mainly for china, pottery, and glass manufacture	1,542,000	5,500
Minerals used mainly for building, road making, lime, cement, concrete, etc.	12,584,000	78,100
Other minerals	2,490,000	
Total	22,229,000	111,600

The corresponding totals in 1927 were £23,173,000 and 114,400 persons.

ALL MINES AND QUARRIES.

(i) Persons Employed.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and at quarries over 20 feet deep in Great Britain (including brine salt wells and certain other mineral workings to which the Regulation Acts do not apply) in 1927 and 1928:—

Wage-earners.	1928.				1927 (Total).
	Coal.	Iron Ore and Iron-stone.	Other Minerals.	Total.	
Underground at mines, and inside at quarries:—					
Males under 16	26,307	140	584	27,031	30,027
" 16 and over	718,652	8,744	60,446	787,842	855,643
Total	744,959	8,884	61,030	814,873*	885,670*
Above ground at mines, and outside at quarries:—					
Males under 16	12,473	124	1,075	13,672	14,584
" 16 and over	160,419	2,599	33,876	196,894	211,248
Females under 16	298	8	306	612	301
" 16 and over	3,111	6	179	3,296	3,765
Total	176,301	2,729	35,138	214,168	229,898
Grand Total	921,260	11,613	96,168	1,029,041	1,115,568

The number of clerks and salaried persons employed was 21,575 (of whom 17,728 were employed at coal mines), as compared with 22,718 in 1927.

(ii) Accidents: Fatal and Non-Fatal.

The following Table shows the number of persons killed by fatal accidents, and of persons injured by non-fatal accidents disabling the persons injured for more than three days, in 1927 and 1928. The 1928 accidents are classified according to the place or cause of the accidents:—

Place or Cause of Accidents.	No. of Persons killed.			No. of Persons injured.		
	Coal Mines.*	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.	Coal Mines.*	Other Mines and Quarries.	Total.
Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	36	..	36	70	..	70
Falls of ground ...	492	16	508	55,895	475	56,370
Shaft accidents ...	28	3	31	520	54	574
Underground haulage accidents ...	230	2	232	41,523	379	41,902
Miscellaneous underground accidents	99	7	106	51,214	983	52,197
Total, underground at mines	885	28	913	149,222	1,891	151,113
On surface at mines	98	3	101	11,814	422	12,236
Total on surface and underground, at mines	983	31	1,014	161,036	2,313	163,349
Accidents at quarries over 20 feet deep	..	66	66	..	6,005	6,005
Total, mines and quarries	1928 983	97	1,080	161,036	8,318	169,354
	1927 1,121	88	1,209	172,611	8,387	180,998

At coal-mines 69.4 persons per 100,000 man-shifts worked were killed or injured by accident in 1928, as compared with 68.9 persons per 100,000 man-shifts worked in 1927. The corresponding figures for all other mines were 35.6 in 1928 and 33.8 in 1927.

OUTPUT, COSTS AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL summary of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1929, prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 63,851,058 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 59,063,619 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £39,165,779, equivalent to 13s. 3.15d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £41,417,785, equivalent to 14s. 0.30d. per ton. There was thus a credit balance of £2,252,006, or 9.15d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that the credit balances ranged from 1.74d. in South Wales and Monmouthshire to 2s. 9.48d. in South Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire. In Durham there was a debit balance of 1.77d.

The number of workpeople employed was 880,941, and the number of man-shifts worked was 57,712,635. The average output per man-shift worked was 22.13 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 18.17 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, to 24.84 cwt. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.69d., ranging from 7s. 4.30d. in Northumberland to 10s. 3.17d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainment, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.67d. per shift, the amounts ranging from 0.67d. in Scotland to 1s. 0.46d. in Northumberland and 1s. 1.24d. in Durham.

The following Table compares some of the more important figures with those in previous returns:—

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton. ||	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.
1924.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	94	67,047,657	+2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79	10 2.82
30th June	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48	10 11.17
30th Sept.	92	59,163,976	+0 0.26	1,082,340	17.33	10 10.24
31st Dec.	94	62,428,185	+0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74	10 7.04
1925.						
31st Mar.	94	62,458,898	+0 6.13	1,074,079	17.98	10 7.58
30th June	95	54,982,191	-0 11.81	1,032,216	17.85	10 6.77
30th Sept.	98	54,976,337	-0 2.82	1,013,757	17.88	10 4.85
31st Dec.	98	62,662,455	+1 6.70	1,041,997	18.31	10 5.14
1926.						
31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.79
1927.						
31st Mar.	96	63,329,641	+1 2.41	969,943	20.66	10 7.12
30th June	96	58,880,719	-1 0.65	981,393	20.47	10 2.94
30th Sept.	96	58,585,249	-1 2.00	946,487	20.47	9 9.53
31st Dec.	96	60,350,401	-1 0.43	945,480	20.82	9 7.38
1928.						
31st Mar.	97	61,833,281	-0 9.34	921,448	21.27	9 5.02
30th June	97	55,034,291	-1 5.02	890,863	20.8	9 3.09
30th Sept.	96	53,552,053	-1 4.11	859,259	21.13	9 3.25
31st Dec.	96	59,099,369	-0 2.87	850,770	21.80	9 2.84
1929.						
31st Mar.	97	63,851,058	+0 9.15	880,941	22.13	9 2.69

* Including shale and fireclay mines.
 † Accidents disabling the persons injured for more than three days.
 ‡ Cwd. 3558. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
 § In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 30th April, 1929.
 || Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.
 ¶ After crediting subvention.

* Including females employed inside quarries, viz., 16 in 1928 and 25 in 1927, three of whom in each year were under 16 years of age.

CENSUS OF NORTHERN IRELAND, 1926.

THE Report on the Census of Northern Ireland* shows that the total population enumerated on 18th April, 1926, was 1,256,561, of whom 608,088 were males and 648,473 females. The population enumerated in the County Borough of Belfast was 415,151, or very nearly a third of the total population of the country.

The increase in the population since the previous Census, taken in 1911, was 6,030; this represents an excess of births over deaths of 113,603, less deaths of soldiers overseas during the war (estimated at about 10,000) and net loss by migration (97,573). There was a net decrease in the population between 1871 and 1891, of over 120,000 in all, due to a heavy net movement outwards from Northern Ireland; but in each intercensal period since 1891 there has been a small increase.

There was an intercensal increase between 1911 and 1926 in Belfast and in Londonderry, and in the majority of urban districts, but a decrease in the majority of rural districts. The total population enumerated in the county boroughs and urban districts in 1926 was 637,719, showing an increase of 43,810, or 7.4 per cent., over the 1911 figures; while in the rural districts 618,842 persons were enumerated, showing a decrease of 37,780, or 5.8 per cent.

Industries and Occupations.—The total occupied population in 1926 was 570,706, or 45.4 of the total population. The following Table shows the distribution of the occupied population by sex, and by occupational status:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Employers	40,131	7,694	47,825
Workers on own account	53,707	13,031	66,738
Employees (including apprentices, learners, and persons out of work)	296,447	159,696	456,143
	390,285	180,421	570,706

The following Table shows the industrial distribution of the normally occupied population:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	1,101	7	1,108
Agriculture	131,544	15,970	147,514
Mining and quarrying	2,155	17	2,172
Manufacture of metals, machines, implements, conveyances, jewellery, watches	38,092	703	38,795
Manufacture of textiles and textile goods (not dress)	34,747	69,959	104,706
Manufacture of clothing	8,109	17,636	25,745
Building, decorating, stone and slate cutting and dressing	22,135	183	22,318
Manufacture of food, drink, tobacco	9,523	3,034	12,557
Wood working, etc.	6,533	323	6,856
Paper, printing, etc.	3,804	2,435	6,239
Other manufacturing industries	3,853	426	4,279
Gas, water, electricity	2,703	51	2,754
Transport and communication	21,321	496	21,817
Commerce and finance	50,636	19,050	69,686
Public administration and defence	25,843	3,883	29,726
Professions	9,233	9,927	19,160
Entertainments and sport	1,674	523	2,197
Personal service	12,959	35,196	48,155
Other industries, or industry not stated	4,260	602	4,862
Total	390,285	180,421	570,706

The principal occupations for men and boys were: farmers, 59,513; farmers' sons or other relations assisting in the work of the farm, 36,357; agricultural labourers, 34,183; metal workers (not electro-plate or precious metals), 29,139; textile workers, 24,187; builders, bricklayers, stone and slate workers, also contractors, 19,131; workers in wood and furniture, 14,438; general and undefined labourers, 14,392; proprietors, managing directors, managers of wholesale or retail businesses, 13,562; salesmen and shop assistants, 10,806; drivers of horse or motor vehicles, steam wagons and traction engines (not agricultural), 10,710; clerks, 9,340.

The principal occupations for women and girls were: textile workers, 47,587 (including 12,971 weavers, and 8,073 spinners and piecers); makers of textile goods and articles of dress, 34,239; domestic servants (indoor), 28,574; clerks and typists, 9,213; saleswomen and shop assistants, 8,851; farmers, 8,646; farmers' daughters or other relatives assisting in the work of the farm, 6,410; teachers, 5,763.

The report also contains statistics relating to numbers entitled to National Health Insurance benefits, ages and marital conditions, housing, education, birthplace and nationality, religious professions, orphanhood and dependency, fertility, and certain infirmities.

EXTENSIONS OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

An Order dated 14th June, 1929, published in the *Feuille Fédérale* for 19th June, 1929, authorises a further extension of the normal working hours up to 52 a week, in the following industries:— (1) certain specified branches of the embroidery industry; (2) the singeing, bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and artificial silk fabrics; (3) cotton doubling; and (4) the bleaching, dyeing and plaiting of straw to be used for hat making. In the case of cotton doubling, the permit is for the period 1st September, 1929, to 31st May, 1930; but for the other branches of industry the permits are valid from 1st July, 1929, until 30th June, 1930.

* Census of Population of Northern Ireland, 1926: General Report. H.M. Stationery Office; price 10s. net.
† See this GAZETTE for August, 1928, page 284.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY: FINANCIAL SITUATION AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS.

Financial Situation.—The German Unemployment Insurance Act, of which a full summary was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for August, 1927, came into operation on 1st October, 1927, at a time when employment was good in almost all branches of industry.* Since that time, three factors have had an adverse effect on the development of the labour market: the industrial depression, which set in gradually, coupled with the extended application of rationalisation measures; an exceptionally high rate of unemployment, particularly during the severe winter of 1928-29, in those occupations where the degree of activity is influenced by seasonal considerations; and, finally, a large increase in the industrial population. The financial organisation of unemployment insurance was based on actuarial calculations of an average monthly figure of 800,000 claimants to standard benefit, and, in addition, financial stability was to be ensured by the building up and maintenance of a reserve fund (*Notstock*) sufficient to pay benefit to 600,000 unemployed persons for a period of three months. It was anticipated that the necessary funds to meet all requirements could be derived from a maximum contribution rate of 3 per cent. of the workers' wages, half paid by the employers and half by the workers. These expectations have not, however, been realised, and the operation of the factors mentioned above (in particular, the severity of the winter of 1928-29, when the number of insured persons in receipt of unemployment benefit rose in February to over 2½ millions) has resulted in a serious deficit in the budget of the Federal Employment Board, the authority charged with the autonomous administration of the scheme. As a result of this, the Federal Government, as provided under the Unemployment Insurance Act, has had to assist the Board by the grant of loans out of Federal funds. These loans had, at 31st March, 1929, amounted to approximately 250 million marks; but they reached a total of about 350 million marks before the current expenditure of the Board sank to the level of current income. The heavy and unexpected burden thrown on the national exchequer, and the realisation that, even apart from the question of the repayment of any part of the loan, the Board would be unable to accumulate sufficient funds during the summer months to meet the anticipated unemployment during the forthcoming winter months, have occasioned widespread criticism of the scheme, and, in view of the seriousness of the financial situation, amending legislation is in active course of preparation.

It was early recognised that the financial stability of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme was seriously prejudiced by the large proportion among the recipients of benefit of insured persons in occupations subject to recurrent seasonal unemployment, as distinct from those occupations in which the degree of activity was primarily determined by fluctuations in the general economic situation. Such contributors constituted an unsatisfactory risk in the respect that their unemployment at recurrent intervals was to be anticipated, and that in general they represented a liability on the insurance funds. It was with a view to meeting this situation that provision was made by the Act of 24th December, 1928,† for a special system of benefit for seasonal unemployment, whereby, for a certain period during which seasonal influences were regarded as operating, unemployed seasonal workers were taken out of the general scheme of unemployment insurance and granted benefit, the cost of which was borne only as to one-fifth out of the resources of the Federal Employment Board, the remaining four-fifths being a charge on Federal funds. The financial relief to the funds of the Board which it was hoped would accrue from this measure was to a large extent nullified by the abnormal volume of seasonal unemployment resulting from the severity of the winter of 1928-29; and the Reich, which had contemplated an expenditure up to 31st March, 1929, of some 28 million marks as its share of the financial burden of the special scheme, was required to provide 92 million marks.

Emergency Benefit.—In face of the critical financial situation of the Board, the acute and prolonged depression in the labour market had to be met by the general extension of emergency benefit‡ under the Order of 25th February, 1929, as already reported in the issue of this GAZETTE for March, 1929. The costs of emergency benefit are borne as to four-fifths by the Reich and one-fifth by the local authorities. Accordingly, while the general extension did not impose any additional burden on the finances of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme proper, it occasioned further heavy disbursements by the Reich for the relief of unemployment. The period of validity of the above Order, which was originally fixed to expire on 4th May, 1929, was subsequently prolonged to 29th June, 1929, by an Order of the Minister of Labour dated 3rd May, 1929; and for administrative reasons, in order to facilitate the application of a later Order of 29th June, 1929, was further extended to 6th July, 1929. The Order of 29th June, in view of the general recovery of the labour market and out of consideration for the national exchequer, again restricted the field of application of the emergency benefit system to specified branches of industry in which employment was still bad, the chief classes of unemployed persons remaining eligible for emergency benefit being workers in the glass, metal and engineering, leather, woodworking, and clothing industries, as well as theatrical and cinematograph performers and non-manual workers. In addition, the presidents of the State Employment Offices were authorised, in so far as the need therefor exists, to admit workers in certain additional occupations, of which the following are the

* Report of the Federal Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Board for the Period from 1st October, 1927, to 31st December, 1928. *Reichsarbeitblatt*, No. 6, 1929. Berlin.
† See this GAZETTE for February, 1929, page 48.
‡ Benefit paid to unemployed workers who have exhausted their right to, or not qualified for, standard benefit.

chief: quarrying, brick and tile making, etc., textile industry, bookbinding, cardboard-box making and kindred trades, food and tobacco trades, printing trade, as well as semi-skilled and unskilled factory workers who have been employed for at least twelve months in undertakings in which the bulk of the workers are engaged on work in the occupations specified above as eligible under the emergency benefit system. The presidents of the State Employment Offices are also given discretionary powers with regard to the admission of certain further limited classes and groups of workers.

Moreover, under the new regulations, workers under 21 years of age are to be excluded from emergency benefit on the grounds that the labour market, particularly during the summer months, cannot be regarded as being unfavourable for such workers, and, further, that their exclusion cannot in general be regarded as constituting a hardship such as would arise in the case of the exclusion of older workers, who, in the majority of cases, have dependents to support. Similarly, as heretofore, all workers in occupations recognised as being subject to seasonal unemployment are excluded for the period of seasonal unemployment.

The period in respect of which emergency benefit is payable is again restricted to a maximum of 39 weeks in general, but may be extended to 52 weeks in the case of workers over 40 years of age, "if the situation of the labour market justifies it." Previously the extension of the benefit period to 52 weeks was permissible only in cases where its refusal would constitute a serious hardship for the worker. The new regulations were to be applied in such a way that workers in receipt of emergency benefit who were no longer eligible for the continued grant of such benefit would be excluded by easy stages, the old system definitely ceasing to operate on 28th July, 1929. The period during which the present system is to remain in operation is not specified.

Travelling Certificates.—Among the measures of a constructive nature, designed to facilitate the re-absorption of the unemployed worker into industrial life, which have been taken under the Unemployment Insurance Act, is that of the issue to unemployed workers of travelling certificates (*Wanderscheine*), whereby they are enabled to proceed from place to place in search of suitable employment and further training in their trade. Such certificates are, in general, granted only to unmarried workers between 18 and 30 years of age after they have drawn four weeks' benefit, if they can produce evidence of having completed the customary period of apprenticeship or at least two years' training in their occupation, which must be one which normally involves travelling from place to place. Further conditions are that a travelling certificate shall not be issued more than once within a year to the same unemployed worker and shall not be valid for more than 10 weeks, that it shall be available only for specified itineraries, that there shall be reasonable prospects of employment in those places to which the worker proposes to proceed, that he shall report daily at local employment offices, and shall so arrange his itinerary as to return to his original place of departure on the expiry of the period of validity of the certificate, if suitable employment has not meantime been found. Subject to compliance with the regulations, benefit in accordance with the prescribed conditions may be drawn on a day-to-day basis.

The first available statistics relating to travelling certificates are in respect of the period from 1st October, 1928, to 31st March, 1929.* During this period a total of 1,701 such certificates were issued, 812 to unemployed workers of from 18 to 21 years of age, 867 to workers of from 21 to 30 years of age, and 22 to workers over 30. In considering these statistics, however, it should be borne in mind that they relate to the winter months, which are unfavourable for travelling, and it is anticipated that the returns for the succeeding six months will show an appreciably increased use of the facilities offered by the certificates. Of the total number of certificates issued, approximately 40 per cent. were supplied to building trade workers, some 20 per cent. to workers in the metal and engineering trades and 14 per cent. to workers in the metalworking industry. During the period under review, a total of 361 workers to whom travelling certificates had been issued found employment; but, of this number, 156 were persons to whom certificates had been issued prior to the period under review, and who are not therefore included in the total of 1,701 mentioned above.

Productive Relief Works.—Among the further measures for the relief of the labour market is the promotion of schemes for productive relief works. The Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Act provides that the resources of the Federal Employment Board may be used for granting loans or subsidies, in order to promote schemes "calculated to reduce unemployment and, more especially, to create additional opportunities of work for the unemployed." Such loans and subsidies may not be granted to undertakings carried on for gain. In cases of schemes regarded as being of special value for industry and the labour market, extended assistance may be granted, from resources made available out of the national exchequer, in the form of loans or advances towards interest charges. A usual condition for the grant of loans or financial assistance generally in these latter cases is that equivalent sums shall be granted by the States benefiting by the schemes. The workers employed must, in general, be recruited from among those who have been unemployed for a considerable time, and the wage rates and general conditions of employment must normally be in accordance with prevailing collective agreements or local usage. Extended assistance in the form of recoverable loans from Federal and State funds is granted only where the work will involve a total of not less than 2,000 man-days' work.

The bulk of the work undertaken consists in road construction and improvement, excavation work for building construction, drainage and flood defence works, railway and bridge construction,

* *Reichsarbeitblatt*, No. 19, 1929. Berlin.

the laying of gas and water supply services, etc., and, accordingly, the extent to which such work may be set in hand is governed by seasonal considerations, as is evidenced by the fact that, whereas at 15th September, 1928, the number of unemployed workers engaged on productive relief works totalled 63,603, this number had fallen, as the result of the severe weather conditions, to 4,636 on 15th February, 1929, and risen again to 104,003 on 15th May, 1929. During the financial year ended 31st March, 1929, on an average approximately 70 per cent. of the workers employed on relief work were engaged in schemes which received extended assistance from the Reich and the States. These schemes provided a total of 9,753,325 man-days of employment and involved financial assistance amounting to 78,356,256 marks, borne equally by the Reich and the several States. After taking into account payments due in respect of relief works carried out in the preceding year and the assistance granted out of Federal funds for other schemes of an analogous nature, as, for example, the construction of agricultural workers' dwellings, the total sum provided by the Reich from the national exchequer for productive relief works amounted during the financial year 1928-29 to, approximately, 124.5 million marks. At the date of the latest report, issued in July, 1929, and relating to the quarters ended December, 1928, and March, 1929, 103 relief work schemes of a major nature were in progress, and were estimated to provide 8.1 million man-days of work during the financial year 1929-30, and to involve the outlay by the Reich and the States of extended assistance amounting to roughly 185 million marks.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

As the result of the enforcement, on 13th July last, by the Federal Minister of Labour of an arbitration award issued by a second conciliation board, the lock-out of some 45,000 workers in the Silesian textile industry was terminated, after having lasted for approximately seven weeks. The new award provided for the same wage increases for workers on time-rates as were contained in the original award, details of which were given in the last issue of this GAZETTE. Pieceworkers are, however, to receive an immediate wage increase of 4 per cent., and a further increase of 3 per cent. on 1st April, 1930. The award, which is to be operative until 31st March, 1931, was declared binding on the grounds that, in view of the failure of all efforts to secure agreement between the parties, the Federal Minister of Labour "could not accept responsibility for the continuance of the dispute, the effects of which were gravely prejudicial to the interests not only of the parties immediately concerned, but also to those of the community in general." Difficulties regarding the resumption of work in certain areas where a number of workers were dismissed were the subject of further negotiation.

WAGES IN DENMARK IN 1928.

Statistiske Efterretninger, the journal of the Danish Statistical Department, publishes in its number of 31st May, 1929, particulars of the average hourly earnings of 100,584 workers employed by the members of the Danish Employers' Association in 1928. The Tables show that the average hourly earnings of all workers in the last quarter of 1928 were 1.29 kroner,* as compared with 1.28 kroner in the corresponding quarter of 1927; and that in no case did the average earnings of any group of workers (skilled, unskilled, men or women, in Copenhagen or the Provinces) change by more than 0.01 kroner in the two periods in question. A comparison of the 1914, 1926 and 1927 earnings was given in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1928.

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings of workers in certain occupations in Copenhagen and the Provinces for the year 1928:—

Occupation.	Average Hourly Earnings.		Occupation.	Average Hourly Earnings.	
	Copenhagen.	Provinces.		Copenhagen.	Provinces.
	Kroner.*	Kroner.		Kroner.	Kroner.
Textile Industry:			Metal and Engineering:		
Men	1.23	1.14	Moulders	1.92	1.53
Women	0.86	0.77	Coppersmiths	1.92	1.63
Building:			Smiths and machinists	1.68	1.40
Bricklayers	2.26	1.41	Skilled workmen	1.80	1.42
Joiners	1.69	1.26	Labourers	1.32	1.18
Painters	1.89	1.43	Women workers	0.88	0.73
Woodworking:			Chemical Industry:		
Wood turners	1.35	1.29	Oil Milling: Unskilled workmen	1.40	1.38
Machine joiners	1.45	1.18	Match Manufacture: Unskilled workmen	1.37	...
Unskilled workmen	1.20	1.01	Women workers	0.79	...
Women workers	0.84	0.74	Paper and Printing:		
Pottery:			Paper maker's labourers	1.16	1.09
Skilled workmen	1.70	1.24	Printers	1.80	1.66
Unskilled workmen	1.31	1.04	Bookbinders	1.79	1.36
Women workers	1.03	0.74	Women book-binding workers	0.93	0.70
Soap Making:					
Unskilled workmen	1.09	1.05			
Women workers	0.78	0.60			

* The exchange value of the Danish *kroner* in 1928 was approximately 1s. 1½d.

The average hourly earnings in each occupation were obtained by dividing the total amounts paid in wages, both time and piece-work, by the aggregate number of hours worked. The data relate to wage-earners of 18 years of age and over, and foremen and forewomen are excluded.

WAGES IN SWEDEN, 1928-1929.

THE July number of *Sociala Meddelanden*, the official journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, contains an article giving for the first time the rates of wages and earnings in certain occupations in the three most important industrial centres of Sweden, viz., Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö.

The wages table which accompanies the article was compiled from data existing in the Department's records, supplemented by special enquiry where necessary, and the results were submitted to employers' associations and trade unions connected with the industries concerned for confirmation or otherwise. No difficulty was experienced as far as collective agreement rates were concerned; but, in the case of actual hourly earnings, certain divergences occurred, which the Department composed by using average figures.

Earnings were calculated on the basis of normal time, and, in industries where piece-work was important, bonuses and piece-work earnings were taken into account.

The following Table shows for a number of representative occupations the hourly time rate of wages at January, 1929, as fixed by collective agreement, and the actual hourly earnings averaged over the whole or a part of 1928, as calculated or estimated by the Department of Social Affairs:—

Industry and Occupation.	Stockholm.		Gothenburg.		Malmö.	
	Agreed hourly time rate 1929.	Actual hourly earnings 1928.	Agreed hourly time rate 1929.	Actual hourly earnings 1928.	Agreed hourly time rate 1929.	Actual hourly earnings 1928.
<i>Building.</i>	Kronor.*	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.	Kronor.
Bricklayer ...	1.60	...	1.45	...	1.34	...
Carpenter and joiner ...	1.60	...	1.45	...	1.34	...
Plumber ...	1.38	...	1.26	...	1.21	...
Painter ...	1.70	...	1.60	...	1.60	...
<i>Constructional.</i>						
Iron worker ...	0.88	...	...	...	...	...
General builders' labourer ...	1.45	...	1.31	...	1.21	...
<i>Engineering.</i>						
Fitter and turner ...	0.88	1.50	0.80	1.40	0.80	...
Moulder ...	0.88	1.70	0.80	1.55	0.80	...
Patternmaker ...	0.88	1.65	0.80	1.40	0.80	...
Labourer ...	0.75	1.25	0.66	1.20	0.66	...
<i>Furniture.</i>						
Cabinetmaker ...	1.20	1.50	1.10	1.30	1.05	1.25
Upholsterer ...	1.48	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.37	1.45
Furniture polisher ...	1.20	1.50	1.10	1.30	1.05	1.25
<i>Printing and Bookbinding.</i>						
Hand compositor ...	1.30	1.60	1.24	1.45	1.18	1.35
Machine compositor ...	1.43	1.80	1.36	1.60	1.30	1.50
Printer (Machine) ...	1.30	1.60	1.24	1.50	1.18	1.35
Bookbinder ...	1.15	1.40	1.10	1.35	1.05	1.30
Unskilled worker ...	1.06	1.20	1.01	1.15	0.94	1.10
<i>Transport.</i>						
Tram driver and tram conductor ...	1.72	1.72	1.44	1.44	1.60	1.60
Motor lorry drivers ...	1.42	1.50	1.31	1.40	1.19	1.25
Horse driver ...	1.27	1.35	1.04	1.10	1.10	1.15
Railway porter ...	1.52	1.52	1.46	1.46	1.41	1.41
Permanent-way labourer ...	1.25	1.60	1.10	1.40	1.00	1.15

It will be noticed that only in a few cases do actual earnings approximate to agreed rates. In the engineering industry, the divergence is most marked, and this is explained by the Department of Social Affairs by the fact that, although the *minimum* hourly time rate for skilled workers aged 24 years and over with 7 years' experience in the industry is only 0.88 krona in Stockholm, the bulk of these engineering workers are paid at considerably higher hourly time rates, so that their actual earnings compare favourably with those of skilled workers in other industries. No figures of hourly earnings are given for the building industry, as the Department discovered that the range of actual hourly earnings was too wide, varying from 5 per cent. to 100 per cent. above agreed time rates of wages according to occupation and establishment.

The June number of *Sociala Meddelanden* gives information respecting the average hourly and yearly earnings of manual workers in Sweden for 1913 and 1928. These statistics (which are summarised in the Table at the top of the next column) are based on returns covering 294,770 persons in 1928.

In comparing the average earnings in 1928 with those in 1913, allowance must be made for the rise in the cost of living in the period covered. In 1928, the index figure of the cost of living was 71 per cent. above that for 1913, so that the increase in *real* earnings in the period 1913 to 1928 is 60 per cent. for hourly earnings, and 30 per cent. for yearly earnings.

* The exchange value of the Swedish krona is approximately 1s. 1½d.

	Average yearly earnings.		Increase 1913-1928.	Average hourly earnings.		Increase 1913-1928.
	1913.	1928.		1913.	1928.	
Men over 18 years	Kronor. 1,241	Kronor. 2,698	Per cent. 117	Kronor. 0.45	Kronor. 1.22	Per cent. 171
Women ...	651	1,639	152	0.24	0.73	204
Juveniles ...	485	1,033	113	0.18	0.49	172
Total...	1,093	2,422	122	0.40	1.09	173
Sex not stated ...	1,079	2,344	117	0.30	1.05	250
All workers combined ...	1,091	2,421	122	0.40	1.09	173

WAGES IN NORWAY, 1927-1928.

THE Annual Report on Wages,* recently published by the Norwegian Central Statistical Office, gives particulars concerning rates of wages and earnings which have been collected from employment exchanges, employers' associations and other sources.

The general decrease in rates of wages in Norway during 1925-1927 (see this GAZETTE, June, 1928, page 207) was continued during the year 1928. For all industries and for the 18 towns covered, the average fall in rates of wages was about 8.6 per cent. from 1926 to 1927 and about 7.2 per cent. from 1927 to 1928.

The following Table gives examples, extracted from the Report, of the average hourly rates of wages of adult male time workers in July, 1928, in certain industries in the five largest towns in Norway:—

Industry and Occupation.	Oslo.	Bergen.	Trondhjem.	Stavanger.	Drammen.
	Kroner.†	Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.
<i>Building:</i>					
Carpenters and joiners	1.43	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.46
Bricklayers ...	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Bricklayers' labourers	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Painters ...	1.50	1.50	1.48	1.40-1.50	1.41
<i>Engineering:</i>					
Skilled men ...	1.26	1.22	1.22	1.21	1.18
Labourers ...	1.09	1.06	0.98	0.97	1.02
<i>Food, etc.:</i>					
Brewery workers ...	1.32-1.44	1.36-1.55	1.32	1.32	1.32-1.44
Canning factory workers	...	1.12	1.02	1.08	...
<i>Boot and Shoe:</i>					
Factory workers ...	1.36	1.35	0.98	1.30	1.37

The following Table shows the average earnings (including piece-work earnings) in the paper, lumber and sawmilling, engineering and mining industries in 1927 and 1928, based on information supplied by the employers' associations:—

Industry.	1927.		1928.		Percentage decrease (-) or increase (+) in 1928 as compared with 1927.
	Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.	Kroner.	
<i>Paper (day or shift earnings):</i> ‡					
Cellulose factories ...	10.60	10.28	10.60	10.28	-3.0
Paper factories ...	10.12	9.87	10.12	9.87	-2.5
Woodpulp grinding factories ...	10.29	9.86	10.29	9.86	-4.2
<i>Sawmilling (shift earnings):</i> §					
Yard workers ...	11.08	10.58	11.08	10.58	-4.5
Sawyers ...	11.03	11.25	11.03	11.25	+2.0
Sawyers' labourers ...	10.17	9.83	10.17	9.83	-3.3
<i>Engineering (hourly earnings):</i> §					
Skilled workers ...	1.51	1.50	1.51	1.50	-0.7
Labourers ...	1.28	1.29	1.28	1.29	+0.8
<i>Mining (hourly earnings):</i> §					
Underground and surface workers ...	1.35	1.27	1.35	1.27	-5.9

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION, 1926-7, IN UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

THE results of the census of production, excluding mining and quarrying, taken in 1927 have now been published.¶ A marked increase is shown as compared with previous years, notably with regard to the number of workpeople and the value added to materials by process of manufacture. The following Table summarises the principal results for 1926-27 in comparison with the results of previous censuses:—

	1916-17.	1921-22.	1926-27.
No. of Establishments...	5,305	7,055	7,172
No. of Employees... { Europeans ...	46,100	59,995	80,755
{ Others ...	77,742	110,956	121,934
Salaries and Wages... { Europeans ...	7,760,674	14,777,085	17,852,478
{ Others ...	2,676,020	5,352,743	6,281,230
Fuel used, etc. ...	1,486,857	2,868,152	3,500,435
Power used¶ ...	447,428	740,293	783,010
Materials used ...	28,023,948	42,823,441	50,371,137
Value of Gross Output ...	49,457,412	79,446,299	97,878,822
Value added by Process of Manufacture ...	21,433,464	36,622,858	47,507,685

* *Tønning*, 1928. Central Statistical Office, Oslo. 1929.
 † The exchange value of the Norwegian krone is approximately 1s. 1½d.
 ‡ Second half-year.
 § Third quarter.
 ¶ *Statistics of Production for the Year 1926-27*. Office of Census and Statistics, Pretoria; price 5s.
 ¶ The total horse-power in 1925-26 had increased to 937,726, and the decrease shown for 1926-27 is due to the exclusion of electric motors and air compressors used in connection with electric light and power plants.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included ...	63%
Food only ...	53%

FOOD.

At 1st August the average level of the retail prices of food showed a sharp rise as compared with a month earlier. This was mainly due to higher average prices of bread and flour and eggs. Milk rose 1d. a quart in London (except with some retailers) and in a few other towns, and bacon and butter were also dearer. On the other hand, potatoes were considerably cheaper at the later date.

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 53 per cent. at 1st August, 1929, as compared with 49 per cent. a month ago and 56 per cent. a year ago.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Aug., 1929, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st July, 1929.	1st Aug., 1929.	July, 1914.	1st July, 1929.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6½	1 6½	+ 0 7½	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 5	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 1½	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 6	1 6½	+ 0 7½	+ 0 0½
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3½	1 4	+ 0 5½	+ 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 9	+ 0 3½	+ 0 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 0½	2 0½	+ 0 6½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 6	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 10½	1 10½	+ 0 8½	+ 0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 9½	1 9½	+ 0 7½	+ 0 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 0 4½	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 2	+ 0 0½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 8½	0 7½	+ 0 2½	- 0 1

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st August, 1929, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st July, 1929.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 68	Per cent. 69	Per cent. 69
Ribs ...	37	41	39	40
Thin Flank ...	47	46	47	47
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	14	21	18	19
Ribs ...	73	75	74	76
Thin Flank ...	54	52	53	55
Mutton, British—	76	66	71	71
Legs ...	24	29	27	28
Breast ...	68	62	65	61
Mutton, Frozen—	124	96	110	110
Legs ...	50	54	52	43
Breast ...	58	57	58	47
Flour ...	29	38	41	37
Bread ...	45	37	35	33
Tea ...	68	70	69	62
Sugar (granulated) ...	53	59	56	52
Milk ...	50	52	51	50
Butter—	55	60	57	57
Fresh ...	7	4	6	5
Salt ...	70	65	67	42
Cheese† ...	57	43	50	67
Margarine ...	54	53	53	49
Eggs (fresh) ...	54	53	53	49
Potatoes ...	54	53	53	49

* 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.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st 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; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st 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 1st 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 1st 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 for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st August is, approximately, 63 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 61 per cent. at 1st July, 1929 and 65 per cent. at 1st August, 1928.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1929 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was little change in the general state of employment during July. There was an improvement in river, dock and harbour service, and in the tinplate, jute, brick, tile, cement and artificial stone industries. On the other hand, there was some decline in the building trade and public works contracting, in steel manufacture, in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and in the motor vehicle, woollen and worsted, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and clothing industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 9.9, as compared with 9.8 at 24th June, 1929, and with 11.6 at 23rd July, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 22nd July, 1929, was 11.0, and for females, 7.1; at 24th June, 1929, the percentages were 10.9 and 6.8. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, was 7.4, the same as at 24th June, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th July, 1929, was approximately 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st July, 1929, it was 1,176,000, of whom 912,000 were men, and 209,000 were women; and at 30th July, 1928, it was 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men, and 223,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—Employment in the coal-mining industry was slack on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th July, 1929, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 22nd June, 1929, but an increase of 3.0 per cent. as compared with 28th July, 1928. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, was 4.56, as compared with 4.86 per week in the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, and with 4.18 per week in the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928.

In the iron mining industry employment continued to improve, a shortage of skilled labour being reported in the Cleveland district. In the West Lothian shale mines there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with June, 1929, and a decrease of 1.8 per cent. compared with July, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment continued good; in the Buxton area it was reported as quiet; in the Cleveland district it remained fair. At slate quarries in North Wales employment continued fairly good, though some short time working was reported. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At tin mines employment continued good; at china clay works it was fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate Industries.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued moderate, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July, 1929, was 167, as compared with 165 at the end of June, 1929, and with 131 at the end of July, 1928. At iron and steel works employment was still bad, on the whole, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry employment showed some improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 27th July, 1929, 509 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 481 in the week ended 29th June, 1929, and with 574 in the week ended 28th July, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment continued quiet, and showed a slight decline, on the whole, the falling off being chiefly due to seasonal slackening in the motor vehicle section. In marine and general engineering employment continued slack, and in constructional engineering it remained bad. In the textile machinery section employment was still bad, much short-time working being reported; at some important railway works Saturday working was still suspended. In electrical engineering employment was fairly good and showed an improvement. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment was still very bad, on the whole, and showed a slight decline in most districts as compared with the previous month.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the sheet metal, hollow-ware, nut and bolt, and lock, latch and key trades; fair in the tube, brasswork, file, wire manufacturing, and 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.—In the cotton industry employment showed little change as compared with June, and was very slack, with many

mills closed entirely, and many others working short time or curtailing their output in other ways.

In the wool textile industry employment continued depressed both in the woollen and in the worsted sections, and was worse than in June in practically all departments and all districts; in the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the hosiery industry employment was fairly good; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a further improvement, but was still moderate; in the lace trade it showed a slight improvement; in the jute trade some improvement was reported; in the linen trade employment continued slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades employment was slack, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the ready-made and whole-sale bespoke branch of the tailoring trade continued to decline, and short-time working was reported at a number of centres; it also showed a seasonal decline towards the latter part of the month in the retail bespoke branch. At the end of the month, however, it was fair, on the whole, in both branches, and in some provincial centres was reported to be good. In the dressmaking, millinery, blouse and light underclothing trades, it remained good in some districts, but seasonal slackness was experienced in others. Employment in the shirt and collar and corset trades was fairly good generally, with a little short time at a few centres. In felt hat manufacture employment continued fairly good. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a slight decline in most districts, and was moderate, on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying section it was moderate; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section there was a slight improvement, but employment was still moderate, on the whole; with saddlery and harness makers it continued fair.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Except for a further decline in the painting and decorating section, employment in the building trades during July showed little general change as compared with the previous month; it was fairly good to good with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment was very good with bricklayers, and good, in most districts, with masons, carpenters, and plasterers; with plumbers it was fair, and with slaters, quiet. Employment declined with painters, but was fairly good with skilled men at most centres; it remained moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further improvement, and was fairly good, on the whole; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

Employment in the furnishing trades remained fairly good; in coachbuilding it showed a slight decline, but was fair on the whole; with mill-sawyers it continued fair.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good. With letterpress printers it continued good generally, though at Birmingham, Leicester and Leeds it was reported as slack; with electrotypers and stereotypers employment remained good. With lithographic printers employment was also good, on the whole, but at Leicester and Sheffield it was slack, and compared with the previous month, some decline was reported; with lithographic artists employment was fairly good, on the whole. 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 little change as compared with the previous month, and much short time working was again reported. In the glass trades employment in the bottle making section continued slack; in other sections a further slight improvement was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally adequate at the end of the month; in Scotland also the supply was generally adequate, but in South-West Perth skilled labour was rather below requirements, and in Kirkcubright and Sutherland casual labour was somewhat scarce. With fishermen employment continued fair.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment was slack, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. With seamen employment continued fair, on the whole; at most ports the supply of seamen was adequate for requirements.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for July, 1929.	July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
			Days.	Days.
			per week by Mines.	
Coal Mining	929,172	4.56	- 0.30	+ 0.38
Iron "	8,941	5.98	+ 0.24	+ 0.34
Shale "	2,495	5.83	- 0.13	- 0.05
			Number.	Number.
			Furnaces in Blast.	
Pig Iron ... ..	...	167	+ 2	+ 36
			Mills working.	
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ... ..	...	509	+ 28	- 65
			Shifts Worked (one week).	
Iron and Steel	56,060	307,248	- 0.4	+ 5.6

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton	75,539	+ 0.4	138,806	+ 1.1
Woolen	57,596	- 1.0	117,029	- 2.3
Worsted	81,375	- 2.1	152,718	- 4.9
Carpet	9,912	- 0.6	17,360	- 5.1
Boot and Shoe	56,773	- 1.1	126,236	- 1.0
Pottery	11,440	+ 0.5	22,014	+ 2.4
Brick	10,593	+ 1.4	22,801	+ 0.7

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd July, 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, 1928. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929.			Increases (+) or Decreases (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London	2,147,530	5.9	2.7	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.3
South-Eastern	867,940	4.3	2.7	4.0	...	- 0.5
South-Western	815,570	7.7	4.4	7.0	...	- 0.4
Midlands	1,749,770	10.5	7.9	9.8	+ 0.4	- 2.2
North-Eastern	1,968,990	13.6	9.7	12.7	...	- 3.9
North-Western	2,094,200	13.7	11.2	12.9	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Scotland	1,263,600	13.0	6.5	11.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Wales	592,400	19.8	6.3	18.5	+ 0.6	- 6.8
Northern Ireland	251,000	16.8	11.6	14.7	+ 0.5	- 7.0
Special Schemes	130,500	2.3	0.5	1.8	...	+ 0.4
TOTAL	11,881,500	11.0	7.1	9.9	+ 0.1	- 1.7

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.				Total.	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem-ployed and Casuals.	Tempo-rarily Stopped		Date.	Numbers.
1928.							
23 July	13.0	7.8	8.1	3.5	11.6	30 July ...	1,354,000
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	8.1	9.3	2.9	12.2	26 Nov. ...	1,439,000
17 Dec.	12.6	7.5	9.1	2.1	11.2	17 Dec. ...	1,312,000
1929.						1929.	
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	11.0	7.1	7.4	2.5	9.9	29 July ...	1,188,000

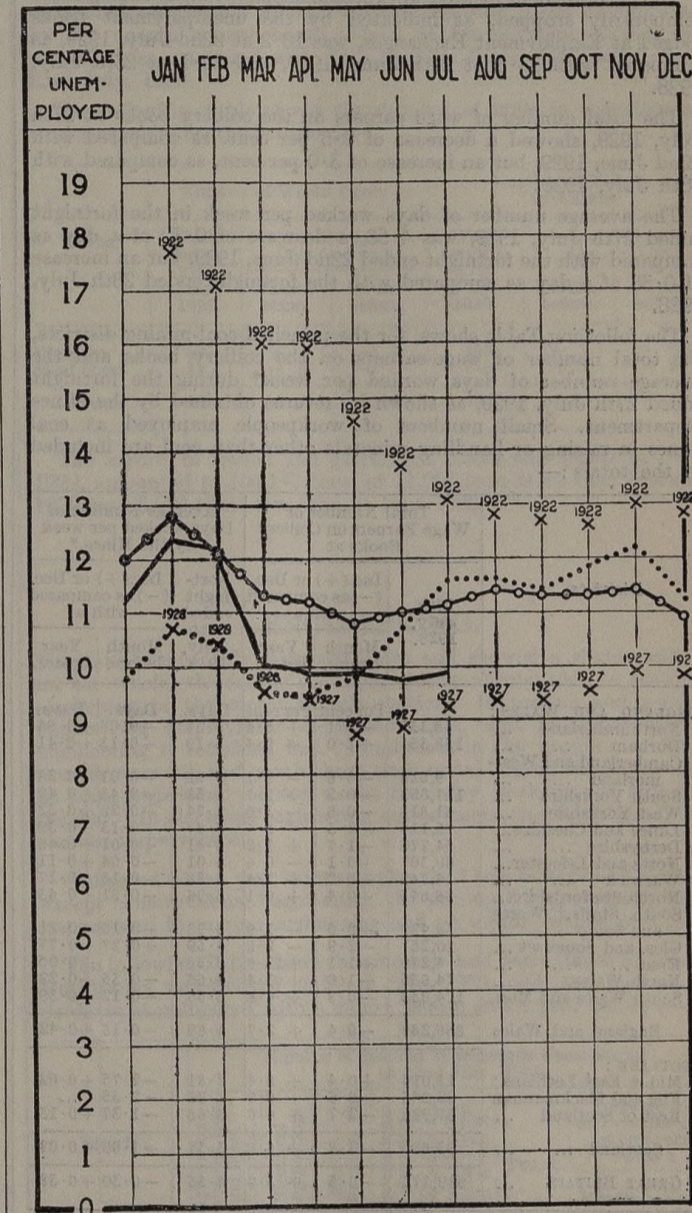
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1929.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1928.
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1922-25 and 1927-28.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-ber.	Per-centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1928.*
South-Eastern:						
(a) London	1,800	5,381	3,038	4,973	15,192	0.71
(b) Rest of South-Eastern	1,486	2,752	1,632	2,187	8,057	0.93
South-Western	1,031	2,575	1,005	2,005	6,616	0.81
Midlands	942	4,350	1,185	3,511	9,988	0.57
North-Eastern	1,299	5,185	1,906	3,534	11,924	0.61
North-Western	1,092	4,345	1,498	4,291	11,226	0.54
Scotland	1,236	3,353	1,180	2,865	8,634	0.68
Wales	503	1,750	410	706	3,369	0.57
GREAT BRITAIN	9,389	29,691	11,854	24,072	75,006	0.65

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

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July was slack, on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.2 at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 18.3 at 24th June, 1929, and 29.1 at 23rd July, 1928.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th July, 1929, showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared with 22nd June, 1929, but an increase of 3.0 per cent. as compared with 28th July, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, was 4.56, a decrease of 0.30 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, but an increase of 0.38 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 27th July, 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:—

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	27th July, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1929.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:								
Northumberland ...	48,337	-0.1	+5.4	5.24	-0.08	+0.94		
Durham ...	138,354	+2.0	+9.4	5.19	-0.13	+0.41		
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,528	-0.6	-9.1	5.22	-0.01	+0.28		
South Yorkshire ...	117,053	-0.2	+0.7	4.58	-0.43	+0.40		
West Yorkshire ...	51,811	-0.6	+3.0	3.74	-0.22	+0.32		
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	76,114	-2.3	-3.4	3.87	+0.13	+0.39		
Derbyshire ...	54,770	-1.7	+1.2	3.81	+0.01	+0.45		
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	60,307	+0.1	-0.6	4.01	-0.04	+0.11		
Warwick ...	16,742	-0.7	+1.4	4.88	-0.18	+0.17		
North Staffordshire ...	28,645	-0.4	+0.1	3.96	-0.21	+0.43		
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop ...	30,429	-2.0	-1.9	3.98	-0.10	+0.21		
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,257	-2.9	-2.8	4.59	+0.27	+0.77		
Kent ...	4,270	+1.1	+19.6	5.50	...	+0.05		
North Wales ...	14,635	-1.6	+3.4	4.66	-0.35	+0.22		
South Wales and Mon. ...	174,035	-0.8	+6.6	5.56	-0.12	+0.39		
England and Wales	835,287	-0.4	+2.7	4.69	-0.13	+0.42		
SCOTLAND:								
Mid & East Lothians ...	13,014	+0.4	+8.4	2.81	-2.75	+0.02		
Fife and Clackmannan ...	22,945	-0.6	+9.9	2.92	-2.35	...		
Rest of Scotland ...	57,926	-2.7	+4.0	3.68	-1.37	+0.13		
Scotland ...	93,885	-1.8	+6.0	3.37	-1.80	+0.07		
GREAT BRITAIN ...	929,172	-0.5	+3.0	4.56	-0.30	+0.38		

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, was 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. The figures for the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, were 0.93 of a day per week, of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, the figures were 1.62 days per week, of which 1.29 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.29 of a day to holidays. 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 27th July, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,875,200 tons, as compared with 19,929,100 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd June, 1929, and 16,901,800 tons in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1928. The figures of output for July, 1929, and July, 1928, were affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd July, 1929, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th June, 1929, and 23rd July, 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.

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	126,087	76,850	11.3	6.9	18.2	-0.1	-10.9
England and Wales ...	108,235	73,401	11.0	7.4	18.4	...	-11.5
Scotland ...	17,852	3,449	13.9	2.7	16.6	-0.9	-6.9
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland ...	5,648	328	10.6	0.6	11.2	-1.3	-14.4
Durham ...	19,051	321	12.0	0.2	12.2	-0.9	-12.7
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	2,139	605	17.2	4.8	22.0	-1.9	-10.8
Yorkshire ...	14,745	14,033	7.9	7.5	15.4	-0.4	-11.6
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	11,083	15,185	11.4	15.7	27.1	-3.6	-5.6
Derbyshire ...	3,228	7,618	5.2	12.3	17.5	-1.5	-5.6
Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	3,456	8,068	5.1	11.8	16.9	+4.3	-4.3
Warwickshire ...	998	87	7.5	0.7	8.2	-0.8	-5.4
Staffs, Worcester and Warwick ...	6,140	11,364	8.2	15.3	23.5	-1.5	-11.7
Salop ...	1,888	1,387	13.9	10.3	24.2	+1.9	-8.6
Somerset ...	121	...	3.2	...	3.2	+0.2	...
Kent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wales and Monmouth ...	39,024	14,395	16.1	5.9	22.0	+2.4	-16.5

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 7,733,300 tons in July, 1929, as compared with 6,592,300 tons in June, 1929, and with 5,980,100 tons in July, 1928.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued to improve, and was good generally. In the Cleveland district a shortage of skilled labour was reported.

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 4.7 at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 6.0 at 24th June, 1929, and 13.7 at 23rd July, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
	Fortnight ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
Cleveland ...	4,447	+1.0	+15.3	5.97	+0.42	+0.59
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,132	+0.5	+14.2	6.00	...	+0.05
Other Districts ...	1,362	+1.0	+0.2	5.99	+0.21	+0.24
ALL DISTRICTS	8,941	+0.8	+12.3	5.98	+0.24	+0.34

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th July, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,495, showing a decrease of 2.4 per cent. compared with the previous month, and a decrease of 1.8 per cent. compared with July, 1928. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.83 in July, 1929, as compared with 5.96 in June, 1929, and 5.88 in July, 1928.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued moderate, but showed an improvement as compared with June. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books

* See footnote * in previous column.

lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.1 at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 10.5 at 24th June, 1929, and 21.2 at 23rd July, 1928.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 167 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, compared with 165 at the end of June, and 131 at the end of July, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,480 workpeople at the end of July, showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. compared with June, and of 16.8 per cent. compared with July, 1928.

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

District.	Total* Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		July, 1929.	June, 1929.	July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:						
Durham and Cleveland ...	95	45	43	29	+2	+16
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	43	12	12	11	...	+1
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	31	11	11	8	...	+3
Derby, Leicesters, Notts and Northants ...	56	31	31	28	...	+3
Lincolnshire ...	25	19	19	14	...	+5
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	48	12	12	10	...	+2
South Wales ...	23	9	10	9	-1	...
Total, England and Wales	321	139	138	109	+1	+30
SCOTLAND ...	89	28	27	22	+1	+6
Total ...	410	167	165	131	+2	+36

The production of pig iron in July amounted to 671,900 tons, as compared with 657,800 tons in June, and 537,800 tons in July, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in July was still bad, on the whole; it showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.9 on 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 19.3 on 24th June, 1929, and 24.4 on 23rd July, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 56,060 workpeople in the week ended 27th July, 1929, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1929, but increased by 5.6 per cent. as compared with July, 1928. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.5 in July, 1929, as compared with 5.5 in June, 1929, and 5.4 in July, 1928.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.†			
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
					Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	5,649	+1.4	+17.1	32,898	+4.5	+25.6
Puddling Forges ...	1,569	+1.4	+23.6	7,499	+5.0	+41.7
Rolling Mills ...	19,705	-1.6	+3.4	102,413	-2.0	+6.4
Forging & Pressing ...	2,811	-1.0	+1.3	14,788	-0.9	+0.7
Founding ...	7,666	+0.1	+1.7	42,229	-3.3	+1.9
Other Departments	7,544	-2.4	-0.7	43,198	-2.3	-0.2
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	11,116	+2.5	+3.3	64,223	+2.8	+3.2
TOTAL ...	56,060	-0.3	+4.2	307,248	-0.4	+5.6
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	15,248	-0.2	+15.3	85,814	-0.4	+15.2
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,224	+0.1	+0.6	98,225	-0.6	+2.8
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	748	-7.7	-37.5	3,949	-0.3	-39.9
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	6,620	-1.7	+3.7	34,828	-0.8	+6.2
Staffordshire ...	5,744	+1.2	+9.8	31,482	+1.2	+11.9
Other Midland Counties ...	3,599	+1.5	+7.1	20,572	+1.1	+8.7
Wales and Monmouth ...	5,877	-1.6	-6.9	32,378	-1.4	-6.2
Scotland † ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	56,060	-0.3	+4.2	307,248	-0.4	+5.6

* Revised to the end of December, 1928.

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

‡ Most of the works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 27th July, 1929, and 28th July, 1928.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 804,800 tons in July, 1929, as compared with 830,900 tons in June, 1929, and 666,900 tons in July, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during July was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 27th July, 509 mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 481 in the week ended 29th June, 1929, and with 574 in the week ended 28th July, 1928. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.5, as compared with 22.5 at 24th June, 1929, and 7.3 at 23rd July, 1928.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open		Number of Mills in Operation	
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
Tinplate ...	69	+1	399	+6
Steel Sheet ...	11	+5	110	+22
TOTAL ...	80	+6	509	+28

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1929, amounted to 104,147 tons, or 11,901 tons more than in June, 1929, and 8,984 tons more than in July, 1928.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in July remained quiet and showed a slight decline, on the whole, the falling off being chiefly attributable to seasonal slackening in the motor vehicle section. In marine and general engineering employment continued slack, and in constructional engineering it remained bad. Conditions in the textile machinery section were still bad, much short time remaining in operation; and at some important railway works Saturday working was still suspended. In electrical engineering employment was fairly good, and showed improvement.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Engineering: Engines, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Vessels, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,783	317	62	120	1,276	4,558	-198	-798
South-Eastern ...	1,372	94	92	31	963	2,552	-70	-330
South-Western ...	1,356	134	492	72	1,092	3,146	+206	-579
Midlands ...	5,512	894	122	629				

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad, with no general change. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire it was still moderate. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was bad, on the whole, a considerable amount of short time remaining in operation on textile machinery work. A further decline was experienced in the motor vehicle section, conditions being only moderate; but employment in electrical engineering improved and was fairly good.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was fair in general engineering and good on electrical work; but in the motor vehicle section the seasonal decline continued and employment was slack. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment remained fair.

In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment was good and continued to improve on the whole, while conditions in electrical engineering were very good. In the South-Western Counties employment continued good but showed a slight decline.

In Scotland employment remained bad and some falling off was experienced; in Wales it was still bad, with practically no change; while in Northern Ireland it remained slack and showed some decline.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad on the whole during July, and showed a slight decline in most districts compared with the previous month, though in the North-Eastern Division an improvement was shown for the eighth month in succession. The highest percentages unemployed were for Wales (43.0) and Northern Ireland (29.1), employment in Northern Ireland still being affected by a dispute. In the South of England employment was still comparatively fair.

Compared with a year ago there was an improvement in nearly all districts, and especially in the North-Eastern Division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th June, 1929, and with 23rd July, 1928:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,357	- 62	- 747	13.6	- 0.6	- 7.5
South-Eastern ...	583	+ 197	- 108	8.0	+ 2.7	- 1.5
South-Western ...	3,026	+ 114	+ 914	14.2	+ 0.6	+ 4.3
Midlands ...	45	+ 2	4	11.5	+ 0.5	- 1.1
North-Eastern ...	15,340	- 252	- 5,780	25.9	- 0.4	- 9.7
North-Western ...	6,785	- 337	- 1,467	24.4	- 1.3	- 5.3
Scotland ...	13,046	+ 1,124	- 1,476	22.9	+ 2.0	- 2.6
Wales ...	3,558	+ 130	- 579	43.0	+ 1.5	- 7.0
Northern Ireland ...	5,225	+ 104	- 983	29.1	+ 0.9	- 8.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	46,965	+ 1,020	- 10,230	23.2	+ 0.5	- 5.1

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little change as compared with June, and was very slack, with many mills closed entirely, and many others working short time or curtailing their output in other ways. Employment was generally at about the same level as in July, 1928.

A stoppage of work, affecting nearly the whole of the industry, began on 29th July. An account of the dispute will be found in a special article on page 272 of this GAZETTE.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.5 on 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 13.7 on 24th June, 1929, and with 15.2 on 23rd July, 1928.

At Ashton employment continued bad both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections; some mills in the American section were definitely closed down, and practically all the rest were wholly or partly closed at some time during the month. Conditions were fair in the fancy weaving section, but slack in the plain weaving section. Full time was worked generally at Hyde, and there was some demand for weavers. A slight improvement was reported at Glossop, but some suspensions took place, and short time was worked. There was little change at Stockport, and at Stalybridge, and irregular short-time working continued. In the spinning section at Oldham employment continued bad, and, as in June, short time was general; employment amongst weavers continued slack. Employment was fair at Royton, except that in some instances workers were "played off" in the preparatory section. There was a definite decline in employment at Shaw. At Bolton employment showed little change; it was again reported as slack with spinners, poor with cardroom workers, and bad with weavers and winders. At Leigh employment was bad with spinners, and worse than in June; irregular short time was again worked by spinners and piecers, cardroom workers, and cop winders; and the holiday stoppage was extended at a number of spinning mills. Employment declined at Bury and at Rochdale, and was poor. At Preston the depression previously reported continued. At Chorley there was a surplus of weavers, and suspensions in the preparatory departments were similar to those recorded in June. The position at Blackburn was appreciably worse, many workers in the preparatory departments having been suspended before the end of the month in view of the uncertain industrial situation. At Accrington short time working increased with winders; in the weaving section, workers engaged on the

lighter fabrics, such as voiles and cambrics, were on the whole fully employed, but workers on the coarser materials, such as dooties, jaconets, twills, and shirtings, were very poorly employed. At Great Harwood there was a sharp decline, preparatory workers and weavers being suspended in considerable numbers. Employment continued poor at Darwen. There was a further increase in the number of weavers unemployed in the Burnley area, where employment was slack; large numbers of winders also were unemployed. Similar conditions prevailed at Padiham. At Nelson employment declined; some firms extended the holiday stoppage and many weavers were not running their full complement of looms. The depression at Colne continued; some firms extended the holiday stoppage. In the Rossendale Valley there was little change, the state of employment being bad.

In Yorkshire generally employment was bad. Short-time working decreased at Hebden Bridge, but there was much under-employment at Huddersfield, where the cotton doubling section was very slack, and at Todmorden, where many firms extended the holiday stoppage.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	10,134	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	16,750	- 0.7	+ 2.4
Spinning ...	19,488	+ 0.9	- 0.6	32,480	- 1.6	- 1.5
Weaving ...	39,820	- 0.4	- 1.0	55,128	+ 1.9	+ 2.3
Other ...	7,577	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	19,298	+ 3.5	+ 2.8
Not Specified ...	7,420	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	15,150	+ 2.8	+ 0.5
TOTAL ...	75,539	+ 0.4	- 0.2	138,806	+ 1.1	+ 1.3
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,235	+ 16.4	- 4.7	5,373	+ 20.7	- 1.0
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	8,251	+ 2.3	- 2.0	14,163	+ 5.1	+ 8.1
Oldham ...	9,079	- 0.5	+ 2.3	17,606	- 4.6	+ 5.4
Bolton and Leigh ...	15,470	+ 2.8	+ 5.9	26,329	+ 4.8	+ 2.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	5,453	- 3.1	+ 7.2	9,907	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
Manchester ...	4,142	- 4.5	- 7.1	7,220	- 1.7	- 5.3
Preston and Chorley ...	5,155	- 1.4	- 6.1	9,487	+ 0.3	- 3.2
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	5,696	- 5.2	- 5.7	11,121	- 4.4	- 3.3
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ...	10,852	- 0.1	- 0.7	23,874	- 1.2	- 3.4
Other Lancashire Towns ...	2,042	+ 0.5	- 1.0	3,008	+ 1.0	+ 10.7
Yorkshire Towns ...	4,249	+ 1.8	- 2.6	7,687	+ 7.0	+ 0.8
Other Districts ...	1,915	...	- 1.1	3,031	- 6.0	+ 2.7
TOTAL ...	75,539	+ 0.4	- 0.2	138,806	+ 1.1	+ 1.3

Returns from firms employing about 74,500 operatives in the week ended 27th July showed that over 15 per cent. of these operatives were on short time in that week, with a loss of nearly 13½ 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 22nd July, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd July, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	938	4,401	5,339	892	4,807	5,699	11,038
Spinning ...	4,330	3,538	7,868	5,415	5,511	10,926	18,794
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	744	3,442	4,186	1,392	9,415	10,807	14,993
Weaving ...	2,129	6,066	8,195	1,935	6,612	8,547	16,742
Other Processes ...	498	195	693	325	251	576	1,269
Total ...	8,639	17,642	26,281	9,959	26,596	36,555	62,836

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th June, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 21	+ 353	+ 374	+ 115	- 278	- 163	+ 211
Spinning ...	+ 60	+ 229	+ 289	- 1,119	+ 280	- 839	- 550
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 78	+ 129	+ 207	+ 263	+ 1,145	+ 1,408	+ 1,615
Weaving ...	+ 201	- 78	+ 123	+ 516	+ 1,470	+ 1,986	+ 2,109
Other Processes ...	- 9	- 13	- 22	+ 62	- 32	+ 30	+ 8
Total ...	+ 351	+ 620	+ 971	- 163	+ 2,585	+ 2,422	+ 3,393

At Ashton employment continued bad both in the American and in the Egyptian spinning sections; some mills in the American section were definitely closed down, and practically all the rest were wholly or partly closed at some time during the month. Conditions were fair in the fancy weaving section, but slack in the plain weaving section. Full time was worked generally at Hyde, and there was some demand for weavers. A slight improvement was reported at Glossop, but some suspensions took place, and short time was worked. There was little change at Stockport, and at Stalybridge, and irregular short-time working continued. In the spinning section at Oldham employment continued bad, and, as in June, short time was general; employment amongst weavers continued slack. Employment was fair at Royton, except that in some instances workers were "played off" in the preparatory section. There was a definite decline in employment at Shaw. At Bolton employment showed little change; it was again reported as slack with spinners, poor with cardroom workers, and bad with weavers and winders. At Leigh employment was bad with spinners, and worse than in June; irregular short time was again worked by spinners and piecers, cardroom workers, and cop winders; and the holiday stoppage was extended at a number of spinning mills. Employment declined at Bury and at Rochdale, and was poor. At Preston the depression previously reported continued. At Chorley there was a surplus of weavers, and suspensions in the preparatory departments were similar to those recorded in June. The position at Blackburn was appreciably worse, many workers in the preparatory departments having been suspended before the end of the month in view of the uncertain industrial situation. At Accrington short time working increased with winders; in the weaving section, workers engaged on the

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 60,120,000 lbs. in July, 1929, compared with 65,286,000 lbs. in June, 1929, and with 79,956,200 lbs. in July, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,031,600 lbs. in July, 1929, compared with 12,283,100 lbs. in June, 1929, and with 11,375,400 lbs. in July, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 355,383,400 square yards, as compared with 223,870,200 square yards in the previous month and with 338,591,700 square yards in July, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July continued depressed both in the woollen and in the worsted sections, and was worse than in June in practically all departments and all districts. In Yorkshire, the decline was partly due to the restriction of water supplies owing to the drought, which severely curtailed the operations of many firms. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the industry as a whole employment was at about the same level as a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15.6 on 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 13.9 on 24th June, 1929, and with 15.1 on 23rd July, 1928.

Worsted Section.—Employment showed a further slight decline, and was bad on the whole. At Huddersfield, employment in the fine cloth trade was not so good as in June; in other departments there was little change. At Bradford employment was moderate; night shifts were suspended at several factories owing to curtailment of water supplies. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th July indicated that nearly one-third of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing 12 hours each on the average; very little overtime was worked.

In the wool-sorting, combing, and preparing departments employment showed a falling off as compared with June, and much short time was again worked. The position in the carding crossbred section of the wool-combing department was bad. In the week ended 27th July, about 35 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on the average, nearly 13½ hours each in short time; the amount of overtime recorded was small.

In worsted spinning also employment showed a falling off, and was worse than it has been for a very long period, in practically all districts. Full time working was resumed, however, by several firms at Halifax. According to the employers' returns approximately 35 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing, on the average, about 12 hours each during the week ended 27th July; the amount of overtime worked was small. In worsted weaving there was a decline in the Bradford district, and in the Keighley, Silsden, Bingley, and Shipley district, in which firms prolonged their annual holidays from six to nine and ten days. According to the employers' returns nearly 30 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on the average, 12½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 27th July; only a very small amount of overtime was recorded.

Woollen Section.—There was a further slight decline in most districts, and employment generally was bad. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th July indicated that over 29 per cent. of the workers in the spinning section, and nearly 36 per cent. of those in the weaving section*, were on short time, losing, on the average, about 10 hours each. On the other hand, 10 per cent. of the workpeople in the spinning section were on overtime to the extent of nearly 8 hours each; there was little overtime in the weaving department. In the woollen section as a whole approximately 31 per cent. of the operatives lost, on the average, more than 9½ hours each in short time,* and about 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of over 7½ hours each.

There was little change in the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.), and employment was poor. At Batley there was a considerable increase in the number of operatives on short time, owing to water restrictions, which caused many firms to suspend night shifts; there was, however, a slight decrease in the number wholly unemployed. In the Halifax and Calder Vale district employment was not as good as before the recent dispute, owing to difficulties in resuming after seven weeks' stoppage. Employment was unchanged in the Huddersfield district, where the majority of firms were working only four days a week; a few firms, however, in the Huddersfield and Colne Valley area were working overtime or employing night shifts. The position was described as moderate to good at Morley, where night shifts had ceased owing to water shortage; improved, but still not good, in the Yeadon district; and poor at Leeds.

With blanket workers in the Heavy Woollen District a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still bad. Full time working was resumed during the month by all blanket manufacturers at Hebden Bridge. The position with flannel workers was reported as moderate at Saddleworth and at Rochdale, where employment declined during the month, and short time was largely worked. Employment was fair to good with flannel workers in North Wales. At Stockport employment with woollen workers was very good, and well maintained.

In Scotland, employment varied in different districts, but, on the whole, declined slightly, and was bad, with short time general. Carpet Section.—Employment continued fairly good generally; only 8 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th July. Employment showed little change at Kidderminster, where there was a certain amount of seasonal quietness; a good deal of short time was reported among women workers. A slight improvement was reported in

Yorkshire, owing to the approach of the holidays; but short time was worked at Sowerby Bridge. In Scotland the position remained good.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1926 = 100.)*
WORSTED SECTION :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,319	- 1.9	91.8	26,429	- 2.0	86.6
Spinning ...	38,517	- 2.0	93.2	58,951	- 4.9	91.0
Weaving ...	19,439	- 3.6	92.8	38,310	- 7.4	92.3
Other Depts. ...	10,258	- 0.3	101.1	25,370	- 3.7	96.3
Not specified ...	1,842	- 0.1	95.6	3,658	- 6.4	96.3
Total—Worsted	81,375	- 2.1	93.9	152,718	- 4.9	91.7
WOOLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	951	- 1.3	87.2	2,277	- 1.4	99.5
Spinning ...	12,997	- 0.5	94.4	27,825	- 0.9	100.9
Weaving ...	24,306	- 1.2	102.3	43,098	- 3.0	103.9
Other Depts. ...	17,233	- 0.9	96.8	39,100	- 2.7	101.1
Not specified ...	2,109	- 1.4	94.4	4,729	- 2.2	106.7
Total—Woollen	57,596	- 1.0	98.2	117,029	- 2.3	102.2
CARPET SECTION ...	9,912	- 0.6	108.2	17,360	- 5.1	100.7
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	148,883	- 1.6	96.2	287,107	- 3.9	96.4
Districts :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	35,356	- 2.0	90.2	68,561	- 4.3	83.2
Huddersfield ...	9,555	- 1.7	106.8	20,264	- 5.7	112.9
Halifax ...	9,516	- 1.9	90.6	16,194	- 5.8	87.1
Leeds ...	7,613	- 3.8	91.4	13,210	- 9.0	88.9
Keighley ...	8,449	- 3.3	95.9	15,505	- 4.7	103.7
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,484	- 0.9	99.8	5,788	- 3.2	110.3
Total—Worsted	73,973	- 2.3	93.4	139,522	- 5.1	90.8
WOOLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	12,785	- 0.5	90.1	28,216	- 0.8	86.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	11,190	- 1.1	100.5	23,420	- 3.3	116.2
Leeds ...	8,706	+ 0.6	110.3	18,354	+ 0.2	121.1
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	1,590	- 3.8	88.6	3,092	- 5.9	73.9
Bradford ...	1,221	- 2.1	97.4	2,660	- 2.6	92.7
Total—Woollen	35,492	- 0.7	98.1	75,742	- 1.6	102.5
CARPET SECTION ...	9,912	- 0.6	108.2	17,360	- 5.1	100.7
Total—Wool Textile Industry ...	148,883	- 1.6	96.2	287,107	- 3.9	96.4

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th July, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 22nd June, 1929:—

Districts and Departments.	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople				
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	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (Including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION:				
Huddersfield	+ 2.2	- 1.8	- 1.1	- 0.5
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.)	- 1.7	- 2.0	- 0.2	- 1.1
Leeds	- 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Hull and Calder Vale	- 3.9	- 4.8	- 2.6	- 3.8
Bradford	- 10.0	- 0.9	+ 0.2	- 2.1
Total, West Riding	- 0.3	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 0.7
Lancashire	- 0.8	+ 0.9	- 1.3	- 0.2
West of England and Midlands	- 1.7	- 2.1	- 0.7	- 1.4
Scotland	- 0.8	- 2.1	- 1.9	- 2.0
Wales	+ 17.2	+ 8.3	...	+ 6.9
TOTAL	- 0.5	- 1.2	- 0.9	- 1.0

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 22nd July, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd July, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting	264	5	269	530	—	530	799
Wool Washing and Preparing	318	209	527	198	725	1,252	1,779
Wool Combing	194	237	431	803	897	1,700	2,131
Wool Carding	384	93	477	609	84	693	1,170
Woolen Spinning	240	94	334	312	97	409	743
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	374	1,737	2,111	429	3,621	4,050	6,161
Wool Winding and Warming	59	18	77	134	44	178	255
Worsted Winding and Warming	60	259	319	172	892	1,064	1,383
Woolen Weaving	84	232	316	132	1,492	1,624	1,940
Worsted Weaving	110	463	573	174	3,789	3,963	4,536
Other Processes	579	95	674	564	157	721	1,395
Total	2,666	3,442	6,108	4,386	11,271	15,657	21,765

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th June, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
	Wool Sorting	- 15	+ 1	- 14	+ 69	- 91		- 22	- 36
Wool Washing and Preparing	- 9	+ 8	- 1	+ 119	+ 54	+ 173	+ 172
Wool Combing	- 13	+ 16	+ 3	+ 199	+ 255	+ 454	+ 457
Wool Carding	- 8	- 21	- 29	+ 47	- 11	+ 36	+ 7
Woolen Spinning	- 3	+ 12	+ 9	+ 32	- 29	+ 3	+ 12
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+ 22	+ 231	+ 253	+ 52	+ 392	+ 444	+ 697
Wool Winding and Warming	+ 6	- 8	- 2	- 4	- 8	- 12	- 14
Worsted Winding and Warming	- 4	+ 25	+ 21	+ 36	+ 13	+ 49	+ 70
Woolen Weaving	- 5	- 34	- 39	- 216	- 175	- 391	- 430
Worsted Weaving	+ 6	+ 141	+ 147	+ 49	+ 936	+ 985	+ 1,132
Other Processes	+ 35	- 1	+ 34	+ 55	- 51	+ 4	+ 38
Total	+ 12	+ 370	+ 382	+ 438	+ 1,285	+ 1,723	+ 2,105

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 27,319,900 lbs. in July, 1929, compared with 30,513,200 lbs. in June, 1929, and 12,330,700 lbs. in July, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 5,084,600 lbs., compared with 3,352,000 lbs. in June, 1929, and with 4,163,500 lbs. in July, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,542,900 square yards, compared with 10,210,800 square yards in June, 1929, and 17,953,700 square yards in July, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 88,332 pairs, 53,975 pairs and 94,810 pairs in July, 1929, June, 1929, and July, 1928, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a slight decline in most districts, and was moderate, on the whole. It was, however, considerably better than a year ago. Employment was fairly good with some firms manufacturing women's and children's shoes, and sports goods.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.0 at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 13.6 at 24th June, 1929, and with 19.8 at 23rd July, 1928.

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

	Number of Workpeople.				Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Week ended 27th July, 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
	Men.	Women.	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
England and Wales:—								
London	2,305	—	- 2.8	+ 9.6	5,234	- 3.3	+ 12.9	
Leicester	8,208	- 2.0	+ 3.3	...	19,113	- 2.1	+ 19.1	
Leicester Country District	3,382	- 2.2	+ 5.5	7,660	- 2.4	+ 22.0		
Northampton	8,567	- 0.7	- 2.9	20,657	- 0.1	+ 4.9		
Northampton Country District	9,120	- 1.4	- 0.6	20,014	- 1.6	+ 9.5		
Kettering	3,381	+ 0.4	+ 1.2	8,464	+ 0.1	+ 4.1		
Stafford and District	2,335	- 0.8	- 1.7	4,812	- 6.2	+ 12.1		
Norwich and District	3,897	- 4.6	+ 11.4	7,516	- 7.4	+ 11.8		
Bristol, Kingswood and District	1,979	+ 3.0	- 5.3	3,813	+ 13.6	+ 4.4		
Leeds and District	1,780	- 1.2	- 9.6	3,941	+ 0.6	- 3.1		
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	5,533	+ 0.0	+ 5.6	11,087	- 0.3	+ 13.5		
Birmingham and District	1,269	- 0.5	+ 19.6	2,477	- 1.7	+ 12.7		
Other parts of England and Wales	2,814	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	6,493	+ 1.9	+ 28.7		
England and Wales	54,570	- 1.2	+ 1.8	121,281	- 1.2	+ 11.4		
Scotland	2,203	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	4,955	+ 4.7	+ 5.0		
Great Britain	56,773	- 1.1	+ 1.8	126,236	- 1.0	+ 11.2		

Returns from firms employing about 55,200 operatives in the week ended 27th July indicated that 40 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing over 10½ hours each on the average; the amount of overtime worked was small.

Employment in London showed a further slight decline, but remained fair. At Leicester also there was a further slight decline; employment was quiet, and much short time was worked; nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th July, losing more than 12 hours each on the average. There was a decline also in the Leicester country district; at Hinckley employment was again reported as bad. There was little change at Northampton, where employment was again fair, especially with firms manufacturing women's shoes. There has been an almost continuous improvement at Northampton for the last six months: in the week ended 27th July about a fifth of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns worked short time, losing nearly 9½ hours each, on the average; whereas in the week ended 26th January three-quarters of the workpeople lost 14 hours on the average. At Kettering there was little change as compared with the preceding month, and employment was poor. There was a further slight decline at Higham and Rushden, and at Wellingborough, and employment was quiet in the Northampton country district generally; though at Raunds and at Irthlingborough the position continued to be fairly satisfactory. At Stafford there was a further decline, and short-time working was very prevalent. There was also a further decline at Norwich, the number of operatives unemployed showing an increase; employment, however, was better than a year ago.

The position varied in different parts of the Bristol and Kingswood district, but showed some improvement, on the whole; it was, however, rather below normal for the time of year. There was little change at Street, where employment was described as fairly good, or in the Leeds district, where employment was still bad.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley employment was still below normal, and short-time working continued. At Bury and at Preston employment remained fairly good.

In Scotland there was little change generally, though there was a slight improvement at some centres. Employment was reported to be fair at Edinburgh and at Kilmarnock, and bad at Glasgow. The improvement reported last month at Maybole was maintained.

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 22nd July, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd July, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department	112	52	164	90	19	109	273
Rough Stuff Department	361	6	367	384	25	409	776
Closing Department	832	9	841	1,195	5	1,200	2,041
Making Department	14	1,045	1,059	3	1,835	1,838	2,897
Finishing Department	1,781	29	1,810	1,932	36	1,968	3,778
Slipper Making	1,124	388	1,512	1,095	378	1,473	2,985
Clog Making	295	135	430	136	312	448	878
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work	14	2	16	6	...	6	22
TOTAL	4,943	1,687	6,630	4,871	2,625	7,496	14,126

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th June, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
	Boot and Shoe Manufacture:						
Preparing Department	+ 20	+ 15	+ 35	+ 25	- 4	+ 21	+ 56
Rough Stuff Department	+ 22	- 1	+ 21	+ 20	+ 19	+ 39	+ 60
Closing Department	+ 91	+ 91	+ 101	- 2	+ 99	+ 190	...
Making Department	+ 109	+ 99	+ 2	+ 451	+ 449	+ 548	...
Finishing Department	+ 221	+ 10	+ 231	+ 152	...	+ 152	+ 383
Slipper Making	+ 106	+ 27	+ 133	- 50	+ 163	+ 113	+ 246
Clog Making	- 32	- 24	- 56	- 272	- 52	- 324	- 380
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work	- 1	- 1	- 2	+ 5	- 1	+ 4	+ 2
TOTAL	+ 364	+ 155	+ 519	- 19	+ 589	+ 570	+ 1089

The exports of boots and shoes in July, 1929, amounted to 135,243 dozen pairs, or 41,655 dozen pairs more than in June, 1929, and 12,166 dozen pairs more than in July, 1928.

BUILDING.

EXCEPT for a further decline in the painting and decorating section, employment during July showed little general change as compared with the previous month; it was fairly good to good, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. Employment varied considerably as between different areas, however, from good in the South-Eastern Counties of England to slack in Wales and Northern Ireland; it was generally better than in July, 1928, although there was some decline in Scotland.

As regards individual occupations, employment was very good with bricklayers, and good, in most districts, with masons, carpenters and plasterers, the latter class showing a further improvement. A shortage of bricklayers and plasterers was reported from a number of centres. Employment remained quiet with slaters and fair with plumbers; it again declined with painters, but was fairly good with skilled men at most centres; it remained moderate, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with July, 1928, employment was better with all classes of operatives except slaters, with whom there was a slight decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with July, 1928:—

OCCUPATIONS.	* Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1928.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929.	Number Included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per cent. Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a				
					Month before.	Year before.			
					Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
COCCUPATIONS.									
Carpenters	127,050	5,266	181	4.1	- 0.6	- 2.6			
Bricklayers	73,530	1,308	138	2.6	+ 0.4	- 3.1			
Masons	22,150	1,012	52	4.5	- 0.4	- 2.2			
Slaters	5,940	556	34	9.4	- 0.8	+ 1.1			
Plasterers	23,430	986	48	4.2	- 1.7	- 4.3			
Painters	107,380	8,399	160	7.8	+ 2.1	- 1.4			
Plumbers	32,540	2,320	93	7.1	...	- 2.2			
Labourers to above...	240,930	27,144	790	11.3	+ 0.1	- 1.8			
All other occupations	183,250	24,048	937	13.1	- 0.1	+ 0.1			
Total	816,560	71,639	2,433	8.8	+ 0.2	- 1.6			
DIVISIONS.									
London	172,710	12,001	11	6.9	...	- 0.9			
South-Eastern	126,940	4,794	39	3.8	+ 0.6	- 1.1			
South-Western	99,450	6,649	78	6.7	...	- 2.0			
Midlands	93,750	7,109	615	7.6	- 0.2	- 2.3			
North-Eastern	99,410	11,954	682	12.0	+ 0.1	- 4.4			
North-Western	106,040	12,703	491	12.0	+ 0.3	- 1.2			
Scotland	75,030	7,995	269	10.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.2			
Wales	28,870	5,805	244	20.1	- 0.5	- 3.5			
Northern Ireland	14,360	2,629	4	18.3	+ 0.9	- 2.3			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	816,560	71,639	2,433	8.8	+ 0.2	- 1.6			

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 16,019,000, show that in July, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,752,700, as compared with £6,677,200, in June, 1929, and £6,043,200 in July, 1928. Of the total for July, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,519,500; factories and workshops for £462,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £373,400; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,397,200.

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further improvement, and was fairly good on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 8.1 at 22nd July, 1929, compared with 8.7 at 24th June, 1929, and 10.3 at 23rd July, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.		Week ended 27th July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	
	Men.	Women.	Total.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire...	1,990	+ 3.6	+ 6.7	4,845	+ 0.9	+ 7.3
Midlands and Eastern Counties	6,648	+ 0.7	+ 6.2	19,087	+ 0.9	+ 14.0
South and South-West Counties and Wales	1,771	+ 1.8	+ 11.5	4,377	+ 0.2	+ 12.2
Scotland	184	- 0.5	- 2.1	492	- 4.5	- 8.9
TOTAL	10,593	+ 1.4	+ 7.0	28,801	+ 0.7	+ 12.1

compared with 4.2 at both 24th June, 1929, and 23rd July, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 3.8 at 22nd July, compared with 4.0 at 24th June and 4.5 at 23rd July, 1928.

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

	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1929.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		July, 1929.	June, 1929.	July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London ...	38,927	2.8	2.4	4.2	+ 0.4	- 1.4
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Midland and Eastern Counties ...	16,406	3.2	3.4	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.7
Scotland ...	10,613	2.5	2.1	3.0	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Other Districts ...	6,765	2.4	3.2	4.6	- 0.8	- 2.2
Total ...	10,422	1.9	2.2	2.6	- 0.3	- 0.7
Lithographic Printing ...	11,009	2.3	2.3	2.9	...	- 0.6
Bookbinding ...	19,283	3.5	4.0	3.8	- 0.5	- 0.3

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during July was slack, but showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service 30.3 per cent. were unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 31.8 per cent. at 24th June, 1929, and with 32.3 per cent. at 23rd July, 1928.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
6th July, 1929 ...	3,975	1,904	5,879	7,098	12,977
13th " " ...	4,057	1,828	5,885	7,298	13,183
20th " " ...	4,589	2,160	6,749	7,405	14,154
27th " " ...	4,205	2,211	6,416	7,064	13,480
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th July, 1929 ...	4,201	2,026	6,227	7,216	13,443
Average for June, 1929 ...	3,835	2,073	5,908	7,479	13,387
Average for July, 1928 ...	4,199	1,850	6,049	7,472	13,521

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during July was 811, compared with 899 in June, 1929 and with 748 in July, 1928.

East Coast.—Employment continued fair generally on the North-East Coast. There was a slight increase of work at Hull, mainly on timber and perishable food-stuffs, but employment remained only moderate on the whole. At Goole there was a decline in employment coincident with the close of the wool season. At Grimsby employment showed a further improvement. At Yarmouth, Lowestoft and Lynn it continued fair, and at Ipswich slack.

Liverpool.—Employment was steady with coal trimmers and slack with dock labourers. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th July, 1929, was 13,883, compared with 14,038 in June, 1929, and with 14,579 in July, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,118 in the four weeks ended 26th July, 1929, compared with £36,943 in June, 1929 and with £39,720 in July, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—The increase in the amount of work at the South Wales ports continued during July, and employment was fair generally. At Avonmouth employment was reported as fair, but at Bristol it was quiet, and at Gloucester poor. Employment was slack at Manchester. At Southampton it was fair, but not quite so good as in June. At Plymouth and other South-Western ports it was slack.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment at Dundee was fair and better than in the previous month. It continued fair at Glasgow and Grangemouth, but at Ayr and Troon it was poor, except as regards coal exports. At Leith it was reported as good. At Belfast employment was fair and better than in the previous month.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during July was fair, on the whole. The demand for men was fairly brisk generally in the early part of the month, but showed a tendency to decline during the last week. At most ports the supply of seamen was adequate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, was 15.8, compared with 15.5 at 24th June, 1929, and 15.2 at 23rd July, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was fair, but showed a falling-off towards the end of the month. On the Tyne it was fairly good, and qualified deckhands were scarce at South Shields; on the Wear it was good at the beginning of the month, but afterwards declined steadily. The demand on the Tees was brisk during the first week, then became very quiet; at the Hartlepoons it was good, becoming quieter after the first week; at Middlesbrough the demand for deckhands exceeded the supply. At Hull the demand was moderate to fair, and at Grimsby there was a shortage of weekly able seamen. At Southampton employment was fairly brisk. At Bristol it was quiet, except in the third week of the month, when it was fairly brisk; a shortage of carpenters was experienced. The demand at Avonmouth was fair, and at Newport good, during the greater part of the month. At Cardiff the demand declined from good to poor during the first three weeks, but improved in the last week; a temporary shortage of carpenters was reported. It was good at Swansea, apart from some slackness in the third week. The demand on the Mersey was very fair, generally; it was also fair at Manchester, but became less active as the month advanced. On the Clyde the demand was fair in the first three weeks, but declined heavily during the last week; at Leith it fluctuated from poor to fair. At Belfast there was a moderate demand, with some slackening in the last week.

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 July:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in July, 1929.				
	July, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Seven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	July, 1929.	July, 1928.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool ...	13,455	+ 1,566	+ 1,078	85,922	83,524
Manchester ...	629	- 169	- 92	5,397	5,195
London ...	11,803	+ 2,328	- 636	67,506	70,135
Southampton ...	11,627	+ 67	+ 609	67,764	69,103
Tyne Ports ...	3,497	+ 799	+ 207	20,089	18,801
Sunderland ...	426	+ 290	+ 16	1,683	2,364
Middlesbrough ...	428	+ 13	+ 124	3,180	2,888
Hull ...	1,426	+ 232	- 625	8,225	9,278
Bristol† ...	1,190	+ 138	+ 171	7,283	6,873
Newport, Mon. ...	1,172	+ 85	+ 246	5,819	5,178
Cardiff‡ ...	3,034	+ 440	+ 207	19,699	18,720
Swansea ...	900	+ 77	- 40	5,410	5,159
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	478	+ 82	- 105	2,135	2,494
Kirkcaldy, Methill and Glasgowouth ...	511	+ 209	- 96	2,539	2,858
Glasgow ...	4,015	+ 88	+ 1,091	23,182	20,621
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	180	- 19	- 48	1,424	1,267
TOTAL for above Ports	54,771	+ 6,216	+ 2,105	327,258	324,556

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING JULY 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 22nd July, 1929, differed from the figures for 24th June, 1929, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd July, 1929, as compared with 24th June, 1929.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ...	- 2,714	+ 43	- 2,671
Manufacture of Tin Plates ...	- 1,423	- 200	- 1,623
Distributive Trades ...	- 785	- 288	- 1,073
Coal Mining ...	- 1,018	- 39	- 1,057
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing... Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges... Public Works Contracting, etc. ... Building ... Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... Tailoring ... Cotton ... Woollen and Worsted ...	+ 1,010	+ 10	+ 1,020
	+ 1,170	- 9	+ 1,161
	+ 1,366	- 5	+ 1,361
	+ 1,416	- 14	+ 1,402
	+ 1,619	+ 862	+ 2,481
	+ 2,359	+ 261	+ 2,620
	+ 1,539	+ 2,355	+ 3,894
	+ 983	+ 3,102	+ 4,085
	+ 1,837	+ 2,296	+ 4,133
Net Variation for above Industries	+ 7,359	+ 8,374	+ 15,733
Total Net Variation for all insured industries ...	+ 4,034	+ 9,816	+ 13,850

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.
† Including Birkenhead and Garston.
‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
§ Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

11th JUNE TO 8th JULY.

THE following Table gives, for the period 11th June to 8th July, 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:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	544,248	161,468	705,716
Average number of claims current ...	811,715	178,754	990,469
A.—Number of Claims.			
B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.			
Permanent provisions:			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ...	66	26	92
Not unable to obtain suitable employment† ...	1,239	1,867	3,106
Not genuinely seeking work ...	12,450	6,549	18,999
Trade disputes... ‡ ...	137	115	252
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,422	867	4,289
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,281	2,479	7,760
Other grounds ...	1,491	573	2,064
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ...	121	24	145
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	601	453	1,054
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	6,272	1,671	7,943
Total claims disallowed ...	31,080	14,624	45,704

C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.			
Total cases considered ...	12,327	5,625	17,952
Recommended for allowance ...	5,034	2,018	7,052
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Permanent provisions:			
First statutory condition* ...	1	...	1
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	434	629	1,063
Not genuinely seeking work ...	2,698	1,912	4,610
Trade disputes‡ ...	29	10	39
Employment lost through misconduct ...	764	169	933
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	981	436	1,417
Other grounds ...	372	107	479
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ...	16	4	20
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	183	60	240
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	1,815	280	2,095
Total recommended for disallowance ...	7,293	3,607	10,900
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†			
Total cases considered ...	72,535	10,822	83,357
Recommended for allowance ...	68,730	9,700	78,430
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Not genuinely seeking work ...	3,790	1,113	4,903
Other grounds ...	15	9	24
Total recommended for disallowance ...	3,805	1,122	4,927

D.—Decisions by Umpire.†

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases referred by Insurance Officer ...	82	16	98
Disallowed ...	111	22	133
Allowed ...	84	3	87
Appeals by Associations ...	212	21	233
Allowed ...	12	5	17
Disallowed ...	47	22	69
Appeals by Claimants ...	178	24	202
Allowed ...	370	65	435
Disallowed ...			

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 8th JULY, 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:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
18 years of age
Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, 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.			

	19th April, 1928, to 14th Jan., 1929.		15th Jan., 1929, to 8th July, 1929.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	5,701,035	1,738,125	3,572,424	958,021
Average number of claims current	957,212	191,812	883,725	182,860
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers ...	328,135	146,551	204,943	105,081
Courts of Referees:—				
Ordinary benefit appeals:—				
Cases considered ...	105,389	51,464	74,756	38,819
Recommended for disallowance ...	62,721	34,827	44,512	25,773
78-Day Review:—				
Cases considered ...	694,544	81,011	595,877	80,715
Recommended for disallowance ...	24,738	6,480	25,187	7,969
Umpire:—				
Cases considered ...	3,909	789	3,814	563
Cases disallowed ...	2,582	592	2,712	422

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

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 27th July, 1929.	Five weeks ended 29th June, 1929.	Four weeks ended 28th July, 1928.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	£ 1,390,000	£ 1,785,000	£ 1,500,000
Employed Persons ...	1,195,000	1,540,000	1,300,000
Exchequer ...	2,175,000	1,275,000	1,085,000
Total ...	4,760,000	4,600,000	3,885,000
Unemployment Benefit ...	3,085,000	3,885,000	3,520,000
Cost of Administration ...	415,000	500,000	350,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	135,000	170,000	95,000
Other Items ...	20,000	25,000	10,000
Total ...	3,655,000	4,580,000	4,005,000
Treasury Advances outstanding ...	35,320,000	36,620,000	25,670,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits ...	745,000	550,000	245,000

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 22nd July, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Stop- ped.	Number Tem- porarily of Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Stop- ped.	Number Tem- porarily of Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.
Fishing ...	2,175	0.3	17	0.0	41	0.0	46	0.1
Mining ...	131,862	17.8	78,299	38.1	642	0.5	447	0.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	3,648	0.5	509	0.2	90	0.0	32	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc., making...	4,865	0.7	978	0.5				

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 22nd July, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 293 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the statistics showing the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. For all practical purposes, however, the percentages unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd JULY, 1929.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,175	41	2,216	17	46	63	2,192	87	2,279	2,187	87	2,274
Mining	125,611	540	126,151	76,418	433	76,851	202,029	973	203,002	201,964	973	202,937
Coal Mining	639	2	641	38	...	38	677	2	679	664	2	666
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	987	9	996	9	...	9	996	9	1,005	995	9	1,004
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	2,415	4	2,419	827	4	831	3,242	8	3,250	3,092	8	3,100
Stone Quarrying and Mining	504	...	504	551	...	551	1,055	...	1,055	1,051	...	1,051
Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,102	74	1,176	348	4	352	1,450	78	1,528	1,417	77	1,494
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	604	13	617	108	6	114	712	19	731	701	19	720
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	1,108	14	1,122	132	1	133	1,240	15	1,255	1,240	15	1,255
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—	1,703	49	1,752	292	20	312	1,995	69	2,064	1,981	69	2,050
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	837	27	864	85	11	96	922	38	960	913	38	951
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	4,865	611	5,476	978	114	1,092	5,843	725	6,568	5,722	725	6,447
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	2,260	2,169	4,429	2,410	4,213	6,623	4,670	6,382	11,052	4,664	6,382	11,046
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	1,558	286	1,844	410	30	440	1,968	316	2,284	1,959	315	2,274
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	1,801	89	1,890	629	17	646	2,430	106	2,536	2,430	106	2,536
Glass Trades:—	5,053	620	5,673	626	141	767	5,679	761	6,440	5,594	751	6,345
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture	503	187	690	13	22	35	516	209	725	514	208	722
Glass Bottle Making	587	101	688	30	10	40	617	111	728	617	111	728
Chemicals, etc.:—	2,776	628	3,404	1,436	104	1,540	4,212	732	4,944	4,199	725	4,924
Explosives Manufacture	1,920	9	1,929	301	4	305	2,221	13	2,234	2,220	13	2,233
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	15,257	168	15,425	20,109	57	20,166	35,366	225	35,591	35,361	225	35,586
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	2,330	130	2,460	847	27	874	3,177	157	3,334	3,149	157	3,306
Metal Manufacture:—	1,485	142	1,627	3,670	303	3,973	5,155	445	5,600	5,155	445	5,600
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	1,585	72	1,657	1,418	15	1,433	3,003	87	3,090	3,000	87	3,087
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	1,179	182	1,361	842	41	883	2,021	223	2,244	2,019	223	2,242
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	35,617	1,194	36,811	15,211	451	15,662	50,828	1,645	52,473	49,975	1,644	51,619
Manufacture of Tin Plates	2,254	559	2,813	352	83	435	2,606	642	3,248	2,591	642	3,233
Iron and Steel Tube Making	4,871	18	4,889	322	...	322	5,193	18	5,211	4,851	18	4,869
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	2,287	33	2,320	490	6	496	2,777	39	2,816	2,770	39	2,809
Engineering, etc.:—	11,249	967	12,216	4,975	423	5,398	16,224	1,390	17,614	16,055	1,382	17,437
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	1,296	86	1,382	239	36	275	1,535	122	1,657	1,494	122	1,616
Electrical Engineering	3,109	21	3,130	1,765	9	1,774	4,874	30	4,904	4,867	30	4,897
Marine Engineering, etc.	Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-car Building								
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	11,249	967	12,216	4,975	423	5,398	16,224	1,390	17,614	16,055	1,382	17,437
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,296	86	1,382	239	36	275	1,535	122	1,657	1,494	122	1,616
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-car Building	3,109	21	3,130	1,765	9	1,774	4,874	30	4,904	4,867	30	4,897

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	45,230	144	45,374	1,563	28	1,591	46,793	172	46,965	43,575	165	43,740
Metal Trades:—	5,631	494	6,125	1,586	149	1,735	7,217	643	7,860	7,168	643	7,811
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	960	31	991	93	1	94	1,053	32	1,085	1,039	31	1,070
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	2,605	1,146	3,751	234	179	413	2,839	1,325	4,164	2,833	1,325	4,158
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	1,953	688	2,641	1,851	436	2,287	3,804	1,124	4,928	3,795	1,124	4,919
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	834	843	1,677	469	130	599	1,303	973	2,276	1,303	973	2,276
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	1,170	679	1,849	302	170	472	1,472	849	2,321	1,472	849	2,321
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	339	4	343	85	...	85	424	4	428	423	4	427
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,196	928	2,124	476	363	839	1,672	1,291	2,963	1,655	1,291	2,946
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	6,867	4,274	11,141	2,614	1,527	4,141	9,481	5,801	15,282	9,394	5,795	15,189
Metal Industries not separately specified	12,278	23,187	35,465	13,383	31,317	44,700	25,661	54,504	80,165	25,658	54,471	80,129
Textile Trades:—	5,281	5,862	11,143	9,477	17,147	26,624	14,758	23,009	37,767	14,716	22,963	37,679
Cotton	1,598	1,553	3,151	489	2,027	2,516	2,087	3,580	5,667	1,956	3,532	5,488
Woolen and Worsted	2,982	5,131	8,113	1,209	2,345	3,554	4,191	11,667	6,099	1,634	2,243	5,455
Linen	1,439	2,902	4,341	140	351	491	1,579	3,253	4,832	1,579	3,253	4,832
Jute	466	917	1,383	140	901	1,041	606	1,818	2,424	514	1,527	2,041
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	505	2,154	2,659	662	3,115	3,777	1,167	5,269	6,436	1,154	5,193	6,347
Hosiery	393	431	824	314	427	741	707	858	1,565	707	858	1,565
Lace	246	433	679	293	578	871	539	1,011	1,550	539	1,011	1,550
Carpet Manufacture	643	2,012	2,655	247	953	1,200	890	2,965	3,855	819	2,507	3,326
Textile Industries not separately specified	4,059	1,649	5,708	9,681	3,022	12,703	13,740	4,671	18,411	13,203	3,777	16,980
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	1,951	423	2,374	1,392	250	1,642	3,343	673	4,016	3,342	673	4,015
Leather and Leather Goods:—	908	536	1,444	216	208	424	1,124	744	1,868	1,098	740	1,838
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	5,151	3,271	8,422	511	3,792	4,303	5,662	7,063	12,725	5,562	6,912	12,474
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	548	2,135	2,683	44	817	861	592	2,952	3,544	561	2,802	3,363
Clothing Trades:—	454	1,032	1,486	130	328	458	584	1,360	1,944	579	1,360	1,939
Tailoring	388	2,187	2,575	29	1,226	1,255	417	3,413	3,830	322	1,624	1,946
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	549	381	930	116	249	365	665	630	1,295	662	627	1,289
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	7,003	2,307	9,310	6,141	3,442	9,583	13,144	5,749	18,893	12,934	5,736	18,670
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making	5,997	2,204	8,201	224	225	449	6,221	2,429	8,650	5,579	2,338	7,917
Dress Industries not separately specified	1,412	144	1,556	337	34	371	1,749	178	1,927	1,638	174	1,812
Food, Drink and Tobacco:—	1,681	2,200	3,881	260	2,534	2,794	1,941	4,734	6,675	1,937	4,718	6,655
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ...	3,636	3,390	7,026	513	488	1,001	4,149	3,878	8,027	4,077	3,772	7,849
Grain Milling	5,116	1,253	6,369	170	84	254	5,286	1,337	6,623	4,859	1,315	6,174
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	468	1,029	1,497	10	299	309	478	1,328	1,806	409	1,228	1,637
Food Industries not separately specified	4,143	126	4,269	332	43	375	4,475	169	4,644	4,302	168	4,500
Drink Industries	965	80	1,045	178	27	205	1,143	107	1,250	1,105	107	

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 22ND JULY, 1929.				
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 22ND JULY, 1929.										INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals)			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Fishing ...	26,850	950	27,800	8.1	4.3	8.0	0.1	4.9	0.2	8.2	9.2	8.2	+ 0.1	- 1.4	- 1.5	8.2	
Mining :-																	
Coal Mining ...	1,109,800	6,110	1,115,910	11.3	8.8	11.3	6.9	7.1	6.9	18.2	15.9	18.2	- 0.1	- 10.9	- 3.3	18.2	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ...	14,580	10	14,590	4.4	20.0	4.4	0.2	...	0.3	4.6	20.0	4.7	- 1.3	- 9.0	- 5.1	4.6	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,540	90	5,630	17.8	10.0	17.7	0.2	...	0.2	18.0	10.0	17.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.9	+ 11.6	17.8	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	40,910	340	41,250	5.9	1.2	5.9	2.0	1.2	2.0	7.9	2.4	7.9	- 0.3	- 0.3	- 2.1	7.8	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,640	10	10,650	4.7	...	4.7	5.2	...	5.2	9.9	...	9.9	- 0.8	+ 6.2	+ 9.1	9.9	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ...	15,070	1,590	16,660	7.3	4.7	7.1	2.3	0.2	2.1	9.6	4.9	9.2	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 1.2	9.2	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ...	14,680	180	14,860	4.1	7.2	4.2	0.8	3.4	0.7	4.9	10.6	4.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 1.4	4.9	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :-																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	10,230	100	10,330	10.8	14.0	10.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	12.1	15.0	12.1	- 0.7	- 2.6	- 1.5	12.1	
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture ...	15,270	1,380	16,650	11.2	3.6	10.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	13.1	5.0	12.4	- 1.3	- 2.9	+ 0.5	12.4	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ...	18,070	930	19,000	4.6	2.9	4.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	5.1	4.1	5.1	- 0.6	- 1.2	- 1.0	5.1	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ...	74,160	6,980	81,140	6.6	8.8	6.7	1.3	1.6	1.4	7.9	10.4	8.1	- 0.6	- 2.2	+ 3.2	8.0	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	33,270	37,620	70,890	6.8	5.8	6.2	7.2	11.2	9.4	14.0	17.0	15.6	+ 1.2	- 2.0	- 0.8	15.6	
Glass Trades :-																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture ...	19,600	5,170	24,770	7.9	5.5	7.4	2.1	0.6	1.8	10.0	6.1	9.2	- 0.5	- 1.1	- 0.5	9.2	
Glass Bottle Making ...	15,550	1,850	17,400	11.6	4.8	10.9	4.0	0.9	3.7	15.6	5.7	14.6	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 2.9	14.6	
Chemicals, etc. :-																	
Chemicals Manufacture ...	77,960	22,340	100,300	6.5	2.8	5.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	7.3	3.4	6.4	...	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	6.4	
Explosives Manufacture ...	13,820	6,230	20,050	3.6	3.0	3.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.7	3.4	3.5	- 0.1	- 1.4	- 3.2	3.6	
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ...	14,020	4,610	18,630	4.2	2.2	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.4	2.4	3.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	3.9	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ...	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.0	3.1	4.5	2.6	0.5	2.0	7.6	3.6	6.5	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 0.3	6.5	
Metal Manufacture :-																	
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	21,890	270	22,160	8.8	3.3	8.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	10.1	4.8	10.1	- 0.4	- 11.1	- 2.2	10.1	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ...	174,300	4,240	178,540	8.8	4.0	8.6	11.5	1.3	11.3	20.3	5.3	19.9	+ 0.6	- 4.5	+ 1.7	19.9	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ...	34,440	3,150	37,590	6.8	4.1	6.5	2.4	0.9	2.4	9.2	5.0	8.9	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 0.6	8.9	
Manufacture of Tin Plates ...	28,230	3,810	32,040	5.3	3.7	5.1	13.0	8.0	12.4	18.3	11.7	17.5	- 0.5	+ 10.2	- 6.2	17.5	
Iron and Steel Tube Making ...	26,460	1,270	27,730	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.3	1.2	5.1	11.3	6.9	11.1	+ 1.7	- 1.4	- 0.8	11.1	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture ...	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.2	4.6	5.9	4.3	1.1	3.8	10.5	5.7	9.7	+ 0.9	- 1.7	- 8.1	9.7	
Engineering, etc. :-																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	536,550	45,580	582,130	6.6	2.6	6.3	2.9	1.0	2.7	9.5	3.6	9.0	+ 0.2	- 0.7	- 0.2	9.0	
Electrical Engineering ...	62,580	17,190	79,770	3.5	3.3	3.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	4.2	3.7	4.1	- 0.5	- 0.9	- 0.7	4.1	
Marine Engineering, etc. ...	53,660	1,370	55,030	9.1	1.3	8.9	...	...	...	9.7	1.3	9.5	+ 0.2	- 3.9	- 3.7	9.7
Constructional Engineering ...	26,160	1,130	27,290	8.7	2.9	8.5	1.9	0.6	1.8	10.6	3.5	10.3	- 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.7	10.3	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-																	
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	211,240	23,590	234,830	5.3	4.1	5.2	2.4	1.8	2.3	7.7	5.9	7.5	+ 1.1	- 1.9	- 0.4	7.5	
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ...	17,190	2,360	19,550	7.5	3.6	7.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	8.9	5.2	8.5	+ 1.1	- 1.0	+ 0.3	8.4	
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-car Building ...	54,800	1,570	56,370	5.7	1.3	5.6	3.2	0.6	3.1	8.9	1.9	8.7	+ 0.1	- 2.5	+ 3.7	8.7	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	199,170	3,260	202,430	22.7	4.4	22.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	23.5	5.3	23.2	+ 0.5	- 5.1	+ 0.9	22.9	
Metal Trades :-																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ...	80,000	8,280	88,280	7.0	6.0	6.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	9.0	7.8	8.9	- 0.6	- 3.1	- 0.2	8.9	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	14,240	1,290	15,530	6.7	2.4	6.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	7.4	2.5	7.0	- 0.7	- 1.6	- 0.5	7.0	
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ...	53,990	32,190	86,180	4.8	3.6	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.3	4.1	4.8	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 2.1	4.8	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	22,750	9,750	32,500	8.6	7.1	8.1	8.1	4.4	7.1	16.7	11.5	15.2	+ 1.2	- 1.8	- 1.4	15.2	
Boots, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture ...	14,110	11,190	25,300	5.9	7.5	6.6	3.3	1.2	2.4	9.2	8.7	9.0	- 0.3	- 2.1	- 0.5	9.0	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture ...	17,210	10,520	27,730	6.8	6.5	6.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	8.6	8.1	8.4	+ 0.6	- 1.8	- 1.3	8.4	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	7,430	570	8,000	4.6	0.7	4.3	1.1	...	1.1	5.7	0.7	5.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	5.4	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ...	23,450	19,410	42,860	5.1	4.8	5.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	7.1	6.7	6.9	...	- 0.7	- 0.9	6.9	
Metal Industries not separately specified ...	114,900	68,500	183,400	6.0	6.2	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	8.3	8.5	8.3	+ 0.4	- 1.9	- 0.4	8.3	
Textile Trades :-																	
Cotton ...	197,960	356,010	553,970	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.8	8.8	8.1	13.0	15.3	14.5	+ 0.8	- 0.7	+ 5.1	14.5	
Woolen and Worsted ...	98,300	144,290	242,590	5.4	4.1	4.6	9.6	11.8	11.0	15.0	15.9	15.6	+ 1.7	+ 0.5	+ 6.1	15.6	
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	31,120	39,150	70,270	5.1	4.0	4.5	1.6	5.1	3.6	6.7	9.1	8.1	- 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 1.5	7.9	
Linens ...	25,430	55,780	81,210	11.7	9.2	10.0	4.8	4.2	4.4	16.5	13.4	14.4	+ 0.6	- 16.9	+ 3.9	15.1	
Jute ...	12,510	27,120	39,630	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	12.6	12.0	12.2	- 1.1	+ 3.7	+ 2.8	12.2	
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making ...	7,160	11,610	18,770	6.5	7.9	7.4	2.0	7.8	5.5	8.5	15.7	12.9	+ 1.1	- 0.4	+ 3.4	12.5	
Hosiery ...	21,390	81,480	102,870	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.9	3.7	5.5	6.5	6.3	+ 0.4	- 0.5	+ 0.1	6.2	
Lace ...	6,440	10,680	17,120	6.1	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.3	11.0	8.0	9.1	- 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	9.2	
Carpet Manufacture ...	9,590	14,810	24,400	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.6	5.6	6.8	6.4	+ 0.5	- 2.8	- 0.7	6.4	
Textile Industries not separately specified ...	13,770	30,820	44,590	4.7	6.5	6.0	1.8	3.1	2.6	6.5	9.6	8.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	8.2	
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ...	82,780	33,890	116,670	4.9	4.9	4.9	11.7	8.9	10.9	16.6	13.8	15.8	+ 2.1	+ 1.5	+ 4.7	15.7	
Leather and Leather Goods :-																	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	32,350	9,480	41,830	6.0	4.5	5.7	4.3	2.6	3.9	10.3	7.1	9.6	...	+ 2.6	+ 2.4	9.6	
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture ...	11,990	13,290	25,280	7.6	4.0	5.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	9.4	5.6	7.4	+ 0.2	- 1.0	+ 0.4	7.3	
Clothing Trades :-																	
Tailoring ...	66,390	132,490	198,880	7.8	2.5	4.2	0.7	2.8	2.2	8.5	5.3	6.4	+ 2.0	- 1.0	+ 1.4	6.4	
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery ...	11,540	93,780	105,320	4.7	2.3	2.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	5.1	3.1	3.4	+ 0.6	- 0.9	- 0.6	3.2	
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture ...	13,370	20,700	34,070	3.4	5.0	4.4	1.0	1.6	1.3	4.4	6.6	5.7	+ 1.0	- 0.9	+ 0.6	5.7	
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making ...	7,430	69,630	77,060	5.2	3.1	3.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	5.6	4.9	5.0	+ 0.9	- 3.8	+ 1.3	3.2	
Dress Industries not separately specified ...	9,380	17,630	27,010	5.9	2.2	3.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	7.1	3.6	4.8	...	- 1.6	- 0.8	4.8	
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	84,100																

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 294 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 22nd July, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes ...	2,090	6	188	6	2,290
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	774,760	10,284	169,368	6,176	960,588
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	80,049	3,702	11,350	2,563	97,664
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	18,669	14,309	15,512	15,901	64,391
5. Two months' file ...	47,356	2,988	26,943	2,714	80,001
Persons on Register (lines 2-4) ...	873,478	28,295	196,230	24,640	1,122,643
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5) ...	904,255	16,980	207,849	11,459	1,140,543

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

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
24th June, 1929	875,106	27,082	191,317	24,302	1,117,807	1,151,167
1st July, 1929	889,047	28,343	199,544	25,448	1,142,382	1,176,064
8th " "	891,949	28,828	197,994	25,475	1,144,246	1,179,132
15th " "	882,505	28,983	199,637	25,540	1,136,665	1,177,284
22nd " "	873,478	28,295	196,230	24,640	1,122,643	1,156,575
29th " "	891,600	30,558	198,126	29,345	1,154,129	1,188,173
Average (5 weeks)	885,716	29,901	198,306	26,090	1,140,013	1,175,446

The figures for 29th July, 1929, are analysed below:—

	29th July, 1929.					24th June, 1929.
	Persons normally in regular employment.		Persons normally in casual employment.		Total.	
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.				
Men ...	607,764	210,356	73,480	891,600	875,106	
Boys ...	28,997	5,945	116	35,058	27,082	
Women ...	113,134	83,848	1,144	198,126	191,317	
Girls ...	24,996	4,336	13	29,345	24,302	
Total...	774,891	304,485	74,753	1,154,129	1,117,807	

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.					
Men ...	626,871	211,527	76,043	914,441	897,871
Boys ...	29,532	5,997	117	35,646	27,816
Women ...	120,417	86,676	1,158	208,251	200,751
Girls ...	25,341	4,481	13	29,835	24,729
Total...	802,161	308,681	77,331	1,188,173	1,151,167

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 five weeks ended 29th July, 1929. Of the 147,045 vacancies filled, 79,741 were for men, 39,938 for women and 27,366 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†
	During Week.	At end of Week.	
24th June, 1929	34,910	27,884	30,487
1st July, 1929	33,322	29,215	28,234
8th " "	33,388	28,525	28,858
15th " "	34,065	28,326	30,092
22nd " "	34,597	28,711	29,536
29th " "	34,452	28,345	30,325
Average (5 weeks)	33,965	28,624	29,409

* 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 24th June, 1929, the average number of such placings was 4,259 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 29th July, 1929, was 425 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 29th July, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 29th July, 1929.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared with 1st July, 1929.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	77,747	15,513	6,239	99,499	- 1,993
South-Eastern Division	27,227	4,700	2,969	34,196	+ 268
Brighton ...	1,351	150	107	1,388	- 60
Chatham ...	1,937	212	413	2,562	- 16
Ipswich ...	1,191	98	90	1,379	+ 14
Norwich ...	2,663	684	114	3,461	- 91
Rest of Division ...	20,305	3,556	1,545	25,406	+ 421
South-Western Division	47,287	6,997	3,644	57,928	- 1,644
Bristol ...	10,228	2,098	932	13,258	- 144
Plymouth ...	5,100	491	267	5,858	- 121
Portsmouth ...	3,102	291	479	3,872	- 152
Reading ...	988	79	239	1,306	+ 44
Southampton ...	4,584	315	375	5,274	+ 1,008
Swindon ...	478	115	127	720	+ 95
Rest of Division ...	22,807	3,608	1,225	27,640	- 2,374
Midlands Division	129,176	34,414	8,216	171,806	+ 9,042
Birmingham ...	15,605	5,944	2,022	23,571	+ 815
Coventry ...	4,732	721	83	5,536	+ 944
Cradley Heath ...	2,145	631	46	2,822	- 451
Derby ...	1,717	322	412	2,451	+ 203
Leicester ...	4,420	2,928	83	7,431	+ 426
Northampton ...	1,848	908	92	2,848	- 752
Nottingham ...	7,575	1,637	408	9,620	+ 488
Smethwick ...	1,704	639	130	2,473	+ 48
Stoke-on-Trent ...	12,951	6,118	657	19,726	+ 1,287
Walsall ...	3,718	722	204	4,644	- 231
West Bromwich ...	1,606	419	97	2,122	+ 4
Wolverhampton ...	4,533	796	289	5,618	+ 210
Rest of Division ...	66,622	12,629	3,693	82,944	+ 6,051
North-Eastern Division	206,407	37,669	14,662	258,738	+ 5,148
Barnsley ...	3,453	320	171	3,944	- 22
Bradford ...	1,075	7,924	19,865	19,865	+ 3,701
Darlington ...	1,748	172	168	2,088	- 80
Dewsbury ...	1,595	730	205	2,530	+ 41
Doncaster ...	3,865	232	314	4,409	+ 993
Gateshead ...	5,772	741	468	6,981	- 150
Hull ...	1,540	174	111	1,825	- 417
Halifax ...	2,167	1,510	69	3,746	+ 697
Hartlepool ...	4,690	164	314	5,168	+ 584
Huddersfield ...	2,259	1,619	283	4,161	+ 25
Hull ...	9,586	918	866	11,370	+ 1,182
Leeds ...	11,583	4,114	533	16,230	+ 647
Lincoln ...	1,523	263	294	2,080	+ 80
Middlesbrough ...	5,003	233	249	5,485	+ 13
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	12,740	1,443	140	15,323	- 562
North-Eastern Division	3,615	260	260	4,135	- 562
Sheffield ...	18,971	3,035	1,308	23,314	+ 573
South Shields ...	6,487	254	351	7,092	- 290
Stockton-on-Tees ...	2,940	202	339	3,481	- 76
Sunderland ...	7,658	919	505	9,082	- 700
Wakefield ...	4,229	406	211	4,846	+ 22
York ...	1,604	210	198	2,012	- 221
Rest of Division ...	82,476	11,820	5,182	99,478	+ 2,888
North-Western Division	186,111	72,631	16,295	274,037	+ 2,275
Accrington ...	3,011	2,351	210	5,552	+ 457
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	2,806	2,353	195	5,354	+ 243
Barrow ...	12,740	1,140	158	14,038	+ 602
Birkenhead ...	4,489	525	528	5,542	+ 267
Blackburn ...	4,200	4,920	336	9,456	+ 1,822
Blackpool ...	1,433	105	44	1,582	- 65
Bolton ...	6,921	2,724	512	10,157	- 2,651
Burnley ...	2,543	1,838	140	4,521	- 866
Bury ...	1,508	1,563	148	3,219	+ 19
Chorley ...	2,319	923	117	3,359	- 76
Liverpool ...	43,777	5,530	3,784	53,291	+ 1,152
Manchester ...	16,837	7,146	1,272	25,255	+ 1,002
Nelson ...	885	618	494	1,503	+ 131
Oldham ...	6,446	4,363	388	11,303	+ 1,873
Preston ...	3,829	3,263	388	7,480	+ 1,617
Rochdale ...	2,203	1,364	91	3,658	+ 211
St. Helens ...	6,074	380	239	6,693	+ 334
Salford ...	7,696	3,334	707	11,737	+ 883
Stockport ...	2,840	3,637	415	6,892	+ 442
Warrington ...	2,274	300	378	2,949	- 319
Wigan ...	7,547	2,140	423	10,110	- 784
Rest of Division ...	53,724	23,089	4,721	81,534	+ 1,589
Scotland Division	111,771	21,714	8,708	142,193	+ 2,289
Aberdeen ...	2,992	423	188	3,603	- 28
Clydebank ...	1,608	216	205	2,029	+ 35
Dunfermline ...	4,991	3,066	287	8,344	- 131
Edinburgh ...	9,885	1,704	557	12,146	- 103
Glasgow ...	40,765	7,782	3,290	51,837	+ 1,252
Greenock ...	3,908	913	252	5,073	+ 347
Motherwell ...	3,305	188	203	3,696	+ 188
Paisley ...	2,255	393	297	2,945	+ 170
Rest of Division ...	42,062	7,029	3,429	52,520	+ 569
Wales Division	105,874	4,488	5,370	116,732	+ 912
Cardiff ...	8,127	971	669	9,837	+ 194
Llanelli ...	4,758	502	354	5,614	+ 884
Newport ...	4,281	288	210	4,779	- 76
Swansea ...	5,816	261	445	6,522	+ 90
Rest of Division ...	82,822	2,466	3,692	88,980	+ 208
Northern Ireland	22,841	10,125	1,078	34,044	+ 362
Belfast ...	15,248	6,883	816	22,947	+ 459
Londonderry ...	1,554	472	56	2,082	+ 150
Lurgan ...	368	624	25	1,017	+ 75
Lisburn ...	617	339	16	972	- 72
Newry ...	727	154	10	891	- 51
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	4,327	1,653	155	6,135	- 197
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	914,441	208,251	65,481	1,188,173	+ 12,109

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 20, as compared with 25 in the previous month and 13 in July, 1928. The principal dispute of the month was that in the cotton industry, which began on 29th July and is provisionally estimated to have involved about 350,000 workpeople directly and 5,000 indirectly. The total number of workpeople involved in the remaining 19 disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 5,700. In addition, about 6,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 14 disputes which began before July, and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 34, involving about 367,200 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during July, of about 1,188,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	2	9	11	6,000	36,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	4	7	3,400	72,000
Textile ...	3	2	5	355,900	1,071,000
Other ...	6	5	11	1,900	9,000
Total, July, 1929 ...	14	20	34	367,200	1,188,000
Total, June, 1929 ...	15	25	40	16,300	188,000
Total, July, 1928 ...	12	13	25	21,600	227,000

Causes.—Of the 20 disputes beginning in July,

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 July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £11,800 in the weekly full-time wages of 147,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £13,400 in those of about 296,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	6,500	25,000	£ 150	£ 1,250
Metal ...	11,800	15,000	250	1,250
Textile ...	67,250	87,000	6,750	1,400
Transport ...	350	113,000	30	5,600
Other ...	61,100	56,000	4,620	3,900
Total ...	147,000	296,000	11,800	13,400

The principal reduction in the mining and quarrying group affected coal miners in the Cannock Chase district for whom the percentage payable on basis rates was reduced by the equivalent of about 2½ per cent. on current rates. There was a small increase (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of ironstone miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham.

In the metal group there were small increases (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district and the West of Scotland. Similar classes of men in Cumberland also received increases equivalent to nearly 1½ per cent. on current rates. There were reductions in the wages of workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry amounting to 1s. 11½d. or 2s. per week in the case of men and 1s. per week in that of women.

The principal change in the textile group affected workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture in the Midlands, who had a bonus of 6d. in the shilling earned increased to 7d. Workpeople in the hosiery and lace bleaching, dyeing and finishing industry in the Midlands had increases varying from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour for timeworkers and corresponding increases for pieceworkers. Reductions in this group affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, whose wages were reduced by the equivalent of under ½ per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire and by 3d. and 2d. per week in the case of men and women respectively in other districts.

In the transport group the principal body of workpeople affected by the reductions were railway traffic workers, a considerable number of whom (mainly lower-rated men) sustained a reduction of 1s. per week under a cost-of-living sliding scale.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	27 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 3-24 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages at the minimum of 42 per cent. above basis rates.†
	Warwickshire (two collieries).	11 July	Coal miners, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Percentage payable on 1911 basis rates reduced from 43 to 39 in the case of one colliery and to 37 in the other, and subsistence wage previously paid to adult able-bodied surface workers reduced from 7s. 1d. to 7s. or 6s. 11½d. per day, and from 8s. 3d. to 8s. 1d. or 7s. 10½d. per day for adult able-bodied underground workers.‡
Iron Mining	Cleveland ...	22 July	Ironstone miners ...	Increase of 1½ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56½ per cent. above the standard. Rates after change: underground labourers, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; surface labourers, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d., plus 56½ per cent., plus amounts varying according to base rates from 5d. to 1d. per shift.
Limestone Quarrying, Granite Quarrying.	South and West Durham.	22 July	Limestone quarrymen ...	Increase of 1¼ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 56½ per cent. above the standard.‡
	Cornwall ...	12 July	Granite quarryworkers ...	Increase of ¼d. per hour for masons and cutters (1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5d.) and of ¾d. per hour for labourers (1s. 0½d. to 1s. 0½d.).‡
Pig-iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham. Tees-side ...	7 July	Blastfurnacemen ...	Increase** of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 10½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for labourers, 5s. per shift, plus 10½ per cent.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase** of 1¼ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 22½ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 22½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
	North Staffordshire	1st making-up day in July.	Tonnagemen employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase** of 3¼ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 45½ per cent. above the standard.
	West of Scotland ...	28 July††	Workpeople (excluding certain lower-paid day-wage men) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase** of 1 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 7 per cent. above the standard.‡‡

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 146,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ In the case of adult able-bodied day-wage men whose gross wages are less than 8s. 9d. per shift, a subsistence allowance is granted sufficient to bring wages up to 8s. 9d. per shift, provided that the maximum addition in any instance does not exceed 6d. per shift.

§ The percentage on basis rates paid prior to 11th July by the two collieries referred to was fixed by the Independent Chairman of the Warwickshire Joint Wages Board at 43. From 11th July it was, however, agreed to pay a percentage of 35 on basis rates, subject to the proviso that the percentage be referred to arbitration—any resulting increase to be made retrospective to 11th July. The award issued on 31st July fixed the percentages on basis rates at 39 and 37 as quoted above.

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

** Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

†† The change took effect from the pay starting nearest 1st August; in most cases this was 28th July.

‡‡ In the case of lower-paid men, who were not affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard.

In the other industrial groups there were increases for pieceworkers in the boot and shoe repairing trade and also for men employed by civil engineering contractors. Workpeople affected by reductions included brush and broom makers, paper box and paper bag makers, wholesale warehouse employees at Manchester, and furniture trade operatives on the North-East Coast.

Of the total reduction of £13,400 per week, over £11,800 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including £1,300 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople and £2,500 under scales arranged by Trade Boards; over £1,100 took effect under a scale dependent on the proceeds of the industry (coal mining); £200 took effect following arbitration; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. Reductions amounting to nearly £350 were preceded by disputes causing stoppages of work.

Of the total increase of £11,800 per week, £9,900 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, nearly the whole of this amount being under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £1,500 took effect under a Trade Board Order; about £250 took effect under scales based on selling prices; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. Increases amounting to about £100 were preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JULY, 1929.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	16,000	73,000	£ 1,350	£ 4,200
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,150	100	690	5
Iron and Steel ...	29,500	38,000	1,000	1,850
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal ...	250	40,000	30	3,800
Textile ...	3,200	110,000	150	8,000
Clothing ...	...	2,750	...	600
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	100	4,000	10	300
Woodworking, etc. ...	50	18,000	5	2,300
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	...	25,600	...	1,960
Building and Allied Industries	22,500	53,500	1,800	7,100
Gas, Water and Electricity	...	250	...	35
Supply ...	5,350	127,000	25	6,900
Transport ...	250	4,300	450	350
Public Administration ...	150	36,000	40	3,000
Other ...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	91,000	532,500	6,300	40,300

In the corresponding seven months of 1928 there were net increases of £17,250 in the weekly full-time wages of 199,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £120,000 in those of 1,107,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in July.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Essex, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Berkshire.	3rd pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the electrical cable-making industry (except plumber-jointers, etc.).	Decrease* of 1s. 11½d. per week for men 21 years of age and over, of 1s. 5½d. per week for youths 14 to 20 years, of 6d. per week for youths 14, 16, and 17 years, of 5½d. 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 reduced. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 50s. 11d. to 56s. 9½d.; youths 18 to 20, 35s. 3d. to 43s. 1d.; boys 14 to 17, 13s. 8½d. to 23s. 6d.; women 18 and over, 26s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17, 13s. to 17s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses in the case of female workers).
	Great Britain, other than the above counties.	8 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers.	Decrease* of 2s. per week for men 21 and over, of 1s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 20 years, 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 reduced. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 45s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.; youths 18 to 20, 33s. to 39s. 6d.; boys 14 to 17, 13s. to 22s.; women 18 and over, 26s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.; girls 14 to 17, 13s. to 17s. 6d. (excluding service bonuses in the case of female workers).
Tin Box, etc., Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	8 July	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of tin boxes and other metal containers.	Minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts by the Tin Box Trade Board extended so as to cover workpeople employed in the manufacture of boxes and other specified containers from sheet iron or sheet steel, and the list of specified containers extended so as to include (in addition to boxes and canisters) bottles, light kegs, drums, tapers and painters' pots, and cans ordinarily used to contain petrol.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire.†	Pay day in week ending 20 July.	Cotton weavers (grey goods)† ...	Deductions to be made from Uniform List prices for weaving done with re-wound woff when using 6's counts or finer agreed as follows:—¼ per cent. when using counts of 20's down to and including 6's, and 5 per cent. when using counts finer than 20's; also 2½ per cent. to be deducted from the extras payable for picking (with certain specified exceptions).†
Cotton Weaving.	Skipton, Bolton and Rishton.	Pay day in week ending 18 May.	Weavers employed in cotton factories.‡	Extra payments to be made of 17½ per cent. above list prices for weaving tram silk and of 15 per cent. for weaving spun artificial silk.‡
	Yorkshire (certain firms).	Various dates, May to July.	Workpeople employed in the worsted spinning and woollen manufacturing industries.	Withdrawal of enhancement of 10 per cent. on basis rates.§
Woollen and Worsted.	Leicester ...	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus reduced* from 3d. to 2½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d. per week; women, 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 2½d. in the shilling.
	Various districts in Midland Counties.¶	1st pay day after 22 July.	All classes of workpeople employed in the manufacture of hosiery (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.).	Bonus of 6d. in the shilling on earnings increased* to 7d. in the shilling.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Hawick ...	1st full pay day in July.	Men and women ...	Bonus of 30 per cent. on base rates reduced* to 20 per cent., the flat-rate bonuses of 6s. 6d. and 5s. per week for men and women respectively remaining unchanged.
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Lancashire.¶	1st pay day in Aug.**	Apprentices ...	Bonus of 22½ per cent. on base rates reduced* to 15 per cent., the flat-rate bonus of 2s. 3d. per week remaining unchanged.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.††	1st pay day in Aug.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 68 per cent. to 67½ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 54½ per cent. to 53½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 40½ per cent. to 40 per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 67½ per cent. on total; other firms—men, 21 and over, 30s. 6d. per week, plus 67½ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 67½ per cent.
	West Riding of Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Aug.**	Mechanics employed in dyeworks...	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 20s. 7d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for men 21 and over, from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 1d. per week for women 18 and over, and by corresponding amounts for juveniles (except female workers 14 years of age, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: men 21 and over, 28s., plus 20s. 4d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 12s. 1d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Middleton ...	1st pay day in Aug.**	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching, etc., trades.	Decrease* of 3d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 62s. 7d.; other towns, 61s. 7d.
	Scotland ...	1st pay day in Aug.**	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 20s. 7d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for men 21 and over, from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 1d. per week for women 21 and over, and by corresponding amounts for those under 21 (except female workers 16 years of age, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for timeworkers††: men, 25s., plus 20s. 4d.; women, 15s., plus 12s. 1d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, Finishing, etc.	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	1st pay day in Aug.**	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 28s. 7d. per week to 28s. 4d. per week for engravers, and from 20s. 7d. per week to 20s. 4d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	1st pay day in Aug.**	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage reduced* from 28s. 7d. per week to 28s. 4d. per week for men, from 17s. 4d. to 17s. 2d. per week for women, from 16s. 4d. to 16s. 2d. per week for youths 18 to 21, from 11s. 7d. to 11s. 5d. per week for youths 16 to 18, and from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 5d. per week for youths under 16.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† The change took effect under an agreement made between the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association.

‡ The change took effect under an arrangement made between the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Weavers' Association. This reduction was the result of individual action on the part of the employers concerned. No trade union was a party to the arrangement. The change consisted of the withdrawal of the advance of 10 per cent. on basis wages which had been payable since August, 1919. The cost-of-living wage, amounting generally to 72½ per cent. and 63½ per cent. on basis rates for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively, which was formerly paid on the basis rates enhanced by the above 10 per cent. addition, is now payable on the net basis rates to the workers affected by the change. Certain classes of workers, including spinning and weaving overlookers, were excluded from the effects of the change.

§ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley, and Coventry districts.
¶ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd., the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.

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

‡‡ The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wage was reduced from 53 per cent. to 52 per cent. for hand cutters and from 50 per cent. to 49 per cent. for other pieceworkers (except netherwood cutters and menders, for whom there was no change).

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby and Hinckley.	Pay day in week ending 27 July.*	Timeworkers : Dyers, scourers and trimmers ...	Increase of 3d. per hour for those 21 and over, 1d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and 1d. per hour for those under 18. Rates after change for dyers and scourers, 3d. at 14, increasing each year to 8d. at 18, and to 1s. 2d. at 21 and over.
			Other workers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for menders and for male and female auxiliary workers 18 years and over, and proportionate increases for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: auxiliary workers: Leicester, Loughborough and Hinckley—men 18 to 21, 9d.; 21 and over, 1s. 1d.; women 18 and over, 8d.; qualified menders, 10d.; Nottingham—men 21 and over, 1s. 1d.; women 21 and over: menders, 10d.; others, 8d.
			Pieceworkers : Trimmers (other than web and jersey trimmers). Web trimmers and jersey trimmers. Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers.	Bonus of 40 per cent. on list prices increased to 50 per cent. Bonus of 25 per cent. on list prices increased to 32½ per cent. Increase of 1s. in the £1.
Lace Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Nottingham...	Pay day in week ending 27 July.*	Lace dyers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour for those 21 and over, 1d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and 1d. per hour for those under 18. Rates after change: 3d. at 14 increasing each year to 7d. at 18 and to 1s. 2d. at 21 and over.
			Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades.	Increase of 1d. per hour for men and of 1d. per hour for women, boys and girls, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change for timeworkers: men 21 and over, 11d.; women 18 and over, 7d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 7d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain	1 July	Pieceworkers employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade.	Revised list of general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, resulting generally in increases of approximately 5 per cent. for repairing and of 2½ per cent. for making (see also page 267 of July GAZETTE).
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 27 July.	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 25 per cent. on piece price lists increased to 27½ per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Leicester ...	1st pay day after 22 July.*	Adult workers ...	Increase of 3s. per week. Rates after change: ordinary bakers—forehands, 65s.; single and secondhands, 63s.; tablehands, 61s.
			Youths and deliverers under 21 ...	Increase of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. per week for those aged 18, 19, and 20 years respectively. Rates after change: 18 years, 35s. 9d.; 19 years, 41s. 3d.; 20 years, 49s. 7d. New scale of rates adopted, starting at 19s. at 16 years, increasing each year to 30s. at 18 and to 45s. at 20.
Brewing	Accrington, Blackburn, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness, and District.	1st full pay in July.	Brewery workers ...	Decrease of 2s. per week for men 19 years and over, 1s. per week for women, and 6d. to 1s. per week for youths. Rates after change: men 19 and over, 52s.; women, 36s.; youths, 17s. at 14, increasing each year to 27s. at 18.
Pork Curing	Londonderry	1 July	Labourers ...	Decrease of 1s. per week (48s. to 47s.).
Furniture Manufacture.	North-East Coast† ...	1st full pay week in July.	Cabinet makers, carvers, machinists, french polishers and upholsterers.	Decrease of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, making wages 60 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922. Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: cabinet makers, carvers, and machinists, 1s. 6½d., plus 1d. per hour "tool money"; french polishers and upholsterers, 1s. 6½d.
			Women timeworkers ...	Increase of 1d. per hour (9½d. to 10d.).
Paper Box Making.	Great Britain	1 July‡	Workpeople employed in the paper box making trade:— Male timeworkers : Die makers, forme setters, cutters (including shears and gullotine), machine minders and head stock-keepers 18 years and over. Other workers (except learners). Learners ... Male pieceworkers ... Female timeworkers : Other than learners ... Learners ... Female pieceworkers ...	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also page 267 of July GAZETTE):— Decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 29s. 6d. at 18, increasing each year to 46s. at 21 and to 63s. at 25 and over; for those entering the trade at 21 and over the rates are less than scale rates, increasing to full rate of 63s. after 3 years' employment. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (49s. to 46s. 6d.). Decreases of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in the piecework basis time rate (54s. 6d. to 52s.). Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (29s. 6d. to 28s.). Decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the piecework basis time rate (31s. 6d. to 30s.).
			Workpeople employed in the paper bag trade:— Male workers : Machine tacklers ... Paper bag cutters ...	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see also page 267 of July GAZETTE):— Decreases of from 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. 6d. at 15 years, increasing each year to 32s. at 18 and to 63s. at 21 and over. Decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 51s. at 18, increasing each year to 50s. at 21 and to 57s. at 25 and over; for those entering the trade at 21 and over the rates are less than scale, increasing to full rate of 57s. after 3 years' employment. Decrease of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 50s. during first year, increasing to 54s. after 3 years. Decrease of 3s. per week (52s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.). Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 15s. at 15, increasing each year to 29s. at 18 and to 45s. at 20. Decrease of 1s. per week (29s. to 28s.). Decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the piecework basis time rate (31s. to 29s. 6d.).
Paper Bag Making.	Great Britain	1 July§	Hydraulic pressers, slitters, stock-keepers, packers and despatchers 21 years and over. Other workers (except learners). Learners ... Female timeworkers : Other than learners ... Learners ... Female pieceworkers ...	Decreases of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers and of from 3d. to 6d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—10s. at 14, increasing each year to 49s. at 23; female workers—9s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 28s. at 21.

* In respect of the preceding pay period.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ Including Newcastle, Pelaw, North and South Shields, Sunderland, Gateshead, Middlesbrough, Stockton, West Hartlepool and Darlington.
§ In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Board Order, whereby wages are regulated by the cost-of-living index number, wages were increased from 1st August and reverted to the scales in operation prior to 1st July.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Civil Engineering Construction.	Great Britain*	1st pay day after 17 July.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 3d.; Class I districts, 1s. 2½d.; Class II, 1s. 1½d.; Class III, 1s. 0½d.; Class IV, 11½d.; Class V, 10½d.*
	Scarborough	5 July	Manual workers in corporation water department.	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 1s. 2½d.; pipelayers, 1s. 3½d.; stokers, 1s. 0½d.; drivers, 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1½d. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week.
Waterworks Undertakings	Workington	18 July	Manual workers in corporation water department.	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: labourers, 54s.; pipe-layers, 63s. 6d.
	Perth	11 July	Labourers and pipe-layers in corporation water department.	Increase of 1s. 10d. per week (51s. 4d. to 53s. 2d.).
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Mersey	19 July	Navvies and labourers employed by docks and harbour board. Certain classes of railway servants in conciliation grades†:— Male workers ... Female workers ...	Decrease of 1s. per week or such less amount as will bring wages down to base rates. Decreases of 1s. per week for women in receipt of a war wage of 14s. per week, and of 6d. per week for girls in receipt of a war wage of 1s. per week. Bonus previously paid decreased by 6d. per week on base rates up to 9s. 11d., and by 9d. per week on base rates of 10s. and over, subject to maximum bonuses varying with basis rates from 1s. 6d. to 9s. per week. War wage decreased by 2s. 6d. to 2s. per week.
			Certain other classes of workers:— Female part-timers (charwomen, cleaners, etc.).	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: constables, 59s. per week in first year, rising to 69s. per week after 10 years' service (plus 3s. if working in London). Decreases amounting in most cases to 1s. per week, or such less amount as will bring wages down to base rates.
Railway Service	Great Britain	1 July	Gatekeepers (wives of Companies' servants). Railway police (except uniform or detective inspectors). Certain classes of workpeople employed by Railway Companies at docks (including men on hydraulic and steam pumping plant), on dredgers and hopper barges, tug boats, small passenger and lake steamers, tenders and ferryboats. Stationmasters, goods agents, supervising and technical staffs, and clerks employed by Railway Companies.	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: constables, 59s. per week in first year, rising to 69s. per week after 10 years' service (plus 3s. if working in London). Decreases amounting in most cases to 1s. per week, or such less amount as will bring wages down to base rates. Residuary bonus, where still applicable, decreased by £5 per annum or 2s. per week for adult males 18 years of age and over, by £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for male juniors under 18 years, by 1s. 6d. per week for women clerks, and by 9d. per week for girl clerks. Decrease of 2½ per cent.
Canal Service	Birmingham and Wolverhampton Districts.‡	1st pay day in July.	Canal boatmen employed in the transport of coal, iron, glass, chemicals, etc.	Reduction of 2½ per cent. (in calculating all coastwise freights) to be made off all rates contained in the Blue Book dated 1st August, 1925; and the number of "lay days" to be seven weather working days for all barges.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc.	London and East Anglian Ports.	1 July	Crews of sailing barges ...	Decrease of 3d. per day or 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 43s.
	Cumberland County Council.	1 July	Workpeople, excluding tradesmen, employed in Highways and Bridge departments.	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: navvies, 53s. 11d.; paviors, 58s. 9d.; asphalters, 57s. 10d.; scavengers and labourers (no change) 52s.†
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Hull	10 July	Certain classes of lower-paid manual workers.	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: street sweepers, 11d.; general labourers, 1s. 1½d.; roadmen and carters, 1s. 2½d.
	West Hartlepool	1 July	Manual workers ...	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: labourers and roadmen—1st class, 51s. 9d.; 2nd class, 49s. 3d.; carters, 50s. 6d.; scavengers, 48s. 3d.
Mental Hospitals Services.	Workington	18 July	Manual workers ...	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week, and wages stabilised until 31st March, 1931. Rates after change: general road labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 50s.; paviors, 52s.
	Scarborough	5 July	Manual workers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: paviors, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Manchester ...	1 July	Paviors and labourers employed in Paving and Tramways department.	Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: road labourers, 52s.; scavengers and sweepers, 53s. 6d.
	Perth	11 July	Road labourers, scavengers and sweepers.	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in bonus (17s. 6d. to 15s.). Rates after change: cowmen, farm and garden labourers and carters, 31s. 6d., plus 15s. bonus; head cowmen and head pigmen, 34s. 6d. per week, with cottage or 1s. 6d. per week in lieu, plus 15s. bonus.
Basket, etc. Making.	Midland Counties ...	1 July	Farm and garden labourers, cowmen, pigmen, carters, etc., employed at London County Council Mental Hospitals and The Manor certified institution for mentally defective.	Decrease of 1 per cent. in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, leaving wages 21 per cent. below the list.†† Bonus of 45 per cent. on revised London price list of 1919 reduced to 37½ per cent.
	Basford	13 July	Cane and wicker workers ...	Workpeople employed in basket, hamper, cane and wicker furniture making (including one section of agricultural basket work): Timeworkers ... Pieceworkers ... Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 2½d.). Bonus on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced by 7½ per cent., leaving bonuses of 37½ per cent. on Derby and Croquet chairs, 32½ per cent. and 49 per cent. on Worcester pots, and 52½ per cent. on other work. Bonus on list of October, 1916 (with amendments thereto), reduced from 60 per cent. to 52½ per cent.; in cases where the bonus previously paid was 55 per cent. it was reduced to 52½ per cent., and in cases where the bonus was 50 per cent. there was no change. Decrease of 5 per cent. on earnings.
Wholesale Warehousing.	Manchester	1st pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.).	Decreases of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers and of from 3d. to 6d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—10s. at 14, increasing each year to 49s. at 23; female workers—9s. 6d. at 14, increasing each year to 28s. at 21.

* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It is understood that the rates of wages agreed by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country. The classes in which districts are placed are determined by economic or geographic conditions. The Board have agreed that Class I rates should apply to the following towns:—Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, Hull, Manchester, Oldham, Liverpool, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Rochdale, Bolton, Burnley, Barrow-in-Furness, Stockport, Birmingham, Smethwick, West Bromwich, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Acton, Croydon, Tottenham, East Ham, Willesden, Wimbledon, Cardiff, Swansea, Newport (Mon.), Merthyr Tydfil and Bristol.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ In most cases the decrease amounted to 1s. per week and was applied to the majority of lower-rated men (porters, lampmen, carriage cleaners, undermen, labourers, etc.), other than new entrants to the permanent service, on and from 1st February, 1926. No decrease took place in the case of engine drivers and firemen, guards, shunters, cloakroom attendants, ticket and excess luggage collectors, station and yard foremen, carriage and wagon examiners, hydraulic enginemen and chargemen cleaners in loco-sheds and fire brigade men.
§ In cases where the residuary bonus was less than the amounts stated, the remaining part was withdrawn.
|| Including Aston, Bilston, Birmingham, Kidderminster, Netherton, Oldbury, Old Hill, Smethwick, Tamworth, Tipton, Walsall, West Bromwich, and Wolverhampton.
¶ Under the terms of a previous resolution the Corporation had agreed that the wages of adult male workers should not fall below 52s. per week. Men in receipt of the rate (including scavengers and labourers) were not therefore affected by the above reduction.
** Colney Hatch (New Southgate), Hanwell (Southall), Bexley, Banstead (Sutton), Cane Hill (Coulsdon), Horton, Long Grove, West Park, Ewell Colony and The Manor (Epsom), and Claybury (Woodford).
†† In accordance with the provisions of the Trade Board Order whereby wages are regulated by the cost-of-living index number, wages were increased from 1st August and reverted to the scale in operation prior to 1 July.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1929.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland (No. 3) Cumberland	Apr.-June	64 5½	+ 1 0	+ 1 5½
(Hematite mixed numbers.)	May-June	70 0½	+ 1 5½	+ 1 5½
Nottinghamshire...	Apr.-June	57 10½	+ 1 3½	- 4 4½
North Staffordshire	Apr.-June	68 4	+ 2 7½	+ 2 0½
Northamptonshire	Apr.-June	54 8½	+ 1 7½	- 1 0½
West of Scotland...	Apr.-June	73 3	+ 1 4	+ 1 1
Manufactured Iron:				
North of England (Bars and angles.)	May-June	173 11	+ 0 9½	- 7 10½
West of Scotland... (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	May-June	212 3½	+ 0 8½	+ 2 10½
Steel:				
South Wales and Monmouthshire (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	Mar.-May	128 3½	+ 6 9½	+ 3 1½

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in an increase in July of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Durham. As a result of the May-June ascertainment workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces received an increase in July of 1½ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in an increase in July of 3½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this was not applied to dotal workers. The ascertainment for West of Scotland resulted in an increase in July of 1 per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area, but this increase did not apply to lower-paid day-wage men, whose wages have remained at 21 per cent. above the standard since August, 1925. The ascertainment for Nottinghamshire did not warrant a change in wages; whilst the reductions warranted by the working of the Northamptonshire Agreement (see page 309 of the August, 1927, GAZETTE) in the wages of blastfurnacemen and ironstone miners and quarrymen were not enforced. As regards manufactured iron the North of England ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen on the North-East Coast; and the ascertainment quoted for the West of Scotland did not affect the wages of iron puddlers and millmen and iron and steel sheet millmen in that area. The ascertainment for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted an increase of 6½ per cent. on the standard rates of men employed at blastfurnaces and in melting shops and rolling mills, but this did not operate owing to reductions, due under previous ascertainment, having been waived, a percentage of 49 continuing to be paid on basis rates, as against 43½ due under the scale.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved in July, 1929.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in July, 1929.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to July, 1929.	Jan.-July, 1929.		1922 to July, 1929.	Jan.-July, 1929.
Australia ...	956	160,222	6,692	848	158,426	6,816
Canada ...	2,018	98,781	20,366	2,629	97,124	15,234
New Zealand ...	160	42,335	884	95	41,037	925
Africa and other parts of Empire	9	1,013	53	7	798	36
Total ...	3,143	302,351	27,995	3,579	297,385	23,011

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 47. Five deaths* were reported during the month, four due to epitheliomatous ulceration, and one due to lead poisoning.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.—	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Aniline Poisoning ... 2
Smelting of Metals ... 1	
Plumbing and Soldering ... 1	
Shipbreaking ... 2	
Printing ...	
Tinning of Metals ...	
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 1	
White and Red Lead Works ...	
Pottery† ... 2	
Vitreous Enamelling ...	
Electric Accumulator Works ... 1	
Paint and Colour Works... 1	
Indiarubber Works ...	
Coach and Car Painting ... 1	
Shipbuilding ...	
Paint used in Other Industries ...	
Other Industries ... 1	
Painting of Buildings ... 8	
TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 18	
	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
	Wool ... 1
	Handling of Horsehair ...
	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ... 1
	TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 2
	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.
	Pitch ... 7
	Tar ... 3
	Paraffin ... 1
	Oil... ... 8
	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... 19
	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
	Manufacture of Bichromates ... 2
	Dyeing and Finishing ... 1
	Chrome Tanning ... 3
	Other Industries... ... 3
	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... 6

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during July, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 213, as compared with 168 in the previous month and with 207 in July, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1929, numbered 44, as compared with 38 in the previous month and with 36 in July, 1928.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakemen and Goods Guards ... 2	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... 3
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ...	Other Metal Trades ... 3
Firemen ...	Shipbuilding ... 9
Guards (Passenger) ...	Bolton, Oldham, etc. ... 2
Permanent Way Men ... 7	Wood ... 2
Porters ... 1	Gas ... 4
Shunters ...	Electric Generating Stations ... 6
Mechanics ... 5	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 4
Labourers ...	Halifax and Huddersfield ... 3
Miscellaneous ... 3	Chemicals, etc. ... 3
Contractors' Servants ...	Food and Drink ... 4
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ... 18	Paper, Printing, etc. ... 1
	Tanning, Currying, etc. ... 1
	Rubber Trades ... 1
	Other Non-Textile Industries ... 3
	TOTAL, FACTORY AOTS ... 76
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 4
	Buildings ... 10
	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... 1
	TOTAL, MINES ... 111
	QUARRIES over 20 feet deep ... 8
	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.
	Cotton ... 4
	Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ... 2
	Other Textiles ...
	Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...
	Metal Extracting and Refining ...
	Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... 8
	Metal Founding ... 3
	Engineering and Machine Making ...
	Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ... 1
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 44
	SEAMEN.
	Trading Vessels, Sailing ...
	" " Steam ... 39
	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...
	" " Steam ... 5
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 44
	TOTAL, FACTORY AOTS ... 213
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 44
	TOTAL (including Seamen) 257

* 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.

† Of the two persons affected in the pottery industry, one was a female.

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 July, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 620,584, or 1.2 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 7.4 per cent. less than in July, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 349, 353, and 375 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in July, 1929, was 507,184, a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with June, 1929, and of 7.1 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 113,400, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1929, and of 8.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in July numbered 121,866, or 0.7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 2.6 per cent. less than in July, 1928. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 498,718, or 1.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 8.5 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, twenty showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in July, as compared with the previous month, while eight areas showed small increases; in three areas there was no change. Compared with July, 1928, twenty-four areas showed decreases, including East London (141 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (127 per 10,000) and Stockton-on-Tees (100 per 10,000); while seven areas showed increases, the greatest being Barnsley (75 per 10,000).

Selected Urban Areas.‡	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in July, 1929.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.		Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolis.						
West District ...	8,465	5,388	13,853	171	- 1	- 10
North District ...	9,934	12,877	22,811	231	- 3	- 10
Central District ...	2,089	2,531	4,620	376	...	+ 26
East District ...	9,194	38,246	47,440	765	- 16	- 141
South District ...	18,221	45,198	63,419	329	- 10	- 49
TOTAL Metropolis ...	48,135½	104,240	152,375½	341	- 7	- 45
West Ham ...	4,180	14,862	19,042	256	+ 4	- 55
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,717	23,313	26,030	520	+ 3	- 27
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,255	8,509	9,764	355	- 15	- 100
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ...	3,919	6,988	10,907	138	+ 1	- 6
Wigan District ...	1,764	13,868	15,632	346	- 11	+ 4
Manchester District	9,225	23,982	33,207	318	- 4	- 30
Liverpool District	9,270	58,422	67,692	528	- 5	+ 23
Leicester ...	1,749	5,615	7,364	198	- 2	+ 1
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,416	2,875	4,291	114	+ 1	- 1
Leeds ...	2,738	11,783	14,521	305	+ 7	+ 22
Barnsley District ...	983	13,010	13,993	415	+ 7	+ 75
Sheffield ...	2,330	20,961	23,291	459	- 7	- 9
Hull District ...	1,734	13,667	15,401	472	- 29	- 8
North Staffordshire	2,350	8,407	10,757	254	- 5	- 10
Nottingham District	2,167	10,660	12,827	269	+ 1	- 32
Leicester ...	1,125	3,954	5,079	206	- 1	- 9
Wolverhampton District ...	3,439	13,064	16,503	215	- 4	- 11
Birmingham ...	7,242	13,700	20,942	217	- 1	- 35
Bristol District ...	2,527	8,511	11,038	261	+ 1	- 39
Cardiff and Swansea	2,515	14,013	16,528	342	- 6	- 10
TOTAL "Other Districts" ...	60,465	275,302	335,767	319	- 3	- 11
TOTAL Districts in England and Wales ...	112,780	394,404	507,184	322	- 4	- 23
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,357	67,751	73,108	770	- 4	- 78
Paisley and Greenock District ...	751	7,791	8,542	443	- 4	- 127
Edinburgh ...	1,371	16,593	17,964	419	- 17	- 5
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	859	4,111	4,970	228	- 1	+ 9
Aberdeen ...	456	2,900	3,356	211	- 11	- 26
Coatbridge & Airdrie	292	5,168	5,460	532	+ 6	- 11
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,086	104,314	113,400	553	- 6	- 52
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in July, 1929	121,866	498,718	620,584	349	- 4	- 26

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

† 27th July in England and Wales and 15th July in Scotland

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

§ Includes 232 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 in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 53	1929. Aug. 1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Czechoslovakia ...	816	776	862	843	807	June
Denmark ...	110	59	53	53	50	Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	58	47	44	41	Apr.
Finland ...	1,007	967	965	1,016	965	June
France (Paris)† ...	321	474	487	447	506	July
... (other towns)† ...	351½	510½	453½	436½	483	May
Germany ...	54	45	57	54	55	July
Italy ...	...	...	440	416	464	June
Norway ...	160	98	75	73	57	July
Spain (Madrid)† ...	90	86	84	73	84	Apr.
... (Barcelona)† ...	82	63	64	65	75	Apr.
Sweden† ...	69	56	51	57	51	July
Switzerland ...	69	59	67	67	55	June
United States ...	56	54	50	50	51	June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.						
Australia ...	56	59	52	52	61	June
Canada ...	42½	51½	49	47	50	July
India (Bombay)‡ ...	52	55	54	43	45	July
Native families ...	88	74	66	66	64	Apr.
Irish Free State ...	51	49	44	46	46	July
New Zealand ...	20	16	19	16	18	June

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.‡	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 73	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 63	1929. Aug. 1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	767	June
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	640	618	647	646	626	June
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	74	Apr.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,081	1,113</			

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 284-285 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

Employment improved during June. The total number of persons reported as available and seeking work at the end of the month fell to 1,383,000, or by about 7 per cent., this number including some 472,000 (or 34.1 per cent. of the total) employed in seasonal outdoor trades.

The number of persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit on 30th June was 722,948; that of persons in receipt of emergency benefit was 206,631, giving a total of 929,579, as compared with 1,010,781 on 31st May.

Returns relating to 4,618,491 organised workers were received from national trade unions. Of this total 393,749, or 8.5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 29th June, as compared with 9.1 per cent. on 25th May and with 6.2 per cent. on 30th June, 1928.

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

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of June, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		June, 1929.	May, 1929.	June, 1929.	May, 1929.
Mining	168,000	1.4	2.5	1.7	2.9
Quarrying, stones, brick, pottery, etc. ...	265,000	7.3	8.5	3.9	3.1
Engineering and metal ...	1,044,900	7.2	7.6	7.4	6.8
Chemical	128,000	5.7	5.5	2.4	1.4
Textile	377,600	9.8	9.8	26.9	29.7
Paper	125,300	8.8	8.8	10.6	9.2
Leather	72,700	17.3	17.1	15.2	17.2
Wood	319,200	15.0	15.7	6.6	6.6
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	301,900	9.3	9.7	7.3	8.6
Clothing, boots and shoes	168,600	18.6	16.6	21.5	19.7
Building	702,900	10.4	12.4	0.0	0.0
Printing	150,800	7.9	7.6	0.8	0.8
Transport	375,700	5.5	5.6	0.6	0.8
Horticulture, etc. ...	10,800	11.4	5.2	...	...
Hairdressing	4,300	5.1	7.4	...	...
Miscellaneous	402,800	3.8	4.2	1.5	1.7
All Unions making Returns	4,618,500	8.5	9.1	6.7	6.8

FRANCE.†

Unemployment continued slight during July. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges at the end of the month (3rd August) was 7,297 (4,273 men and 3,024 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 7,885. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 17,843 (12,398 for men and 5,445 for women), as compared with 21,141 at the end of June. During the last week of July the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,581 persons in situations, including 9,259 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,547 foreign immigrants.

HOLLAND.‡

Total unemployment decreased during the month of June, but there was some increase in the proportion of workers on short time. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 329,272 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th June, 1929, 7,020 (2.1 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 3,089 (1.0 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 25th May) the percentages were respectively 2.3 and 0.7.

ITALY.§

Unemployment continued to decrease during June. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 193,325 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of June, 1929, as compared with 227,682 at the end of May, and 247,021 at the end of June, 1928. The total for June, 1929, includes 29,051 normally engaged in agriculture and fishing, and 39,438 in the building, road construction, etc. industries, and 50,239 in the textile industry. In addition 10,970 persons were partially unemployed at the end of June, as compared with 8,713 at the end of May and 30,296 at the end of June, 1928.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th July, 1929. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail. 9th August, 1929. Paris.
‡ Maandchrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek. 31st July, 1929. The Hague.
§ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, July, 1929. Rome.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment decreased during June. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 110,266 (including 58,408 in Greater Vienna) as compared with 130,469 (66,545 in Vienna) at the end of May.

POLAND.†

A decline in the number of unemployed was reported during July. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 20th July, 1929, was 102,137, as compared with 109,314 on 22nd June. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 37,413 and 39,403 respectively.

SWITZERLAND.‡

Employment continued favourable in June, at about the same level as in the preceding month. At the end of June, 4,399 applications for employment (4.1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 5,049 at the end of May, and 5,378 at the end of June, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 5,516, 5,605 and 4,125 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

Unemployment declined in Denmark and Sweden during June and in Norway during May.

Denmark.—Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 272,184 workpeople 10.3 per cent. were unemployed at the end of June, 1929, as against 11.4 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 13.5 per cent. at the end of June, 1928.

Norway.—Out of 18,534 members of trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics, 10.7 per cent. were unemployed at the end of May, 1929, as compared with 12.3 per cent. in April and 15.4 per cent. in May, 1928.

Sweden.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th June, 1929, was 7.4, as compared with 8.1 on 31st May and 7.7 on 30th June, 1928.

UNITED STATES.**

Employment decreased in June as compared with May. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 31,404 establishments in manufacturing, mining, quarrying, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail), the hotel industry and the canning and preserving industries, these establishments employed 5,031,258 workpeople in June, 1929, or 0.3 per cent. less than the total for May. During the same period the aggregate wages paid showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. Decreases in employment in June as compared with May were shown in manufacturing industries (0.4 per cent.) and coal mining (anthracite, 10.4 per cent., bituminous, 1.9 per cent.), while increased employment was shown in metalliferous mining (3 per cent.), quarrying and non-metallic mining (2.4 per cent.), public utilities (1.1 per cent.), wholesale trade (0.2 per cent.), retail trade (0.1 per cent.), hotels (1.2 per cent.), and canning and preserving (23.6 per cent.).

As regards manufacturing industries alone, 12,514 establishments, in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the States, reported 3,524,964 workpeople employed in June, or 0.4 per cent. less than in May, and 6.1 per cent. more than in June, 1929. The aggregate wages paid in June, 1929, showed a decrease of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the total for the preceding month, and an increase of 9.1 per cent. as compared with June, 1928.

Index Number of Employment.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries alone in 1926 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for June, 1929, is 98.8 as compared with 99.2 per cent. in May, and 93.1 per cent. in June, 1928.

AUSTRALIA.††

Unemployment decreased during the first quarter of 1929. The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the first quarter of 1929 was 9.3 per cent., as compared with 9.9 in the preceding quarter and 10.7 per cent. in the first 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.)

CANADA.‡‡

There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July. Returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,819 firms show an aggregate of 1,069,700 workpeople on their pay-rolls on 1st July, as compared with 1,046,591 on 1st June, an increase of 2.2 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for July is 124.7, as compared with 122.2 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 117.7 at the beginning of July, 1928.

On 29th June, 1929, 2.9 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 4.0 per cent. at the end of May and 3.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1928.

* Statistische Nachrichten. 25th July, 1929. Vienna.
† Wladomosci Statystyczne. 5th August, 1929. Warsaw.
‡ Rapports économiques et statistiques sociales, July, 1929. Berne.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 20th July, 1929. Copenhagen.
¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
** Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.
†† Trend of Employment, June, 1929. Washington.
‡‡ Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March, 1929. Canberra.
§§ The July Employment Situation, 1929. Ottawa.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURER—AGREEMENT TO SERVE FOR A PERIOD—WAGES TO BE PAID IN LUMP SUM AT TERMINATION OF PERIOD—FAILURE OF LABOURER TO COMPLETE PERIOD—LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER TO PAY MINIMUM RATE WHILE LABOURER IN HIS EMPLOY.

This was an appeal to the Divisional Court from a decision of the Pickering Petty Sessions.

The respondent, a farmer, had been summoned for failing, on or about 23rd November, 1928, to pay wages at not less than the minimum rate fixed under the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, to a labourer whom he employed.

On or about 4th December, 1927, the respondent had entered into a verbal agreement with the labourer whereby the labourer agreed to work as an agricultural worker on the respondent's farm for a period from 4th December, 1927, to 23rd November, 1928, and the respondent agreed to pay the labourer the sum of £48 10s. at the termination of that period, and to provide him with board and lodging during the period. The sum of £48 10s. was at a rate in accordance with that required by the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act.

On 12th July, 1928, the labourer left the respondent's employment without notice, and in breach of his agreement.

During the period 4th December, 1927, to 12th July, 1928, the respondent had provided the labourer with board and lodging, and had made to him *ex gratia* cash advances on his wages totalling £9 10s.

It was contended by the prosecution that wages were due to the labourer up to 12th July, 1928, that the balance due after allowing for the payment of £9 10s. was £20 8s. 6d., and that the respondent was not relieved of his liability to pay wages in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act by reason of the fact that the labourer had terminated the employment in breach of his agreement.

On behalf of the respondent it was contended that the Act only provided for the fixing of minimum rates of wages in cases where an employer was under a contractual liability to pay wages, and did not create any such obligation where no such contractual liability existed; that under the agreement between the labourer and the respondent there was no contractual liability to pay wages until 23rd November, 1928, and that, as the labourer had, in breach of this agreement, left his employment before that date, no wages were due to him at all; and that consequently no offence under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act had been committed.

The Magistrates upheld the respondent's contention and dismissed the summons.

The Lord Chief Justice in dismissing the appeal said that there was nothing in the Act to prevent parties entering into an agreement to pay wages in a lump sum at the end of a period of service, provided that the amount to be paid was in conformity with the statute, and that if the payment of this sum was prevented by the act of the worker himself in breach of his agreement, the worker could not say that he was entitled to be paid wages for the broken period during which he had worked, at the minimum rate prescribed by the Act. There was no such power in the Act.—*Rex v. Atkinson*. Divisional Court. 16th July, 1929.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

LOSS OF SIGHT OF RIGHT EYE—INTERPRETATION OF "EMPLOYMENT OF A CERTAIN KIND" IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1925, SECTION 9 (4)—TOTAL INCAPACITY.

This was an appeal to the House of Lords from an interlocutor of the First Division of the Court of Session in Scotland.

The appellant on 2nd March, 1927, suffered injuries arising out of and in the course of his employment as a miner which resulted in the total loss of the sight of his right eye. His employers, the respondents, paid £1 10s. weekly compensation as for total incapacity until 11th July, 1927; and thereafter they paid £1 weekly as for partial incapacity until 9th December, 1927, when they stopped payment on the ground that the incapacity had ceased.

By 9th December, 1927, the appellant had sufficiently recovered physically to resume his normal occupation as a miner and to earn his usual wages. He did, in fact, take every reasonable step to obtain employment either as a miner or in some other capacity, but without success. The obvious blindness of his right eye was the principal cause of his failure to obtain employment.

Upon these facts the arbitrator found that the appellant was entitled to be paid compensation for his continued incapacity, and held that the incapacity was total.

On the application of the respondents a case was stated in the First Division of the Court of Session.

Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides as follows:—

"If a workman who has so far recovered from his injuries as to be fit for employment of a certain kind proves to the satisfaction of the Judge of the county court that he has taken all reasonable steps to obtain, and has failed to obtain, such employment, and that his failure to obtain such employment is a consequence wholly or mainly of the injury the Judge shall order that his incapacity shall, for the purposes of this Act, continue to be treated as total incapacity for such period and subject to such conditions as may be provided by the order, without prejudice, however, to the right of review conferred by this Act."

The First Division, in reversing the determination of the arbitrator, took the view that this Section applied only to cases in which the range of the employment for which the workman was physically capable was still restricted as compared with his capacity prior to the accident.

The House of Lords (Lords Buckmaster, Dunedin, Warrington of Clyffe, Atkin, and Thankerton) held that there was no principle to support such a restricted application of the section; that the words "employment of a certain kind" in Section 9 (4) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, did not exclude the appellant's former employment, and that consequently the arbitrator's award was right and must be restored.—*Tannoch (Pauper) v. Brownside Coal Co., Ltd.* House of Lords. 11th July, 1929.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUTHS—LIMITED HOURS—OFFENCE BY FIRM OF BRICK-MAKERS.

The defendants, a firm of brick-makers, were charged on four summonses for employing youths in contravention of the provisions of the Act. One of the summonses was in respect of employment after 4 p.m. on a Saturday, and the other three were in respect of Sunday employment.

It was stated on behalf of the defence, in mitigation of penalties, that the firm was working under very great pressure.

A conviction was recorded on each summons, and the Court imposed fines totalling £8.—*Rex v. J. T. Glaze and Sons. Walsall Petty Sessions.* 19th July, 1929.

National Health Insurance Act, 1924.

REMOVAL OF INSURANCE STAMPS.

A former agent of the Orange and Protestant Friendly Society was charged by the Ministry of Labour, Northern Ireland, with having defaced the National Health Insurance cards of four members of that Society, for various periods, by removing from the said cards stamps which had been affixed thereto for the purpose of the National Health Insurance Act, 1924. The defendant admitted the offence.

A Divisional Inspector of the Ministry pointed out that the offence was a very serious one. The defendant had received the cards fully stamped, and the cards were discovered in his possession, with clear evidence that the stamps which had been affixed had been removed. On the occasion of the visit of the Inspector 13 cards were found for various periods as far back as that for February, 1924, the total number of stamps which had been removed being 170. The defendant had handed over to the representative of the Ministry a considerable number of used stamps, but these did not refer to the period for which proceedings were taken.

In announcing the decision of the Court, the Resident Magistrate stated that this was a very serious offence, as the defendant had held a responsible position, and the Bench had decided to impose a fine of £5 with £1 costs on each of the four summonses that were issued.—*J. B. Wells v. Joseph McAleese. Magherafelt Petty Sessions.* 10th July, 1929.

Statute of Limitations.

GUARDIANS' RELIEF BY WAY OF LOAN—ACTION FOR RECOVERY.

In this case the plaintiffs, a Board of Guardians, sought to recover the sum of £4 10s. which had been advanced to the defendant as relief by way of loan during 1921 and 1922. No application had been made to the defendant for repayment of the sum advanced until March, 1929.

The defendant contended that, since it was more than seven years since the money had been advanced to him, the action was barred by the Statute of Limitations.

The stipendiary Magistrate, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, held that the time within which proceedings for the recovery of the amount could be brought ran, not from the date of the loan, but from the date of the application for repayment, and that consequently the proceedings were not barred.—*Middlesbrough Petty Sessions.* 26th June, 1929.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.

An employer in the boot and shoe repairing trade was prosecuted on the charges of (i) failing to keep such records of wages as were necessary to show that the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts were being complied with; and (ii) failing to post the current notices issued by the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s. on each charge.—*Rex v. J. W. Smart. Smethwick Police Court.* 29th July, 1929.

LAUNDRY TRADE.

The proprietors of a laundry were prosecuted on charges of failing to keep adequate wages records, failing to post notices, and the underpayment of fourteen workers.

The defendants, who were legally represented, pleaded guilty to all charges, and were fined 40s. on the summons for failing to keep adequate records, 20s. for failing to post notices, and 20s. on each of the fourteen summonses for underpayment, and were ordered to pay £6 4s. 7d. costs.—*Rex v. The Chorley Hygienic Laundry. Chorley Police Court.* 30th July, 1929.

The managing partner of a laundry was prosecuted for failing to keep adequate wages records, and for underpaying 13 workers. The defendant, who was legally represented, pleaded guilty to all of the fourteen charges, and was fined £2 on each (£28 in all), with £2 10s. costs. Arrears amounting to £234 10s. 11d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rex v. Hignett. St. Helens Borough Police Court.* 9th July, 1929.

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

A partner in a firm of dairymen was prosecuted on the charge of producing to an officer appointed under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, a record of payments to certain workers which was false in material particulars, knowing the same to be false.

The defendant, who was legally represented, pleaded guilty, and was fined £4 10s., and was ordered to pay 10s. costs.—*Rez v. Ashford. Stourbridge Police Court. 12th July, 1929.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS,

1920-29.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following is a recent decision of general interest:—

Case No. 5307/29. (26.7.29.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of Principal Act —Not Unemployed.

PIT CLOSED FOR FOUR DAYS AT EASTER SINCE 1920, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF 1924—WOULD CLOSE ONLY FOR TWO DAYS IF TRADE WAS NORMAL—RECOGNISED HOLIDAY HELD TO CONSIST OF TWO DAYS.

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

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed in respect of April 1st and 2nd, allowed in respect of March 29th and 30th.

"The employers have stated that 'our normal Easter holidays consist of Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday.' By this I think they mean that since 1920, with one exception, these are the days at Easter which the pit has not worked.

"On 3rd May, the employers were asked this question, 'Re the Easter Holidays. May it be stated please on which days at Easter the pit would close down annually if you were working to a full order book, and had unexecuted orders on hand before the holiday?' The reply to this query was, 'Under the circumstances you enumerate the pit would only close down Monday and Tuesday.'

"On this evidence I must hold that Easter Monday and Tuesday are the only days of recognised holiday, and that the fact that the pit was not worked on the previous Friday and Saturday in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1925 and onwards is due to the state of the coal industry."

TEMPORARY POLICE EXCLUSION SPECIAL ORDER, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance (Temporary Police) (Exclusion) Special Order, 1929,† dated 13th June, 1929, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour, by virtue of the powers conferred on her by paragraph (c) of Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf, hereby makes the following Special Order:—

1. There shall be excluded from the employments specified in Part I of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, employment in a temporary capacity as a member of a police force where the person so employed was not normally before such employment in an employment such as to make him an employed person within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by any subsequent enactment.

2. This Order shall not apply to employment as a special constable.

3. In this Order the expression "police force" has the same meaning as in the Police Pensions Act, 1921.

4. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

5. The Unemployment Insurance (Police Reservist Exclusion) Special Order, 1923, is hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under that Special Order.

6. This Order may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Temporary Police) (Exclusion) Special Order, 1929.

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 13th day of June, 1929.

T. W. PHILLIPS,
Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

† *Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929, No. 589.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

EXAMINERS OF WORK AND DRAUGHTSMEN (CONSTRUCTIVE, ENGINEERING AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING), ADMIRALTY.—Admiralty and Royal Dockyards Draughtsmen's Association v. Admiralty. *Difference.*—Scales of pay—Claim for increases and allowances. *Decision.*—As from 1st July, 1929, basic scales to be:—

Examiners of Work	£400—15	—£450
Senior Draughtsmen	£250—15	—£350
First-Class Draughtsmen	£175—10	—£225
Second-Class Draughtsmen	£135—7½	—£175
Assistant and Temporary Draughtsmen	£135.	

Award issued 1st July, 1929. (1430.)

REMOVAL EXPENSES, CIVIL SERVICE.—*Staff Side v. Official Side, Civil Service National Whitley Council. Difference.*—Transfer to and from Stations abroad—Date of operation of Report. *Decision.*—The Court awarded that the provisions with regard to—

- Expense of test of drains;
- Legal expenses of house purchase and sale;
- Miscellaneous expenses of transferred householders;

contained in the Report dated 30th July, 1928, shall apply to all officers transferred to or from stations abroad between 25th October, 1925, and 30th July, 1928, both dates inclusive. Award issued 4th July, 1929. (1431.)

ASSISTANT TECHNICAL OFFICERS, SUPPLIES DIVISION, H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.—*Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. H.M. Office of Works. Difference.*—New salary scale—Initial salaries on transfer—Claim for special increment. *Decision.*—The Court awarded that the nine Assistant Technical Officers employed in the Furniture Section of the Supplies Division of the Office of Works who were appointed on or after 1st January, 1924, and were serving on 1st July, 1928, shall enter the new scale awarded by Award No. 1383 of the Industrial Court at their existing basic salary plus £20, their present normal incremental date remaining unchanged. Award issued 11th July, 1929. (1432.)

SURVEYORS, ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, WOOLWICH.—*Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. War Office. Difference.*—New salary scales—Initial salaries on transfer—Claim for special increments. *Decision.*—The Court awarded that the First Surveyor should enter his new scale with two immediate increments and that the Second Surveyor should enter his new scale with one immediate increment. Award issued 15th July, 1929. (1433.)

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

There were no cases under this heading during July.

(C)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Granite Quarrying Industry, Cornwall.—*The Cornish Granite Merchants and Quarry Masters' Association v. the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Workers' Union.* A claim on behalf of the workers for an increase of 2d. per hour was rejected by the employers, and the workers concerned ceased work on the 2nd April. Negotiations between the parties failed to produce a settlement, and joint conferences, in which the Ministry of Labour took part, were arranged. Ultimately, after provisional terms of settlement had been drawn up and rejected by the workers on a ballot vote, an agreement was reached and accepted by the workers which provided for an immediate increase of ¼d. per hour, a further increase of ¼d. per hour on the 1st April, 1930, and for the resultant rates to remain in operation until the 30th June, 1931. Work was resumed on the 15th July.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (41), dated 12th July, 1929, to vary the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female learners and male indentured apprentices.

Objection period expires 12th September, 1929.

Keg and Drum Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal K.D. (1), dated 16th July, 1929, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 16th September, 1929.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal R.B.S. (3), dated 16th July, 1929, to vary general minimum time rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates and overtime rates and to fix additional general minimum piece-rates for male and female workers.

Objection period expires 16th September, 1929.

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.B. (N.12), dated 16th July, 1929, to fix and to vary general minimum piece-rates for female workers.

II.—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 August, 1929, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 61 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39), M (40), M (41) and M (43), column 12.
Paper Bag Trade Board (Great Britain), P (15), column 9.
Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain) B (11), column 4.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

Manufacture of Lamp Shades.

THE Home Secretary has issued a notice, dated 29th July, 1929, that he proposes to make Orders, under Sections 107, 108, and 116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, with regard to the manufacture of lamp shades. The main effect of the Orders is: (i) to require particulars of the rate of wages applicable to the work given out, and also of the work to which that rate is to be applied, to be given to persons who are paid by the piece and employed in the manufacture of lamp shades; (ii) to require the keeping of lists of out-workers engaged in the manufacture of lamp shades; and (iii) to give certain powers to Local Authorities in regard to the prohibition of employment of persons in unwholesome premises where lamp shades are manufactured.

Any communication relating to the draft Orders should be addressed, before 9th September, 1929, to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1928. Part 5. Building Societies.* (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

Factories and Workshops.—*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1928.* Home Office. (Cmd. 3360; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 277.)

Fishing Industry.—*Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Fishery Board for Scotland, being for the year 1928.* (Cmd. 3339; price 1s. 6d.) Contains numbers employed in the fishing industry in Scotland.

Forestry.—*Ninth Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners, year ending 30th September, 1928.* (H.C. 5; price 9d.)

Includes progress of forest workers' holdings, numbers employed in the Commission's forests, and particulars of training camps for overseas settlement.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1928. Part 1. General.* (H.C. 3; price 6d.)

HEALTH, POOR LAW, HOUSING, ETC.—*Tenth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health, 1928-1929.* (Cmd. 3362; price 4s.)

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH.—*Ninth Annual Report of the Industrial Health Research Board (formerly the Industrial Fatigue Research Board) to 31st December, 1928.* (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—*Macclesfield and District Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment. Annual Report, 1928.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

MINING.—(i) *Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December, 1928, and the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines for the same period, with a statistical appendix to both reports.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 5s. 6d.) (See page 278.)

(ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry for the quarter ended 31st March, 1929.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3358; price 1d.) (See page 279.)

MONOTONY IN WORK.—*The effects of monotony in work; a preliminary inquiry.* Report No. 56. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 2s.)

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS.—*Cotton Spinning Mills. Report on conferences between employers, operatives and inspectors concerning fencing of machinery, prevention of accidents, first aid and temperature, April, 1929.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

REGULATION OF HOURS.—*The regulation of hours of work in European industry.* International Labour Office. (Geneva; price 2s.)

TRADE UNIONS.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1928. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section 11. Directory and Summaries.* (S.O. publication; price 2s.) (See page 276.)

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

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.—*Choice of Career Series, No. 5. Architecture.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1929.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: **Railway Material:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Galvanised Corrugated Sheets:** Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Erection of Boathouse:** J. E. Durrant & Son, Ltd., Rochester.—**Reinforced Concrete Piling in Fitting Shop:** The Pressure Piling Co., Ltd., London, S.W. **Portsmouth:** **Timber:** Wm. Crundall & Co., Ltd., Dover.—**Erection of Experimental Tank with Workshops, Offices, etc.:** Frank Bevis, Ltd., Portsmouth.—**Portland Cement:** C. Burley, Ltd., Sittingbourne. **Sholley:** **Erection of superstructure of block of buildings:** Roger Bros., Felixstowe. **Yards abroad:** **Steel Joints, etc.:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Dredger Bucket Pins and Bushes:** S. Osborne & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators and Generators, Motor: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Amplifiers, Tuner, W/T:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Armatures:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Asbestos, Fibre:** Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Bacon, Tinned:** C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Bags, Sugar:** The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—**Batteries:** Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—**Boards, Switch Fuse and Spares:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Boats, Motor:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Boilers, Cylindrical:** R. & W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Naval Brass:** Muntz's Metal Co., Birmingham.—**Boxes, Junction:** Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—**Branch Breakers:** Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable, Chain:** J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Fellows Bros., Ltd., Cradley Heath; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—**Cable, Electric:** Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; Hoopers Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cells:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Chests of Drawers, Steel:** G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coils W/T:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cranes, Overhead Electric Travelling:** The Vaughan Crane Co., Ltd., Openshaw, Manchester.—**Crane, Sea-plane Lifting:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Davits, Tubular:** British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore.—**Engine, Oil:** J. & H. McLaren, Ltd., Leeds.—**Fan, Units, Electrically Driven:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Veritys, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—**Flour:** North Shore Mill Company Ltd., Liverpool; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), London, E.C.; Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Generating Sets:** W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Glass Shades, etc.:** Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds; Josiah Lane & Sons, Ltd., Dudley; Receiver and Manager for Molineux, Webb & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.; Joseph Price & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Stevens & Williams, Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Gun Metal Articles:** J. Blakeborough & Son, Ltd., Brighouse, Yorks.—**Helmets, White, for Royal Marines:** Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Hydroplane Gear:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Installation, Electrical:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Jam, Blackcurrant:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Jam, Gooseberry:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—**Jam, Raspberry and Redcurrant:** J. Keiller & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Jam, Strawberry:** Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—**Lathes, Engine:** Denhams Eng. Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Lathes, Hexagon, Turret:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Lift:** W. Wadsworth & Sons, Ltd., Bolton.—**Machine, Forging, Bolt Nut and Rivet:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Milling:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—**Machine, Planing:** Hulse & Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Machines, Drilling, Milling, Surfacing, Boring and Tapping:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester; George Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester.—**Plant, Compressing:** Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Plates, Nozzle:** Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—**Projectors and Parts:** Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., Shepherd's Bush.—**Propellers:** J. Stone & Co., Charlton.—**Pumps:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Retorts, Cast Iron:** Carron Company, Falkirk.—**Rods, Brass and Bronze:** J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Ropes, Steel Wire and Hawser:** Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.—**Sausages, Tinned:** John A. Hunter & Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Palethorpes, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Shackles, Anchor and Mooring:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—**Sheet and Pipe, Lead:** Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Slippers, Basil:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Table, Punching:** James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Govan, Glasgow.—**Tarpaulins:** (British Ropes, Ltd., controlling) The Edinburgh Roperie & Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Leith.—**Transmitters, W/T:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.; Gambrell Brothers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tubes and Fittings, Water:** Harry W. Wyld, West Bromwich; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Tuners, W/T:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Valves, W/T:** Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., Balham.—**Watches:** H. Williamson, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Wavemeters, W/T:** Radio Instruments, Ltd.,

London, W.C.—Windlasses: Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—X-Ray Machines: A. E. Dean & Co., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Aluminium Alloy Rods: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., Milton, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Balls, Spherical:** Walkers, Parker & Co. Ltd., London, S.E.—**Baths, Slipper:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Batteries and Cells:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Ever Ready Co. (Gt. Britain) Ltd., London, N.; India Rubber, G.P. & Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Chloride Elec. Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junc.—**Belts, Machine Gun:** Waring & Gillow, Ltd., London, W.—**Bins, Ash:** Sargeant, Turner & Co., Ltd., Lye.—**Blankets, G.S.:** Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Bodies and Cabs for light six-wheeled vehicles:** Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Boring and Screwcutting Machine:** Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Boring and Turning Mills:** G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Boxes, Cartridge, Galvanising:** G. A. Harvey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Projectile:** Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Brass, Bar:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Brushes, Brass:** Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham.—**Brushes, Clothes:** Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—**Brushes, Flue:** W. Francis & Sons, London, S.E.—**Brushes, Hair:** G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.—**Brushes, Polishing:** David Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Brushes, Shaving:** W. J. Withers, London, S.E.—**Bulbs, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Elec. Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Candles, Smoke:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Roslin.—**Canvas, Khaki:** Jas. Stott (1929), Ltd., Oldham.—**Cap Comforters:** Moore, Eady & Murcott Goode, Ltd., Leicester.—**Caps, S.D., O.R.:** L. Silberston, London, E.—**Centrifuge:** Super-Centrifugal Engrs., Ltd., Stroud.—**Chairs, Windsor and M.S.:** O. Haines & Son, High Wycombe; T. Glenister, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Chassis, Light, Six-wheeled, and Cabs:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Vulcan Motor & Eng. Co. (1926), Ltd., Southport; Garner Motors, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Chassis, Medium:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland.—**Chassis, Six-wheeled:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Cloth, Scarlet:** J. Harper & Sons, Ltd., Calverley.—**Copper Ingot:** Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Distemper:** Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.—**Dowlas, Undyed:** Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast.—**Dowlas, Tan:** Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Drawers, Cellular, Short:** Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; E. H. Price, Hadleigh; Salisbury Mfg. Co., London, E.; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Drawers, Cotton:** Nottingham Mfg. Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Drill, Brown:** J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.—**Drop Stamp:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Duck, Cotton:** J. R. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Droylsden.—**Duck, Linen:** D. & R. Duke, Brechin; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; W. Lumsden & Son, Freuchie; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Enamel Wall Composition:** Gross, Sherwood & Heald, Ltd., London, E.—**Extinguishers, Fire:** Pyrene Co. Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fan and Chimney:** Alldays & Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Generators:** G. Kent, Ltd., Luton.—**Hessian, Packing:** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—**Hydraulic Press:** J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—**Lathes:** Denham Eng. Co., Ltd., Halifax; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Graham & Normanton, Halifax; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Lorry, Six-wheeled:** Vulcan Motor & Eng. Co., Ltd., Southport.—**Magnesium Powder:** British Maxium, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Metal Rods:** J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; I.C.I. Metals, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines:** A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Mop Heads:** T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley, Staffs.—**Nickel:** H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., Clydach, Swansea.—**Oil, Compound, Lubricant:** J. Night & Son, Ltd., Booth.—**Oxygen Gas:** British Oxygen Co., Ltd., Greenwich and Wembley.—**Paint, White Lead:** Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Picric Acid:** A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd., Wyke, Bradford.—**Planing Machines:** J. Stirk & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; Hulse & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Poles, Ridge:** Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps, Hydraulic, and Spares:** Pulsometer Eng. Co., Ltd., Reading; J. Shaw & Sons (Salford), Ltd., Salford.—**Pyjama Jackets and Trousers:** McIntyre, Hogg, Marsh & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ropes, Wire, Picketing:** British Ropes, Ltd., Dagenham.—**Rubbers, Horse:** R. Buckton & Son, Leeds.—**Rugs, Axminster:** James Templeton & Co., Glasgow.—**Saddles:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sheets, Barrack:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup.—**Shoes, Horse:** Wm. Cooke & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; British & Colonial Horse Shoe & Machine Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Slates, Roofing:** E. Parkinson (London), Ltd., London, N.—**Sleepers, Creosoted:** Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Slotting Machines:** Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Soap, Yellow:** Ed. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Socks, Worsted:** Hall & Son, Stoke Golding; H. L. Driver, Ltd., Sibley.—**Steel Bars:** J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel-framed Building:** E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Steel, Mild:** Whitehead Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Tredgar, Mon.—**Steel Rails and Fishplates:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Dowlais, Glam.—**Steel, Round:** English Steel Corp., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Tables, Bedside, Parts of:** E. Atkins, Ltd., Alport.—**Tables, Officers':** O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Tractor, Roadless:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trucks, Petrol-driven:** Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Valves, W.T.:** Edison Swan Elec. Co., Ltd., London,

N.—**Vehicles, Half-tracked, Crossley-Kegresse, Spares:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Washers:** Dermatine Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**W.T. Sets:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Zinc:** The British Metal Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services:** York, Artificers' Work: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Strensall, Artificers' Work: F. Shepherd & Sons, Ltd., York. Aldershot and Ewshott, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, London, S.W. Bull Sand Fort, Repairs: F. Mitchell & Sons, Ltd., Manchester. Bovington, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Enfield, R.S.A.F., Conversion of Heating Installation: Benham & Sons, Ltd., London, W. Shoeburyness, Supply of Railway Sleepers: W. Crundall & Co., London, S.W. Shoeburyness, Supply of Railway Ballast: H. L. Cooper & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Shoeburyness, Rails and Fishplates: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough. Chatham, Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Shorncliffe, R.A.S.C. Offices, Alterations and Additions: Jenner & Sons, Folkestone. Woolwich, R.A. Officers' Mess, Central Heating: Heywood & Bryett, London, S.E. Edinburgh, Piershill Barracks, Periodical Services: Wintour & Sons, Edinburgh. Redford Barracks, Resurfacing Parade Ground: Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh. Redford Barracks, Resurfacing Roads: The Road & Street Appliance Co., Greenock. Landguard, Harwich & Felixstowe, Triennial Contract: A. E. Andrews, Clacton-on-Sea. Blackdown, Heating & Hot Water Supply to Cookhouses: Comyn, Ching & Co., Ltd., London, W.C. North Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Sanitary Annexes: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough; Lee Bros., Aldershot. Aldershot, Waterloo Barracks (West), Sanitary Annexes: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough. Blackdown, Deepcut & Woking, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Gravesend Triennial Contract: Tree & Castle, Ramsgate. Chatham, Gravesend, Shortmead Fort, & Sheerness, Repair and Tar Spraying, etc., various roads & parades: British Tar-spraying, Ltd., Leeds. Bodmin Barracks, Erection of Warrant Officers' Quarter: N. Shelley & Son, Bodmin. Porton, Barrack Block: A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Didcot, R. A. O. Depot & Vauxhall Camp, Repairs to, and construction of roads: British Tar-spraying, Ltd., Leeds. Weymouth, Portland & Dorchester, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Portsea & Portsmouth, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Didcot, Periodical Services: Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Aircraft, Engine Installation:** Fairey Aviation Company, Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Experimental Work:** Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft and Spares:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning:** Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—**Aircraft Repairs:** Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft Spares:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Aircscrews:** Aircscrew Co., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircscrews, Spares:** Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Ambulance Bodies:** Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Batteries:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bins, Ash:** Sargeant, Turner & Son, Ltd., Lye, Worcester.—**Bodies for Crossley 6-wheelers:** Mann, Egerton & Co., Ltd., Norwich; Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Bomb Gear:** Vickers (Crayford), Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Heating and H.W. Supply (Waddington): Walker Cowan, Ltd., London, W.; Married Quarters (Halton): W. Loughton, Bedford; Painting (Halton): S. Lupton & Son, London, S.W.—**Steel Tower for Water Tank (Singapore):** Fleming Bros., Glasgow.—**Underground Cables (Gospot):** Malcolm & Allan (London), Ltd., London, W.C.—**C.C. Gear:** B.S.A. Guns, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, etc.:** Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey.—**Caps, Blue:** L. Silberston, London, E.C.—**Cells, Dry:** Le Carbone, London, E.C.—**Cement:** T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cloth, Leather:** Rexine, Ltd., Manchester.—**Clutches, Bosses and Spares:** Adamant Eng. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Copper Tubing:** J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Nechells, Birmingham.—**Droge Targets:** Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Engines, Aircraft:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Engines, Aircraft, Conversion:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Crankcases:** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development, Running, etc.:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Hubs:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul, etc.:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton, Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs and Spares:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Ricardo & Co., Engineers (1927), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares:** Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Engines, Aircraft, Type Test:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Exploders, Cylinders and Boxes:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Frocks, Khaki Drill:** Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—**Gauges, Boost:** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Generators:** G. E. Mortley, Sprague & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Indicators, Air Speed:** R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—**Lubricating Oils:** Alan Thelwall, Ltd., Hull; Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, E.; Sternal, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Leyland Spares:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—**Masts, Bentwood:** McGruer Hollow Spar Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Motor Generators:** Haslam &

Newton, Ltd., Derby.—**Motor Generator Set:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Motor Mowers:** Dennis Bros., Ltd., Guildford.—**Motor Rollers:** Aveling & Barford and Perkins (Sales), Ltd., London, W.C.—**Navigation Lamps:** Veritys, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oil, Castor:** Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull; Premier Oil Extracting Mills Co., Stoneferry, Hull.—**Puttees:** Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset.—**Radiators and Cases:** John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Refuelling Scow:** S. E. Saunders, Ltd., E. Cowes, I.O.W.—**Reservoirs, Aircraft:** A.B.C. Motors, Ltd., Walton-on-Thames; Gillett, Stephens & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—**Soap, Yellow:** Jos. Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tin, Tetrachloride:** Wm. Blythe & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Transmitting Apparatus Modification:** Marconi's W/T Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Trojan Chassis:** Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Trojan Van Bodies:** W. J. Reynolds, London, E.—**Tyres and Tubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Valves W/T:** Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Vices:** Steel Nut & Jos. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Wavemeters:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Cloth, Tracing:** B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle, Cheshire; Winterbottom Bookcloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**India Rubber Stamps (London):** H. Savage, London, E.C.—**Paper (of various descriptions):** Alders Paper Mills, Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs.; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Portals (John Allen & Sons), Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; Ramsbottom Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ramsbottom, near Manchester; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston, Cambs.; Wiggins Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Dover, and Wooburn, Bucks.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.:** Group 40 (1929); Group 41 (1929); Group 50 (1929); Group 51 (1929), Scotland Jobwork Printing: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Tanfield, Edinburgh. Group 48 (1929) Scotland Jobwork Printing: Jamieson & Munro, Ltd., Stirling. Group 49 (1929) Scotland Jobwork Printing: Bishop & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 323 (1929) Clearing House Gazette and S.E. Divisional Lists: H.M.S.O. Press, London, S.E.—**Stencils:** D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.—**Typewriters:** Bar-Lock (1925) Co., Basford, Nottingham.

POST OFFICE.

Batteries, Enlargement: Derby Telephonic Repeater Station: The Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants.—**Conduits-Laying:** Rook Ferry, Bebbington; Broughty Ferry; Scotstoun (Glasgow); Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Deptford, etc.; St. Pancras; Brookwood, Leatherhead, etc.; Hornsey, etc.; Willesden, etc.; Palmers Green-Green Lanes, and Willesden-High Street, Harlesden; O. C. Summers, London, N. Eastergate (Sussex); Pulborough and Bury (Sussex); Bridgwater Bros., Ashtead, Surrey. Coventry (East); Leicester (West) and Anstey Junction; Sutton Coldfield and Streetly; E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Davies Street and Berkeley Square, W.; Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Dudley, Kingswinford Junction, etc.; Crowthorne (Berks), Hillingdon Camp (Middlesex), etc.; Southampton-Fawley (Section II); Southampton-Basingstoke (Section II); Southampton-Basingstoke (Section IV); Southampton-Basingstoke (Section V); Castle Bromwich, Pipe Hayes and Colehill; Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Sydenham, Stanstead Road and Brockley Rise; H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone; Westminster and Chelsea; Westminster Road Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ingatstone (Essex); Welwyn and Whitwell (Herts); W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. East Millwall; Brixton, Tulse Hill, North Streamham, etc.; Kensington High Street; J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Brixton (Somerset); S. Ambrose, Bath. St. Austell (Cornwall); H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Graystoth and Hindhead (Surrey), etc.; W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Fulham-Putney Junction; J. Cochrane & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Bromborough-Village Bye Pass Road; Wyatt Bros., Whitechurch, Salop. Sevenoaks (Kent); Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Gulliver (West), N.W.; Conduit Street, W.C.; J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Weston (Bath); E. Ireland, Bath. Plymouth (St. Budeaux, etc.); Ash (Sevenoaks) and Longfield (Kent); Downton (Wilts); Shrewsbury (Castle Street, etc.); J. F. Hodge, Rednal, near Birmingham. Portobello: Crawford & Co., Eskbank, Midlothian.—**Electric Passenger Lift:** Birmingham (Midland) Telephone Exchange: Keighley Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Keighley.—**News and Packet Sorting Fitting, etc.:** Mount Pleasant New Letter Office, E.C.; A. Sauvée & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Messrs. Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (Leman St., E.C.1): The Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Blackpool-South Shore (Blackpool Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby, for Charging Machines. Crompton-Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. The Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton, for Batteries. Blackpool-North Shore (Blackpool Area): Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Derby, for Charging Machine. The Premier Accumulator Co. (1921), Ltd., Northampton, for Batteries. Portobello (Edinburgh Multi-Exchange Area): Southampton: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Park; Chiswick; Croydon; Finchley: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Ramsgate: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Telephonic Repeater Station—Two-wire Repeater Equipment:** Liverpool: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.

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