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

### EMPLOYMENT.

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

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

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

### WAGES.

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

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

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

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

### COST OF LIVING.

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

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

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

### TRADE DISPUTES.

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

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

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



## PROFIT-SHARING AND LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP IN 1928.

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

### ALL SCHEMES IN OPERATION.

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

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

Year.	Number of firms or societies.	Number of schemes.	Approximate number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.*		
				Number of schemes.	Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
1923	433	440	192,000	348	£ s. d. 6 16 4	4.8
1924	443	450	208,000	354	7 13 2	4.8
1925	454	461	217,000	368	9 0 5	5.1
1926	464	471	226,000	375	8 16 4	4.4
1927	478	486	235,000	376	8 11 5	4.0
1928	471	479	251,000	402	8 17 5	4.4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

† The firms in this group are almost entirely gas companies.

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

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

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

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

### Types of Scheme.

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

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

\* The firms in this group are almost entirely gas companies.

† Where a scheme was modified, after its introduction, it has been classified according to its latest form.

‡ In some of these schemes employees may receive part or the whole of their subsequent bonuses in cash, etc., after a given period or after they have accumulated a given amount of capital.



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

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

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

The most prevalent type of scheme is the simple arrangement under which a cash bonus is paid to employees, the amount of the bonus representing a specified proportion of the net profits, or of the profit remaining after a fixed minimum rate of interest or dividend has been paid on capital; in some cases the bonus is a sum which automatically rises or falls with the rate of dividend on the capital.

Cash bonus schemes (including schemes where the bonus is placed in a deposit or savings account from which the employee may freely withdraw) represent about 40 per cent. of the existing and about 65 per cent. of the discontinued schemes. In contrast with these schemes are those under which the whole, or part, of the employee's bonus is not obtainable in cash form; bonuses retained in such schemes are either placed in a provident, superannuation, etc., fund, or, more frequently, are invested on behalf of the employee in the capital of the undertaking.

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

### Co-partnership Schemes.

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

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

An entirely different type of shareholding scheme, and one in which a substantial majority of the workers employed normally participate, is that in which a share of profits is set aside for the employees, but is wholly retained for investment in the firm's capital, or is so retained for a prescribed period or until the employees have acquired a prescribed amount of capital. Of such schemes 52 are known to have been started; 36 of these are still in operation, and 23 of them date from after the war. Gas companies provide much the largest section of these bonus-capitalisation schemes, accounting for 25 out of the 36 schemes of this type; and practically all of the pre-war schemes of this type are those in gas companies.

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

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

*Bonuses Paid.*

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

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

Industry or Business.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head in 1928.*	Average percentage addition to earnings in 1928.*
			£ s. d.	Per cent.
Agriculture ... ..	5	300	6 0	0.5
Glass, chemical, soap, oil, paint, etc. ...	3	100	15 8	1.2
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding ... ..	13	23,900	6 18 9	4.6
Textile ... ..	12	23,800	6 18 9	4.6
Food and drink (manufacture) ... ..	32	19,800	2 11 7	1.9
Paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, etc. ... ..	25	16,400	2 13 8	2.2
Gas, water, and electricity supply ... ..	25	14,000	4 11 1	4.4
Insurance, banking and other financial businesses ... ..	21	12,600	4 18 9	4.8
Merchants, warehousemen and retail traders	27	27,800	5 4 4	3.9
Other businesses ... ..	23	26,700	5 6 10	3.9
	22	5,600	9 10 1	6.8
	21	5,400	9 15 6	6.8
Total ... ..	53	42,700	8 6 1	4.5
Total (1927) ... ..	7	26,500	26 9 2	†
	31	7,100	14 2 8	7.3
	30	18,100	6 2 8	4.1
	26	13,800	6 9 4	5.0
Total ... ..	245	185,800	9 8 0	4.3
Total (1927) ... ..	222	175,100	9 15 6	4.5
Total (1927) ... ..	222	167,500	9 3 1	4.0
	198	157,100	9 13 11	4.2

The results of the same schemes, classified according to the rates of bonus paid, are shown below :—

Percentage addition made by bonus to earnings.	Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Total number of employees.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Amount of bonus paid (or credited) in 1928.
Nil ... ..	49 39 14 12	93,500 39,500 7,900 3,200	34,200 28,900 4,400 3,000	£ Nil Nil 4,700 4,200
Under 2 per cent. ...	39 36 46	62,600 59,800 42,800	49,300 47,800 39,200	237,500 230,300 364,400
2 and under 4 per cent. }	45 31	42,400 18,400	38,800 15,400	361,900 176,700
4 " " " " }	7	2,000	1,500	23,800
6 " " 8 " " }	11	10,300	9,900	154,900
8 " " 10 " " }	15	8,900	6,800	116,100
10 " " 12 " " }	4	300	200	5,800
12 " " 16 " " }	8	1,800	1,400	73,000
16 " " 20 " " }	21	41,500	23,500	589,100
20 per cent. or over ...	14	23,300	21,400	565,300
Percentage not stated }	245 222	290,000 209,900	185,800 175,100	1,746,000 1,712,000
Total ... ..	222 198	268,500 194,000	167,500 157,100	1,532,800 1,523,500
Total (1927) ...				

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

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

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

† Cannot be stated.

\* See note † to previous Table.



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

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

#### New Schemes in 1928.

Twelve new schemes have come to the notice of the Department as having been introduced in 1928. These schemes are briefly summarised below:—

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

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

#### Schemes terminated in 1928.

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

Date of starting.	Industry or Business.	Approximate total number of employees.	Reasons for termination.
1925	Manufacture of chemicals and allied materials.	11,000	Absorbed in a merger company which has another scheme of co-partnership in force.
1923	Chemical manufacture.	6,800	
1926	Cycle and motor-cycle manufacture.	3,500	Lack of financial success.
1919	Electrical engineers and contractors.	1,000	Discontinued in favour of a superannuation scheme.
1919	Manufacture of varnish, enamels, etc.	280	Amalgamation with another undertaking not practising profit-sharing.
1926	Mill furnishers, iron-mongers, etc.	120	Discontinued in favour of a system of indeterminate bonuses fixed by directors each year.
1919	Brewers ... ..	60	Amalgamation with another undertaking, followed by closing of brewery.
1927	General drapers and furnishers.	55	Liquidation of company.
1910	Coal merchants ...	30	Amalgamation with another undertaking not practising profit-sharing.
1918	Newspaper proprietor and printer.	10	Conversion of business into limited company.

The following Table analyses, by cause of termination, and by duration, all the schemes known to the Department to have been started and subsequently discontinued:—

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

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

#### Comparison with previous years.

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

Year.	Number of Firms practising Profit-sharing or Co-partnership.	Number of Schemes in operation.	Approximate Number of employees entitled to participate.	Schemes for which particulars are available as to Bonuses paid or credited.*		
				Number of Schemes.	Average amount of Bonus per head.	Percentage addition of Bonus to earnings.
1910	121	122	57,000	76	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1911	125	126	61,000	89	†	5.0
1912	137	139	69,000	97	5 0 4	5.5
1913	149	151	73,000	110	5 5 11	5.9
1914	162	166	80,000	117	5 4 9	6.7
1915	163	167	†	99	3 18 0	5.3
1916	156	161	†	101	3 4 3	4.6
1917	160	166	†	105	3 15 2	5.3
1918	167	172	103,000	107	3 13 9	5.1
1919	219	224	110,000	120	5 0 6	4.9
1920	259	266	136,000	159	9 18 3	6.4
1921	262	269	151,000	182	6 14 0	3.6
1922	274	280	147,000	190	6 7 11	4.0
1923	276	283	170,000	195	7 5 10	5.1
1924	280	287	185,000	198	8 2 5	5.0
1925	288	295	193,000	211	9 12 10	5.3
1926	297	304	201,000	217	9 8 10	4.5
1927	311	319	209,000	222	9 3 1	4.0
1928	308	316	222,000	245	9 8 0	4.3

\* Schemes under which no bonus was earned are included.

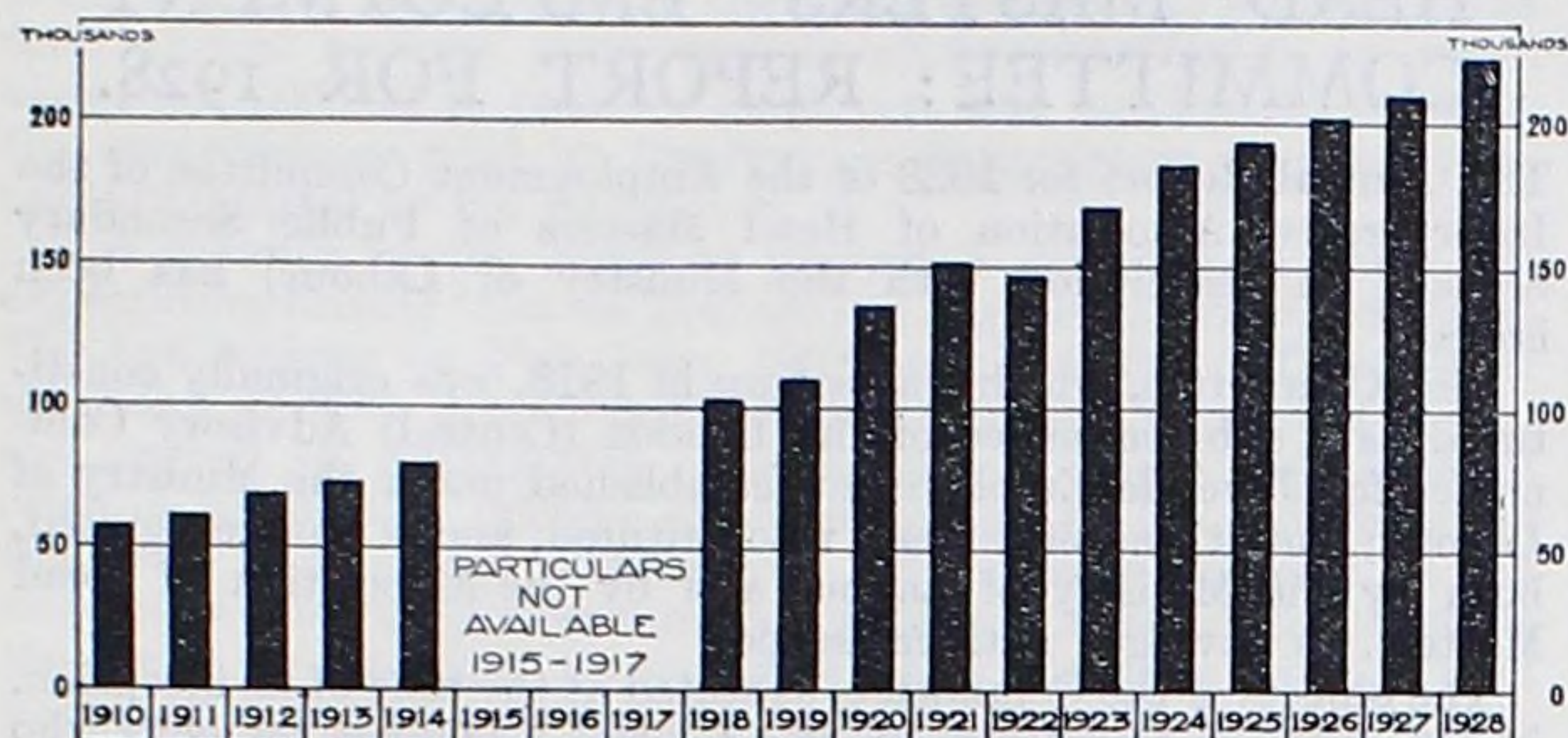
† Cannot be given.



As judged by the numbers of schemes in operation and by the numbers of employees participating, the profit-sharing movement has made almost continuous progress during the period covered by these figures. The years of greatest progress in the establishment of new schemes during the period were 1919 and 1920, when there was a net addition of 94 schemes and of 33,000 participating employees. During the succeeding years progress has been slower, but in the last two years there has been a net increase of 12 schemes and of 21,000 workpeople participating.

The variations from year to year in the numbers of employees known to be working under profit-sharing arrangements are illustrated in the following diagram :—

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



Expressed as a percentage addition to the wages of the recipients, the average bonus for the whole period 1910-28 represents an addition of 4.9 per cent. During this period the average for any year has never exceeded a figure of 6.7, and has never fallen below 3.6.

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

Period in which started.	Total number of schemes known to have been started.	Number of schemes discontinued (or suspended*) by end of 1928.	Schemes still in operation at end of 1928.		
			Number of schemes.	Total number of employees.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.
Before 1881	35	31	4	1,700	800
1881-1890	80	69	11	17,400	14,100
1891-1900	77	66	11	8,500	7,100
1901-1910	84	45	39	87,600	51,900
1911-1918	96	38	58	57,900	26,000
1919 ...	62	22	40	38,800	22,800
1920 ...	58	12	46	59,100	16,300
1921 ...	15	2	13	34,000	13,100
1922 ...	14	1	13	3,700	2,800
1923 ...	19	4	15	22,300	21,800
1924 ...	14	1	13	30,800	11,500
1925 ...	12	2	10	18,000	3,900
1926 ...	14	2	12	13,700	8,700
1927 ...	20	1	19	5,200	2,700
1928 ...	12	...	12	85,900	18,800
Total ...	612	296	316	484,600	222,300

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

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

## II.—SCHEMES IN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

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

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

Statistics are given in the following Table as to the numbers of schemes known to have been in operation in each of the years

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

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

Year.	Number of schemes in operation.	Approx. number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid under schemes for which details are available.†			
			Number of schemes to which particulars relate.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Average amount of bonus per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
<i>Agricultural Societies.</i>						
1923	54	600	53	600	£ s. d.	
1924	58	600	56	600	3 0 9	2.8
1925	60	600	55	600	2 15 10	2.4
1926	59	600	55	600	1 19 8	1.8
1927	60	600	51	600	2 3 3	1.8
1928	59	600	56	500	1 17 1	1.5
				600	2 6 11	1.7
<i>Industrial Productive Societies.</i>						
1923	51	8,200	51	8,200	4 17 5	4.3
1924	52	8,200	51	8,200	5 4 10	4.9
1925	52	8,500	52	8,500	4 18 6	4.6
1926	53	8,700	52	8,700	5 0 11	4.5
1927	50	8,900	51*	8,900	5 3 1	4.6
1928	50	9,600	50	9,600	5 11 5	5.1
<i>Retail Distributive Societies.</i>						
1923	52	13,100	49	12,800	3 11 6	2.9
1924	53	13,600	49	13,300	3 19 6	3.1
1925	54	14,900	50	14,300	4 11 6	3.5
1926	55	16,000	51	15,800	4 15 0	3.8
1927	57	16,800	52	16,800	4 15 4	4.1
1928	54	18,800	51	18,500	5 9 9	4.4
<i>Totals—All Societies.</i>						
1923	157	21,900	153	21,600	4 1 0	3.4
1924	163	22,400	156	22,100	4 8 4	3.8
1925	166	24,000	157	23,400	4 12 9	3.8
1926	167	25,300	158	25,100	4 15 11	4.0
1927	167	26,300	154	26,200	4 16 9	4.2
1928	163	29,000	157	28,700	5 8 11	4.6

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

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

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

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

Industry.	Number of schemes.	Number of employees entitled to participate.	Bonuses paid or credited in 1928.‡	
			Average amount per head.	Average percentage addition to earnings.
Textile ...	6	930	£ s. d. 4 0 4	Per cent. 4.1
Boot and Shoe ...	16	1,600	4 15 6	3.6
Other clothing ...	3	3,330	6 0 7	7.0
Printing, bookbinding, etc. ...	15	1,060	3 7 8	2.1
Other industries ...	10	2,650	6 18 1	5.0
Total ...	50	9,570	5 11 5	5.1

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

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

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



Failure to earn sufficient profits to provide a bonus is a feature frequently found among these productive societies. In 1928 no bonuses were available in 21 of the societies, of which 3 were in the textile group, 5 in the boot and shoe group, and 9 in the printing and bookbinding group; indeed, in 12 of the 50 societies no bonus has been available during the whole of the six years 1923-1928. Nevertheless, owing to the fact that the schemes in these societies usually provide that employees shall receive a substantial share of profits, when realised, the average rate of bonus was in every year above the level of that paid in the other classes of society.

**Retail Distributive Societies.**—The societies classified under this title, although primarily engaged in retail distribution, in nearly every case engage to some extent in production; and the profit-sharing arrangements apply almost invariably to the productive as well as to the trading sections. The type of scheme which is most common among these societies consists in paying the employees, out of such profits as may remain after meeting various specified charges, "not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ on gross sales and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £ on net profits"; but a number of societies pay a bonus on wages at a rate which is regulated by the rate of dividend declared upon customers' purchases. Where the former arrangement is in force, it will be obvious that a part—and usually by far the larger part—of the supplementary payment is merely a collective commission on sales and is, therefore, outside the scope of these statistics. Accordingly, in such cases only that part of the bonus which is regulated by the amount of profits is included in the figures shown in this article.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1928-9.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

† Cmd. 3156. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net.

‡ See the November, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 393-4.

§ These figures include approvals given after 9th November to schemes received prior to that date, and to fresh additions (to schemes approved before 9th November) received after that date.

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

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

## HEAD MASTERS' EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE: REPORT FOR 1928.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Quarterly Averages.	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Numbers not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes;	(B) Excluding such Persons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	A.	B.
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
1928.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	11,589	1,173	10,416	10,011	10,006
Apr.-June ...	11,613	1,147	10,466	10,059	10,051
July-Sept. ...	11,637	1,317	10,320	9,912	9,911
Oct.-Dec. ...	11,661	1,351	10,310	9,902	9,899
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	11,690	1,333	10,357	9,947	9,943
Apr.-June ...	11,714	1,138	10,576	10,166	10,161

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

1928.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	104.7	103.2	104.8	104.8	105.2
Apr.-June ...	104.9	100.9	105.3	105.4	105.6
July-Sept. ...	105.1	115.8	103.9	103.8	104.2
Oct.-Dec. ...	105.3	118.8	103.8	103.7	104.0
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	105.6	117.2	104.2	104.2	104.5
Apr.-June ...	105.8	100.1	106.4	106.5	106.8

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL: PROPOSED INCREASE IN EXCHEQUER CONTRIBUTION.

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

In a Memorandum† explaining the grounds of this proposal which has been presented to Parliament by the Minister of Labour, it is explained that the effect will be to increase the annual Exchequer contribution to the revenue of the Fund by about £3,500,000. The total annual revenue at present is about £43,000,000, of which about £31,000,000 is paid by employers and employed (including the contributions paid by the Service Departments as employers) and £12,000,000 by the Exchequer.

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

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

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

It is proposed that the Exchequer contribution should be one-half of the aggregate contributions of employed persons and of their employers both during the extended period and afterwards.

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING JUNE IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

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

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 27th May, 1929.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	– 3,493	– 967	– 4,460
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	– 3,854	– 111	– 3,965
Distributive Trades ... ..	– 631	– 2,458	– 3,089
Building ... ..	– 2,110	24	– 2,134
Cotton ... ..	– 517	– 1,189	– 1,706
Public Works Contracting, etc. ... ..	– 1,660	– 15	– 1,675
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Ser- vices ... ..	– 878	– 736	– 1,614
Shipping Service ... ..	– 1,252	– 53	– 1,305
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	– 1,005	– 196	– 1,201
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	+ 1,220	+ 23	+ 1,243
Tailoring ... ..	+ 687	+ 991	+ 1,678
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges... ..	+ 1,864	+ 11	+ 1,875
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	+ 2,261	+ 146	+ 2,407
Coal Mining... ..	+ 4,895	– 59	+ 4,836
Woollen and Worsted ... ..	+ 1,132	+ 4,585	+ 5,717
Net Variation for above industries	– 3,341	– 52	– 3,393
Total Net Variation for all insured industries ... ..	– 13,664	– 163	– 13,827

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. A review of this Report appeared in the February, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 46–8.

† Cmd. 3354. *Unemployment Insurance: Memorandum on Financial Resolution.* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

## POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

First Quarter of Year 1929.

(1) ENGLAND AND WALES.

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

The total number of persons† in receipt of poor-law relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of March, 1929, was 1,107,000, equivalent to 282 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,103,000 at the end of December, 1928; with 1,183,000 in March, 1928; and with 644,000 in March, 1914.

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

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

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

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in February, 1929 (including dependants), was 433,000. This total included 112,000 men, 100,000 women, and 221,000 children; as compared with 101,000 men, 90,000 women, and 196,000 children in November, 1928.

(2) SCOTLAND.

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

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

*Persons in receipt of Outdoor relief in Scotland.*

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

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net.

† Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals. The total number of persons in the excluded classes was approximately 130,500.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.



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

THE first results of an inquiry conducted in October, 1928, by the German Federal Statistical Office into the actual earnings and hours of labour in the metal and engineering industries, have been published,\* relating to the working conditions in Berlin. Reports for other important centres of the industry and for Germany as a whole will be issued later. In Berlin, the inquiry covered 29 undertakings and 81,146 workers, or nearly one-third of all the metal workers in the area. Of this total, 76 per cent. (61,687) were employed in electrical engineering and apparatus manufacture and 12·8 per cent. (10,413) in general engineering and boilermaking. All other branches were represented in the remaining 11·2 per cent. (9,046); of these, 3,032 workers were engaged in the construction of vehicles, aircraft and railway rolling stock, 2,517 in the manufacture of iron, steel and other metal goods, 1,941 in constructional ironwork and 1,556 in scientific and optical instrument manufacture.

The inquiry was limited to male workers over 21 years of age, and female workers over 18 years of age. In the published results, four classes of worker are distinguished: (1) skilled workmen (including both highly skilled workmen and men of normal skill); (2) semi-skilled workmen (including men engaged on work requiring a limited degree of skill and on semi-skilled work); (3) unskilled workmen (men engaged on semi-skilled and other work of a simple nature); and (4) women (semi-skilled and unskilled).

The following Table shows for the classes of workpeople covered by the inquiry, in these industries as a whole in Berlin, the percentage each class bears to the whole number covered, the average actual hourly earnings (exclusive of payment for overtime) and the average agreed hourly minimum rate.

Class of Worker.	Time-workers.			Piece-workers.		
	Per-centage of all workers covered.	Aver-age actual hourly earnings.	Aver-age agreed hourly rate.	Per-centage of all workers covered.	Aver-age actual hourly earnings.	Aver-age agreed hourly rate.
Skilled workmen ...	11·7	Rpf.† 113·6	Rpf.† 101·8	27·7	Rpf.† 124·8	Rpf.† 115·8
Semi-skilled workmen ...	4·8	89·0	85·0	10·1	105·4	97·8
Unskilled workmen ...	12·7	81·8	80·0	5·3	95·0	92·0
Women ...	5·8	58·9	57·0	21·9	65·5	65·8

It will be seen that 35 per cent. of the workers covered were time-workers and 65 per cent. were piece-workers. The proportion varied, however, with the class of worker; thus 70·4 per cent. of the skilled workmen, 67·6 per cent. of the semi-skilled workmen and 79 per cent. of the women were piece-workers, while only 29·5 per cent. of the unskilled workmen were in that category.

The agreed minimum rates were exceeded by the earnings to the greatest extent in the case of the skilled workmen on time-work, the average increase amounting to 11·6 per cent. It should be added that the agreed rates given in the above Table were increased by from 4·7 to 5·7 Reichspfennigs, according to class of worker, as from 22nd April, 1929.

The average weekly earnings, including payments for overtime, were in October, 1928, as follows :—

Class of Worker.	Average Weekly Earnings.	
	Time-workers.	Piece-workers.
Skilled workmen ...	R. Marks. 56·80	R. Marks. 58·95
Semi-skilled workmen ...	45·04	49·11
Unskilled workmen ...	40·22	44·58
Women ...	27·07	30·85

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

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

The above percentages will, of course, be modified as the result of the increase in the agreed rates, which came into operation on 22nd April, 1929.

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

\* *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, No. 11, 1929.

† 100 Reichspfennigs = 1 Reichsmark = 11·8d. approximately.

of worker and all branches of the industry was 47½ hours. A weighted average showed 47·7 per cent. working 48 hours a week, 26·7 per cent. working less than and 25·6 per cent. working more than 48 hours a week. The longest average working week (49½ hours) occurred in the constructional ironwork branch of the industry, and the shortest average (45½ hours) in the manufacture of iron, steel and other metal goods. The amount of overtime averaged ¾ hour a week for all classes of piece-workers, and varied from 1 hour to 2½ hours a week according to group for time-workers.

The following Table gives a percentage analysis of the workers according to the length of their actual working week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Name of Town.	Class of Town.	Skilled.		Semi-skilled.		Unskilled.	
		Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earnings.*	Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earnings.*	Number of Work-people.	Average Hourly Earnings.*
Amsterdam ...	I	2,681	Cents.† 80	1,438	Cents.† 74	820	Cents.† 62
Rotterdam and Schiedam ...	I	5,568	72	3,182	68	2,849	57
Hengelo ...	II	1,506	72	1,041	64	412	56
Haarlem ...	II	737	71	445	65	289	55
Utrecht ...	II	943	66	466	57	403	51
Breda ...	III	351	60	309	53	177	44
Kinderdijk ...	III	282	65	186	57	90	51
Wisch and Gendringen ...	IV	226	56	743	48	348	40

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

Occupation	Average Hourly Earnings* in Cents.†						
	Amsterdam.	Rotterdam and Schiedam.	Utrecht.	Hengelo.	Haarlem.	Kinderdijk.	Wisch and Gendringen (a) or Beek and Donk (b) or Zalt-Bommel (c).
Class of Town ...	I.	I.	II.	II.	II.	III.	IV.
<b>Skilled Workers.</b>							
Fitter ...	87	77	70	78	74	70	58 (a)
Turner ...	92	79	71	79	82	66	61 (a)
Boilermaker ...	82	78	70	82	76	65	...
Coppersmith ...	88	78	72	80	86	71	58 (a)
Patternmaker ...	85	80	73	77	76	70	55 (a)
Plater (shipbuilding) ...	83	77	...	...	80	66	56 (c)
Hand moulder ...	76	76	75	89	68	...	58 (a)
Smith ...	84	77	73	63	81	65	52 (a)
<b>Semi-Skilled Workers.</b>							
Drilling machinist ...	82	68	60	69	67	60	...
Erector (constructional iron work) ...	75	70	66	70	72	67	41 (c)
Lathe hand ...	77	71	...	70	63	...	44 (b)
Riveter ...	83	77	69	62	71	65	41 (c)
Planing machinist ...	87	75	67	72	76	66	...
Grinding machinist ...	78	71	54	66	59	...	44 (b)
Machine moulder ...	56	62	59	75	65	...	51 (a)
<b>Unskilled Workers.</b>							
Labourer ...	64	59	53	57	58	53	40 (a)
Smith's Striker ...	68	60	51	62	64	46	...

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

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### GERMANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rates, to be correspondingly adjusted in accordance with the scale already laid down; (iv) the agreement constituted by the award to be operative until 31st October, 1930, and, unless terminated at that date by two months' notice, to be extended for a further six months; (v) the lock-out to be cancelled and work resumed forthwith.

The award was rejected by the employers, but accepted unanimously by all the three trade unions affected. Upon the request of the workers for the award to be declared binding, negotiations were instituted at the Federal Ministry of Labour, after the breakdown of which, the Minister of Labour declined to accede to the request of the workers on the ground that the award presented difficulties of interpretation in so far as the question of piece-work rates was concerned. A fresh conciliation board is accordingly to be set up.

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

### BELGIUM.

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

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

### PROCEEDINGS AT TWELFTH SESSION.

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

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

Seven Committees were set up to consider the various questions on the agenda:—

- To examine the reports presented under Article 408 of the Treaty (on the measures taken to give effect to the Conventions ratified by the various Governments);
- On the prevention of industrial accidents;
- On the protection of workers engaged in loading and unloading ships;
- On forced labour;
- On the hours of work of salaried employees;
- On unemployment;
- On standing orders.

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

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

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

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



## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 1st JULY.

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	61%
Food only	...	...	49%

## FOOD.

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

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

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) at 1st July, 1929, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st June, 1929.	1st July, 1929.	July, 1914.	1st June, 1929.
Beef, British—					
Ribs ...	s. d. 0 10	s. d. 1 5	s. d. 1 4½	+ 0 6½	– 0 0½
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	– 0 0½
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10	+ 0 3½	– 0 0½
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 6	+ 0 6½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 0 4½	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 0 2½	...
Tea ...	1 6½	2 0½	2 0½	+ 0 6½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 3	0 2½	+ 0 0½	– 0 0½
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 2½	...
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 10	1 10½	+ 0 7½	+ 0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 9	1 9½	+ 0 7	+ 0 0½
Cheese†	0 8½	1 1½	1 1½	+ 0 4½	– 0 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 1½	0 1½	+ 0 0½	†
Potatoes per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 8½	+ 0 3½	+ 0 2

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st July, 1929, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 1st June, 1929.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	70	68	69	70
Thin Flank ...	39	41	40	40
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	48	47	47	48
Thin Flank ...	15	22	19	20
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	76	76	76	77
Breast ...	56	53	55	56
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	77	66	71	72
Breast ...	25	30	28	28
Bacon (streaky)*	62	59	61	61
Fish ...	122	97	110	108
Flour ...	41	45	43	44
Bread ...	47	47	47	48
Tea ...	29	38	33	33
Sugar (granulated) ...	41	33	37	40
Milk ...	59	65	62	63
Butter—				
Fresh ...	51	54	52	51
Salt ...	50	50	50	47
Cheese†	55	59	57	58
Margarine ...	8	3	5	6
Eggs (fresh) ...	47	37	42	31
Potatoes ...	76	59	67	28
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	50	49	49	47

\* 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.

‡ Increase of less than ½d. each.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

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

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

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items 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 July is, approximately, **61 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 60 per cent. at 1st June, 1929, and 65 per cent. at 30th June, 1928.

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

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1919 TO 1929.

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

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

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

## NOTE.

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

\* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 1 per cent. less.



## EMPLOYMENT IN JUNE.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

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

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th June, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 9·8, as compared with 9·9 at 27th May, 1929, and with 10·7 at 25th June, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 24th June, 1929, was 10·9, and for females 6·8; at 27th May, 1929, the percentages were 11·1 and 6·8. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th June, 1929, was 7·4, as compared with 7·6 at 27th May 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st July, 1929, was approximately 1,176,000, of whom 912,000 were men and 209,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th May, 1929, it was 1,165,000, of whom 909,000 were men, and 198,000 were women, and at 2nd July, 1928, it was 1,264,000, of whom 997,000 were men, and 209,000 were women.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—Employment in the coal-mining industry was slack on the whole, and short-time working was reported from most districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd June, 1929, showed a decrease of 0·7 per cent. as compared with 18th May, but an increase of 1·5 per cent. as compared with 23rd June, 1928. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, was 4·86, as compared with 4·95 per week in the fortnight ended 18th May, 1929, and with 4·52 per week in the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1928.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued to improve, and in some parts of the Cleveland district it was reported to be good. At the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 0·4 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received, as compared with May, 1929, and an increase of 1·0 per cent. as compared with June, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was reported to be good; in the Buxton area it showed an improvement; in the Weardale district it was fair. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was fairly good, but some short-time working was reported. At whinstone quarries in the East of Scotland it continued moderate. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At tin mines employment was again good; at china-clay quarries it showed a slight decline, but was fairly good on the whole.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Pottery and Glass.*—In the pottery industry employment in North Staffordshire showed little change as compared with the previous month, and much short-time working was again reported; in the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware sections, however, employment was good. At Derby and at Worcester employment was steady. In the glass trades employment showed a further improvement, but was still slack in the bottle-making section.

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

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

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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



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 June, 1929.	June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ... ..	934,181	4.86	— 0.09	+ 0.34
Iron " ... ..	7,405	5.70	— 0.19	+ 0.03
Shale " ... ..	2,556	5.96	...	— 0.02
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron... ..	...	165	+ 6	+ 24
		Mills working.	...	...
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	481	— 44	— 84
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ... ..	68,471	375,283	— 0.3	+ 3.4

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a
		Month before.		Month before.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Textiles :—			£	Per cent.
Cotton ... ..	74,400	— 2.0	133,701	— 4.3
Woollen ... ..	59,854	+ 0.1	123,004	— 1.6
Worsted ... ..	84,959	— 1.1	164,501	— 3.5
Carpet ... ..	10,585	+ 0.5	19,574	— 0.3
Boot and Shoe ... ..	64,693	— 1.3	144,131	— 7.8
Pottery ... ..	11,214	— 0.2	21,391	— 2.8
Brick ... ..	10,353	+ 1.8	28,404	+ 1.2

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

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

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1928. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ... ..	2,147,530	6.0	2.8	5.0	...	— 0.2
South-Eastern ... ..	867,940	4.3	2.7	4.0	— 0.2	— 0.4
South-Western ... ..	815,570	7.8	4.2	7.0	— 0.2	— 0.4
Midlands ... ..	1,749,770	10.2	7.2	9.4	+ 0.5	— 1.7
North-Eastern ... ..	1,968,990	13.8	8.9	12.7	— 0.6	— 2.5
North-Western ... ..	2,094,200	13.8	10.7	12.8	— 0.3	+ 0.5
Scotland... ..	1,263,600	12.8	6.7	11.1	— 0.1	...
Wales ... ..	592,400	19.1	7.0	17.9	+ 0.5	— 3.4
Northern Ireland	251,000	16.4	11.0	14.2	...	— 5.2
Special Schemes	130,500	2.4	0.5	1.8	...	+ 0.4
TOTAL ... ..	11,881,500	10.9	6.8	9.8	— 0.1	— 0.9

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Numbers.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped	Total.		
1928.						1928.	
25 June...	12.2	6.8	7.7	3.0	10.7	25 June...	1,239,000
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

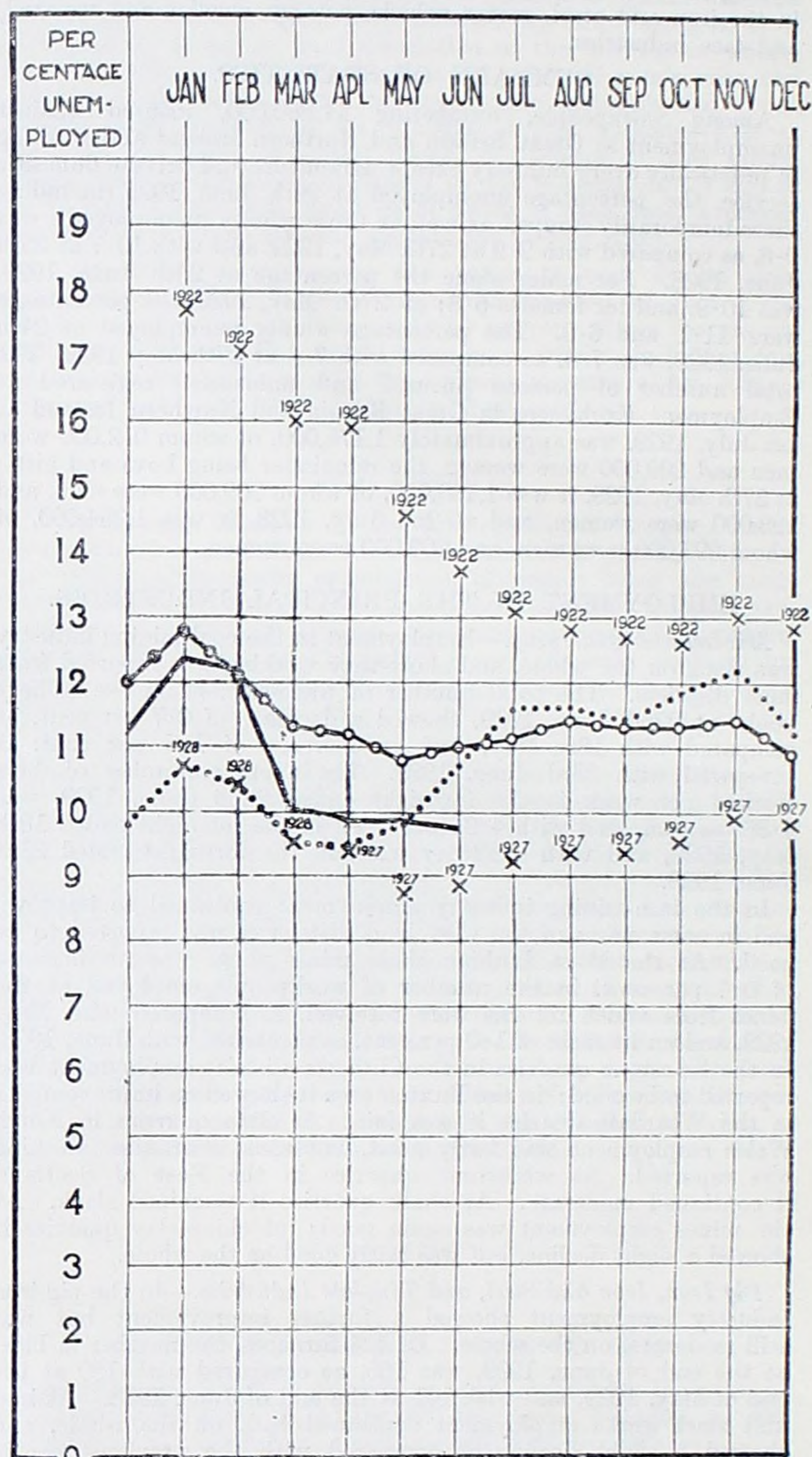
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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 JUNE, 1929.

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

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

\* Aged 16-64 inclusive.



# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

## COAL MINING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>126,893</b>	<b>77,119</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>— 7.4</b>
<b>England and Wales...</b>	<b>108,966</b>	<b>72,655</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>— 7.9</b>
<b>Scotland...</b>	<b>17,927</b>	<b>4,464</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>— 3.9</b>
<b>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</b>							
Northumberland...	5,944	716	11.1	1.4	12.5	+ 0.1	— 8.1
Durham ...	20,446	439	12.8	0.3	13.1	— 1.0	— 9.4
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	2,116	861	17.0	6.9	23.9	— 3.2	+ 4.3
Yorkshire ...	15,018	14,499	8.0	7.8	15.8	— 6.2	— 8.8
Lancs and Cheshire ...	9,997	19,681	10.3	20.4	30.7	+ 4.0	— 2.5
Derbyshire ...	3,425	8,412	5.5	13.5	19.0	+ 1.7	— 5.4
Notts and Leicester ...	3,610	4,958	5.3	7.3	12.6	— 0.7	— 10.9
Warwickshire	938	252	7.1	1.9	9.0	+ 0.6	— 2.7
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	6,212	12,453	8.3	16.7	25.0	+ 7.6	— 4.2
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,691	1,339	12.5	9.8	22.3	+ 4.1	— 7.8
Kent ...	114	...	3.0	...	3.0	— 0.1	— 1.6
Wales and Monmouth ...	38,621	9,034	15.9	3.7	19.6	+ 1.6	— 10.2

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,592,300 tons in June, 1929, as compared with 7,064,500 tons in May, 1929, and with 6,031,100 tons in June, 1928.

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during June continued to improve, especially in the Cleveland district, where, in some localities, it was reported as good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.0 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 7.0 at 27th May, 1929, and 13.1 at 25th June, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,950	+ 9.3	+ 11.8	5.33	— 0.44	— 0.25
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	3,116	— 0.3	+ 15.8	6.00	+ 0.04	+ 0.28
Other Districts ...	1,339	— 0.1	— 9.6	5.79	— 0.17	+ 0.06
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>7,405</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	<b>+ 8.7</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>— 0.19</b>	<b>+ 0.03</b>

### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd June, 1929, by firms making returns, was 2,556, showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with June, 1928. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.96 in both June and May, 1929, as compared with 5.98 in June, 1928.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

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

\* 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.

\* See footnote \* in previous column.



Employment Exchanges, was 10.5 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 11.1 at 27th May, 1929, and 15.4 at 25th June, 1928.

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

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 20,249 workpeople at the end of June, showed an increase of 3.2 per cent. compared with May, and of 9.7 per cent. compared with June, 1928.

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

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

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

### IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in June continued bad, on the whole. It showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month, but was better than a year ago. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.3 on 24th June, 1929, as compared with 18.2 at 27th May, 1929, and 20.5 at 25th June, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 68,471 workpeople in the week ended 22nd June, 1929, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0.3 per cent. as compared with May, 1929, but increased by 3.4 per cent. as compared with June, 1928. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.5 in June, 1929, as compared with 5.4 in May, 1929, and June, 1928.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.		Month before.		
		Year before.		Year before.		
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,214	+ 1.5	41,230	+ 3.4	+ 7.0	
Puddling Forges ...	2,302	+ 1.4	10,586	+ 2.4	+ 11.1	
Rolling Mills ...	25,088	+ 2.2	131,515	+ 2.8	+ 5.1	
Forging & Pressing	2,662	+ 2.0	13,686	+ 0.3	+ 11.1	
Founding ...	8,150	+ 0.0	46,493	+ 5.0	+ 0.5	
Other Departments	8,672	+ 0.4	49,489	+ 0.1	+ 4.5	
Mechanics, Labourers, etc. ...	14,383	+ 1.8	82,284	+ 1.0	+ 2.6	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>68,471</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>375,283</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	14,999	+ 1.4	84,776	+ 2.5	+ 4.7	
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,048	+ 0.9	97,385	+ 3.3	+ 4.7	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	810	+ 17.8	3,961	+ 20.4	+ 41.5	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	6,733	+ 1.3	35,113	+ 1.7	+ 2.5	
Staffordshire ...	5,678	+ 0.7	31,108	+ 1.3	+ 11.6	
Other Midland Counties ...	3,545	+ 0.9	20,339	+ 0.8	+ 8.4	
Wales and Monmouth ...	5,973	+ 8.5	33,127	+ 8.8	+ 3.7	
<b>Total, England and Wales ...</b>	<b>55,786</b>	<b>+ 2.1</b>	<b>305,809</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 3.3</b>	
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>12,685</b>	<b>+ 2.9</b>	<b>69,474</b>	<b>+ 3.7</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>68,471</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>375,283</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 3.4</b>	

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

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

### TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

IN the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. In the week ended 29th June, 1929, 393 tinplate mills were in operation at works from which information is available, as compared with 420 in the week ended 1st June, 1929, and with 435 at the end of June, 1928. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22.5 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 25.1 at 27th May, 1929, and 8.0 at 25th June, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture employment showed a further decline, and was bad. In the week ended 29th June, 1929, 88 mills were in operation, as compared with 105 in the week ended 1st June, 1929, and 130 at the end of June, 1928.

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

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

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in June, 1929, amounted to 92,246 tons, or 37,161 tons less than in May, 1929, and 16,536 less than in June, 1928.

### ENGINEERING.

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

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

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

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,040	393	55	98	1,170	4,756	— 197	— 543
South-Eastern ...	1,529	138	97	40	818	2,622	— 248	— 320
South-Western ...	1,302	100	445	54	1,039	2,940	+ 60	— 361
Midlands ...	5,292	939	60	663	8,903	15,857	+ 2,349	— 4,517
North-Eastern ...	14,048	719	2,424	733	787	18,711	— 568	— 2,101
North-Western ...	16,569	1,173	104	344	1,137	19,327	— 2,926	— 814
Scotland ...	8,173	170	1,583	796	822	11,544	— 465	+ 451
Wales ...	689	34	14	125	164	1,026	+ 37	— 298
Northern Ireland ...	849	14	312	7	154	1,336	— 13	— 717
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>51,491</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>5,094</b>	<b>2,860</b>	<b>14,994</b>	<b>78,119</b>	<b>— 1,971</b>	<b>— 9,220</b>
<b>Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.</b>								
London ...	3.8	3.2	7.1	3.6	3.1	3.6	— 0.1	— 0.4
South-Eastern ...	3.2	1.9	4.2	5.5	3.0	3.1	— 0.3	— 0.6
South-Western ...	3.9	3.1	7.3	9.3	3.9	4.2	+ 0.1	— 0.5
Midlands ...	6.1	3.7	4.2	10.0	9.2	7.3	+ 1.1	— 2.1
North-Eastern ...	12.0	8.7	11.9	10.0	6.1	11.3	— 0.3	— 1.5
North-Western ...	12.7	5.9	12.4	11.4	6.1	11.2	— 1.7	— 0.5
Scotland ...	10.9	6.4	8.7	14.3	7.6	10.3	— 0.4	+ 0.4
Wales ...	12.7	8.7	7.0	16.7	7.8	11.6	+ 0.5	— 2.3
Northern Ireland ...	12.3	4.8	6.4	23.3	6.8	9.3	— 0.1	— 5.6
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>— 1.0</b>
<i>Ditto, May, 1929</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, June, 1928</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	...	...

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

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad on textile machinery work, much short time remaining in operation. Conditions on electrical and motor vehicle work were still fair, but showed a decline. At some of the railway works short time remained in operation; but in general engineering employment improved.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.9 on 24th June, 1929, as compared with 11.5 on 27th May, 1929, and with 12.0 on 25th June, 1928.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)*
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,156	- 0.8	93.5	27,202	- 6.7	88.4
Spinning ...	40,505	- 1.3	95.1	63,747	- 3.5	95.7
Weaving ...	20,190	- 1.6	96.3	41,399	- 5.1	99.7
Other Depts. ...	11,271	- 0.3	101.3	28,246	+ 0.8	100.0
Not specified ...	1,837	+ 4.9	95.6	3,907	+ 7.0	102.8
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>164,501</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,056	- 2.2	88.4	2,577	- 3.0	100.9
Spinning ...	13,375	- 0.1	94.9	28,680	- 1.0	101.8
Weaving ...	25,149	- 0.3	103.5	45,152	- 3.0	107.1
Other Depts. ...	17,444	+ 1.1	97.7	40,408	- 0.4	103.9
Not specified ...	2,830	+ 0.1	95.7	6,187	- 1.8	109.1
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>59,854</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>123,004</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>104.6</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,585</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>19,574</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>106.1</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>155,398</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>307,079</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>100.3</b>
<b>Districts† :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	37,080	- 1.1	92.1	73,910	- 5.1	86.9
Huddersfield ...	9,694	+ 1.2	108.6	21,475	+ 0.5	119.7
Halifax ...	9,811	- 1.2	92.4	17,331	- 0.7	92.5
Leeds ...	8,385	- 1.4	95.0	15,554	- 3.7	97.7
Keighley ...	8,907	- 3.3	99.2	16,592	- 6.2	108.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,515	- 0.9	100.7	5,979	+ 1.1	114.0
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>77,392</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>150,841</b>	<b>- 3.6</b>	<b>95.7</b>
<b>West of England and Midlands</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>9,709</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>96.6</b>
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>115.9</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>100.5</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>103.5</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>- 1.7</b>	<b>139.6</b>
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>164,501</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>96.4</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	11,974	- 0.4	90.6	26,572	- 4.2	87.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	12,015	+ 2.2	101.7	25,624	+ 3.8	120.1
Leeds ...	9,320	- 0.3	109.6	19,575	- 2.8	120.9
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	1,653	+ 0.7	92.2	3,287	- 3.4	78.6
Bradford ...	1,247	- 0.4	99.4	2,732	- 9.8	95.3
<b>Total, West Riding</b>	<b>36,209</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>77,790</b>	<b>- 1.5</b>	<b>104.2</b>
<b>Lancashire</b>	<b>5,166</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>97.3</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>107.7</b>
<b>West of England and Midlands</b>	<b>4,358</b>	<b>- 0.0</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>8,117</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>115.0</b>
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>13,922</b>	<b>- 0.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>25,905</b>	<b>- 3.5</b>	<b>103.6</b>
<b>Wales</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>+ 7.0</b>	<b>119.9</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>+ 3.9</b>	<b>103.6</b>
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>59,854</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>123,004</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>104.6</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>10,585</b>	<b>+ 0.5</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>19,574</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>106.1</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry</b>	<b>155,398</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	<b>97.7</b>	<b>307,079</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>100.3</b>

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

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages which have been made by certain firms at various dates since February, 1929.  
† Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

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



	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>					
Bradford ...	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 2.7	- 1.3	- 1.1
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.1	+ 2.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.2
Halifax ...	+ 4.8	- 1.5	- 2.8	+ 0.2	- 1.2
Leeds ...	...	- 3.4	- 0.1	+ 0.9	- 1.4
Keighley ...	- 6.3	- 3.8	- 2.3	- 0.6	- 3.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	- 0.4	—	- 3.6	- 0.9
Total, West Riding	- 0.8	- 1.4	- 1.6	- 0.5	- 1.1
West of England and Midlands ...	- 0.2	- 1.7	- 1.5	...	- 0.9
Lancashire ...	—	- 1.3	—	—	- 1.2
Scotland ...	...	+ 0.1	—	+ 1.0	+ 0.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 0.8</b>	<b>- 1.3</b>	<b>- 1.6</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>				
Huddersfield ...	- 0.2	- 0.0	- 1.4	- 0.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 1.4	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 2.2
Leeds ...	+ 0.9	- 1.3	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 0.6	- 0.6	+ 5.1	+ 0.7
Bradford ...	- 3.8	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 1.9	+ 0.5
Lancashire ...	+ 0.1	- 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 0.1
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 1.8	- 1.6	+ 1.2	- 0.0
Scotland ...	- 2.8	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 0.9
Wales ...	- 4.8	+ 17.8	...	+ 7.0
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>- 0.1</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.1</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.6 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 14.5 at 27th May, 1929, and with 14.1 at 25th June, 1928. It should be noted that, as stated in last month's GAZETTE, the Whitsuntide holidays were extended by many firms, and the percentage for 27th May, given above, was affected by such extensions.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ... ..	2,372	— 3.1	+ 7.4	5,454	— 6.4	+ 9.2
Leicester ... ..	10,194	— 4.4	+ 1.0	24,189	— 17.1	+ 13.4
Leicester Country District ... ..	3,969	— 1.1	+ 5.6	9,046	— 9.4	+ 16.6
Northampton... ..	8,350	+ 0.3	— 1.8	20,042	— 2.1	+ 2.4
Northampton Country District ... ..	10,387	— 0.7	+ 0.3	22,930	— 6.5	+ 7.7
Kettering ... ..	3,961	— 1.0	— 0.3	9,693	— 6.6	+ 6.2
Stafford and District ... ..	2,575	— 0.1	— 2.8	5,552	— 9.8	— 2.4
Norwich and District ... ..	6,295	— 2.4	+ 4.0	12,635	— 11.4	+ 12.8
Bristol, Kingswood and District ... ..	1,922	+ 6.9	— 8.5	3,357	+ 2.5	— 13.0
Leeds and District ... ..	1,836	— 0.5	— 9.3	3,977	+ 0.5	— 7.7
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ... ..	5,531	— 0.9	— 2.5	11,123	— 5.4	— 2.0
Birmingham and District ... ..	1,276	— 0.1	— 0.2	2,521	— 7.8	— 1.3
Other parts of England and Wales ... ..	3,806	— 1.2	— 2.5	8,832	— 2.6	+ 18.0
England and Wales	62,474	— 1.3	— 0.1	139,351	— 8.1	+ 6.8
Scotland ... ..	2,219	— 0.8	+ 3.3	4,780	+ 1.1	+ 5.4
Great Britain ... ..	64,693	— 1.3	— 0.0	144,131	— 7.8	+ 6.7

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	- 10	+ 1	- 9	- 83	- 10	- 93	- 102
Rough Stuff De- partment ...	+ 33	+ 1	+ 34	- 26	+ 4	- 22	+ 12
Clicking Department	+ 137	- 3	+ 134	- 51	- 1	- 52	+ 82
Closing Department	+ 6	+ 137	+ 143	- 3	- 332	- 335	- 192
Making Department	+ 84	- 3	+ 81	- 652	- 10	- 662	- 581
Finishing Depart- ment ...	- 12	+ 80	+ 68	- 136	- 13	- 149	- 81
Slipper Making ...	- 13	+ 6	- 7	- 79	- 137	- 216	- 223
Clog Making ...	- 3	...	- 3	- 5	...	- 5	- 8
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ...	- 15	+ 1	- 14	+ 1	...	+ 1	- 13
TOTAL ...	+ 207	+ 220	+ 427	- 1034	- 499	- 1533	- 1106

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

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,869	+ 2.0	+ 2.6	4,697	+ 0.4	+ 6.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,560	+ 1.6	+ 9.8	18,823	+ 1.5	+ 11.3
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,739	+ 1.8	+ 8.4	4,369	- 0.4	+ 6.5
Scotland ...	185	+ 6.3	- 1.1	515	+ 16.3	+ 4.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>10,353</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>	<b>28,404</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>

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

## BUILDING.

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

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

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

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

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople at July, 1928.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	127,050	5,935	158	4.7	- 1.1	- 1.9
Bricklayers ...	73,890	1,652	78	2.2	- 0.7	- 3.0
Masons ...	22,150	1,108	53	5.0	- 0.4	- 1.0
Slaters ...	5,940	606	31	10.2	- 2.7	+ 2.8
Plasterers ...	23,430	1,374	41	5.9	- 2.9	- 5.2
Painters ...	107,380	6,132	102	5.7	+ 1.6	- 1.3
Plumbers ...	32,540	2,316	76	7.1	+ 0.3	- 2.3
Labourers to above ...	240,930	26,907	730	11.2	- 0.6	- 0.8
All other occupations ...	183,250	24,207	845	13.2	+ 0.2	- 1.0
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>816,560</b>	<b>70,237</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>

DIVISIONS.						
London ...	172,710	12,002	11	6.9	+ 0.3	- 0.8
South-Eastern ...	126,940	4,111	26	3.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
South-Western ...	99,450	6,711	47	6.7	+ 0.1	- 1.6
Midlands ...	93,750	7,281	507	7.8	- 0.6	- 1.5
North-Eastern ...	99,410	11,794	588	11.9	- 0.9	- 3.5
North-Western ...	106,040	12,401	458	11.7	- 1.0	- 1.4
Scotland ...	75,030	7,482	233	10.0	- 0.2	+ 1.1
Wales ...	28,870	5,960	238	20.6	- 0.3	- 3.1
Northern Ireland ...	14,360	2,495	6	17.4	- 0.1	- 2.0
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...</b>	<b>816,560</b>	<b>70,237</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>- 0.3</b>	<b>- 1.4</b>

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,937,000, show that in June, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,104,800, as compared with £7,181,000, in May, 1929, and £5,339,500 in June, 1928. Of the total for June, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,636,700; factories and workshops for £828,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £404,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,235,800.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

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

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.4 at 24th June, 1929, as compared with 13.8 at 27th May, 1929, and 16.7 at 25th June, 1928. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,242	- 4.0	+ 0.1	2,371	- 8.0	+ 0.5
Earthenware Manufacture ...	8,104	+ 0.2	- 0.4	15,422	- 2.4	+ 0.1
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,868	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	3,598	- 1.0	+ 3.5
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,214</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>21,391</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	8,471	+ 0.0	- 1.0	14,713	- 3.8	- 1.6
Other Districts ...	2,743	- 0.8	+ 4.2	6,678	- 0.4	+ 6.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,214</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>21,391</b>	<b>- 2.8</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>

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



## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

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

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
<b>Week ended—</b>					
1st June, 1929 ...	3,840	2,361	6,201	7,953	14,154
8th " " ...	3,939	1,804	5,743	7,883	13,626
15th " " ...	3,802	2,152	5,954	7,234	13,188
22nd " " ...	3,785	2,097	5,882	7,204	13,086
29th " " ...	3,830	1,904	5,734	7,189	12,923
<b>Average for 5 weeks ended 29th June, 1929 ... ..</b>	<b>3,835</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>5,908</b>	<b>7,479</b>	<b>13,387</b>
<b>Average for May, 1929</b>	<b>4,089</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>13,846</b>
<b>Average for June, 1928</b>	<b>3,988</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>6,104</b>	<b>7,769</b>	<b>13,873</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## SEAMEN.

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

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

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	June, 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Six Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	June, 1929.	June, 1928.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES :</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	11,889	— 3,256	— 297	72,467	71,147
Manchester ... ..	798	+ 98	+ 149	4,768	4,474
London ... ..	9,475	— 1,696	— 1,373	55,703	57,696
Southampton... ..	11,560	— 1,431	— 693	56,137	58,085
Tyne Ports ... ..	2,698	— 437	— 40	16,592	15,511
Sunderland ... ..	146	— 109	— 255	1,257	1,952
Middlesbrough ...	415	— 141	+ 45	2,752	2,682
Hull ... ..	1,194	— 13	+ 291	6,800	7,227
Bristol† ... ..	1,052	— 166	+ 266	6,093	5,854
Newport, Mon. ...	1,087	+ 218	+ 313	4,647	4,252
Cardiff§ ... ..	2,594	— 3	+ 37	16,665	15,893
Swansea ... ..	823	+ 175	— 159	4,510	4,219
<b>SCOTLAND :</b>					
Leith ... ..	396	+ 148	+ 108	1,657	1,911
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	302	— 131	— 200	2,028	2,251
Glasgow ... ..	3,927	— 206	— 7	19,167	17,697
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND :</b>					
Belfast ... ..	199	+ 30	— 48	1,244	1,039
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>48,555</b>	<b>— 6,920</b>	<b>— 1,863</b>	<b>272,487</b>	<b>271,890</b>

\* 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 IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

THE statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 24th June, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 257 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

**Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.**

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

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

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Fishing ... ..</b>	2,197	36	2,233	16	11	27	2,213	47	2,260	2,209	47	2,256
<b>Mining :—</b>												
Coal Mining ... ..	126,397	543	126,940	76,650	469	77,119	203,047	1,012	204,059	203,000	1,012	204,012
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	801	1	802	79	...	79	880	1	881	873	1	874
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	949	9	958	23	...	23	972	9	981	972	9	981
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	2,696	5	2,701	699	2	701	3,395	7	3,402	3,243	7	3,250
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	591	...	591	547	...	547	1,138	...	1,138	1,138	...	1,138
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	1,067	93	1,160	398	36	434	1,465	129	1,594	1,426	128	1,554
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	618	12	630	109	1	110	727	13	740	717	13	730
<b>Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—</b>												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,172	17	1,189	133	2	135	1,305	19	1,324	1,305	19	1,324
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture ... ..	1,822	66	1,888	380	14	394	2,202	80	2,282	2,189	80	2,269
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ... ..	894	25	919	139	17	156	1,033	42	1,075	1,015	42	1,057
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	5,192	624	5,816	1,070	164	1,234	6,262	788	7,050	6,150	788	6,938
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	2,206	1,966	4,172	2,253	3,775	6,028	4,459	5,741	10,200	4,456	5,741	10,197
<b>Glass Trades :—</b>												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture ... ..	1,582	287	1,869	498	47	545	2,080	334	2,414	2,073	334	2,407
Glass Bottle Making ... ..	1,923	92	2,015	554	12	566	2,477	104	2,581	2,474	104	2,578
<b>Chemicals, etc. :—</b>												
Chemicals Manufacture ... ..	5,197	630	5,827	474	153	627	5,671	783	6,454	5,600	777	6,377
Explosives Manufacture ... ..	521	186	707	8	15	23	529	201	730	528	201	729
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... ..	593	112	705	27	26	53	620	138	758	619	138	757
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	3,036	716	3,752	1,927	131	2,058	4,963	847	5,810	4,950	837	5,787
<b>Metal Manufacture :—</b>												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	2,054	10	2,064	267	2	269	2,321	12	2,333	2,320	12	2,332
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	15,888	176	16,064	18,308	58	18,366	34,196	234	34,430	34,186	234	34,420
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	2,326	147	2,473	1,034	21	1,055	3,360	168	3,528	3,333	168	3,501
Manufacture of Tin Plates ... ..	1,278	135	1,413	5,300	510	5,810	6,578	645	7,223	6,578	645	7,223
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	1,540	85	1,625	965	9	974	2,505	94	2,599	2,502	94	2,596
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture ... ..	1,230	207	1,437	546	40	586	1,776	247	2,023	1,774	246	2,020
<b>Engineering, etc. :—</b>												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	35,126	1,236	36,362	14,660	469	15,129	49,786	1,705	51,491	48,941	1,701	50,642
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,553	634	3,187	404	89	493	2,957	723	3,680	2,943	723	3,666
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	4,755	17	4,772	322	...	322	5,077	17	5,094	4,765	17	4,782
Constructional Engineering ... ..	2,372	24	2,396	453	11	464	2,825	35	2,860	2,818	35	2,853
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—</b>												
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	10,397	902	11,299	3,468	227	3,695	13,865	1,129	14,994	13,718	1,122	14,840
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	1,145	82	1,227	142	68	210	1,287	150	1,437	1,256	150	1,406
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building ... ..	3,239	26	3,265	1,587	1	1,588	4,826	27	4,853	4,822	27	4,849



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	44,264	135	44,399	1,519	27	1,546	45,783	162	45,945	42,667	157	42,824
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	6,111	485	6,596	1,676	140	1,816	7,787	625	8,412	7,728	625	8,353
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	1,087	26	1,113	83	...	83	1,170	26	1,196	1,151	25	1,176
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric												
Lamp Manufacture ...	2,750	1,201	3,951	221	173	394	2,971	1,374	4,345	2,967	1,374	4,341
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	2,014	707	2,721	1,534	308	1,842	3,548	1,015	4,563	3,542	1,015	4,557
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,												
etc., Manufacture ...	900	879	1,779	456	119	575	1,356	998	2,354	1,356	998	2,354
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-												
facture ...	1,187	630	1,817	260	97	357	1,447	727	2,174	1,447	727	2,174
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	331	3	334	44	1	45	375	4	379	373	4	377
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,222	937	2,159	433	375	808	1,655	1,312	2,967	1,611	1,309	2,920
Metal Industries not separately												
specified ...	6,666	4,134	10,800	2,372	1,269	3,641	9,038	5,403	14,441	8,956	5,398	14,354
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton ...	11,699	22,077	33,776	12,979	29,325	42,304	24,678	51,402	76,080	24,678	51,366	76,044
Woollen and Worsted ...	5,308	5,408	10,716	7,613	15,305	22,918	12,921	20,713	33,634	12,884	20,661	33,545
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	1,792	1,576	3,368	722	2,035	2,757	2,514	3,611	6,125	2,362	3,545	5,907
Linen ...	3,296	5,514	8,810	634	1,769	2,403	3,930	7,283	11,213	481	1,571	2,052
Jute ...	1,538	2,991	4,529	143	584	727	1,681	3,575	5,256	1,681	3,575	5,256
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,												
Cord, Twine, etc., Making ...	518	791	1,309	198	708	906	716	1,499	2,215	630	1,261	1,891
Hosiery ...	481	2,107	2,588	501	2,999	3,500	982	5,106	6,088	975	5,016	5,991
Lace ...	355	343	698	447	511	958	802	854	1,656	802	853	1,655
Carpet Manufacture ...	263	456	719	189	537	726	452	993	1,445	452	993	1,445
Textile Industries not separately												
specified ...	686	1,882	2,568	280	758	1,038	966	2,640	3,606	897	2,141	3,038
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,												
etc. ...	4,029	1,551	5,580	8,092	2,258	10,350	12,121	3,809	15,930	11,578	3,213	14,791
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,010	465	2,475	1,352	197	1,549	3,362	662	4,024	3,361	662	4,023
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather												
Goods Manufacture ...	817	579	1,396	218	217	435	1,035	796	1,831	1,015	792	1,807
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring ...	3,904	2,782	6,686	219	1,926	2,145	4,123	4,708	8,831	4,041	4,576	8,617
Dress and Mantle Making and												
Millinery ...	550	1,771	2,321	20	565	585	570	2,336	2,906	564	2,253	2,817
Hat and Cap (Including Straw Plait)												
Manufacture ...	475	667	1,142	130	320	450	605	987	1,592	603	974	1,577
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-												
ing, etc., Making ...	336	1,932	2,268	23	885	908	359	2,817	3,176	274	1,206	1,480
Dress Industries not separately												
specified ...	581	389	970	104	234	338	685	623	1,308	684	621	1,305
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades												
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making...	6,370	2,329	8,699	272	206	478	6,642	2,535	9,177	6,058	2,445	8,503
Grain Milling ...	1,418	142	1,560	409	41	450	1,827	183	2,010	1,702	179	1,881
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	1,707	2,452	4,159	247	2,374	2,621	1,954	4,826	6,780	1,939	4,818	6,757
Food Industries not separately												
specified ...	3,591	4,075	7,666	175	475	650	3,766	4,550	8,316	3,676	4,419	8,095
Drink Industries ...	5,127	1,396	6,523	204	131	335	5,331	1,527	6,858	4,939	1,508	6,447
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff												
Manufacture ...	529	1,125	1,654	28	208	236	557	1,333	1,890	503	1,202	1,705
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,351	136	4,487	383	16	399	4,734	152	4,886	4,607	149	4,756
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	1,035	90	1,125	190	46	236	1,225	136	1,361	1,153	136	1,289
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	5,647	858	6,505	319	146	465	5,966	1,004	6,970	5,808	981	6,789
Woodworking not separately												
specified ...	1,116	398	1,514	349	288	637	1,465	686	2,151	1,382	670	2,052
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	1,273	309	1,582	386	272	658	1,659	581	2,240	1,629	579	2,208
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and												
Stationery ...	724	1,191	1,915	68	239	307	792	1,430	2,222	771	1,377	2,148
Wall Paper Making and Paper												
Staining ...	108	73	181	12	7	19	120	80	200	120	80	200
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper) ...	103	97	200	34	20	54	137	117	254	137	117	254
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	5,964	3,372	9,336	230	497	727	6,194	3,869	10,063	6,000	3,772	9,772
Building and Construction of Works :—												
Building ...	67,977	146	68,123	2,109	5	2,114	70,086	151	70,237	67,594	148	67,742
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	29,009	19	29,028	773	3	776	29,782	22	29,804	28,785	22	28,807
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber Manufacture ...	2,294	1,428	3,722	310	360	670	2,604	1,788	4,392	2,598	1,786	4,384
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	565	71	636	38	6	44	603	77	680	601	77	678
Brush and Broom Making ...	695	151	846	221	134	355	916	285	1,201	887	278	1,165
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ment and Apparatus Manufacture	435	212	647	30	12	42	465	224	689	461	224	685
Musical Instrument Making ...	1,503	143	1,646	394	51	445	1,897	194	2,091	1,893	194	2,087
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites												
Manufacture ...	267	209	476	88	47	135	355	256	611	355	256	611
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply												
Industries ...	8,527	97	8,624	427	7	434	8,954	104	9,058	8,717	102	8,819
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service ...	5,934	133	6,067	306	7	313	6,240	140	6,380	6,005	139	6,144
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	3,402	219	3,621	141	4	145	3,543	223	3,766	3,436	219	3,655
Road Transport not separately												
specified ...	18,382	196	18,578	1,289	2	1,291	19,671	198	19,869	18,890	196	19,086
Shipping Service ...	21,173	229	21,402	160	38	198	21,333	267	21,600	20,793	263	21,056
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour												
Service ...	53,536	64	53,600	749	28	777	54,285	92	54,377	52,953	91	53,044
Transport, Communication and												
Storage not separately specified ...	1,872	97	1,969	46	10	56	1,918	107	2,025	1,888	107	1,995
Distributive Trades ...	64,634	23,092	87,726	2,914	1,582	4,496	67,548	24,674	92,222	64,457	23,934	88,391
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and												
Finance ...	4,838	769	5,607	59	9	68	4,897	778	5,675	4,718	758	5,476
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government ...	6,720	582	7,302	182	88	270	6,902	670	7,572	6,551	632	7,183
Local Government ...	19,583	333	19,916	684	14	698	20,267	347	20,614	19,336	338	19,674
Professional Services ...	2,647	747	3,394	63	38	101	2,710	785	3,495	2,644	768	3,412
Entertainments and Sports ...	5,166	2,212	7,378	126	91	217	5,292	2,303	7,595	5,107	2,278	7,385
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	9,348	12,062	21,410	97	280	377	9,445	12,342	21,787	9,101	12,126	21,227
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1,157	3,090	4,247	40	437	477	1,197	3,527	4,724	1,178	3,387	4,565
Industries and Services not separately												
specified ...	21,387	1,179	22,566	583	377	960	21,970	1,556	23,526	21,154	1,540	22,694
TOTAL ...	745,287	139,262	884,549	197,277	81,831	279,108	942,564	221,093	*1,163,657	917,820	210,075	1,127,895

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



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 24TH JUNE, 1929.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH JUNE, 1929.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals)			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH MAY, 1929.	25TH JUNE, 1928.	20TH JUNE, 1927.	
Fishing ... ..	26,850	950	27,800	8.2	3.8	8.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	8.2	4.9	8.1	- 2.4	- 2.1	- 3.1	8.2
Mining :—																
Coal Mining ... ..	1,109,800	6,110	1,115,910	11.4	8.9	11.4	6.9	7.7	6.9	18.3	16.6	18.3	+ 0.4	- 7.4	- 0.8	18.3
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	14,580	10	14,590	5.5	10.0	5.5	0.5	...	0.5	6.0	10.0	6.0	- 1.0	- 7.1	- 2.1	6.0
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,540	90	5,630	17.1	10.0	17.0	0.4	...	0.4	17.5	10.0	17.4	+ 1.3	+ 2.5	+ 10.5	17.4
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	40,910	340	41,250	6.6	1.5	6.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	8.3	2.1	8.2	...	...	+ 2.3	8.1
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,640	10	10,650	5.6	...	5.5	5.1	...	5.2	10.7	...	10.7	- 3.0	+ 5.4	+ 9.6	10.7
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	15,070	1,590	16,660	7.1	5.8	7.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	9.7	8.1	9.6	- 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	9.6
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	14,680	180	14,860	4.2	6.7	4.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	5.0	7.2	5.0	...	- 0.2	+ 1.1	4.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	10,230	100	10,330	11.5	17.0	11.5	1.3	2.0	1.3	12.8	19.0	12.8	- 1.9	- 0.5	+ 3.3	12.8
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture ... ..	15,270	1,380	16,650	11.9	4.8	11.3	2.5	1.0	2.4	14.4	5.8	13.7	- 1.8	- 1.2	+ 2.1	13.7
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ... ..	18,070	930	19,000	4.9	2.7	4.8	0.8	1.8	0.9	5.7	4.5	5.7	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 2.2	5.7
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	74,160	6,980	81,140	7.0	8.9	7.2	1.4	2.4	1.5	8.4	11.3	8.7	- 0.7	- 1.4	+ 3.5	8.7
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	33,270	37,620	70,890	6.6	5.2	5.9	6.8	10.1	8.5	13.4	15.3	14.4	+ 0.6	- 2.3	+ 0.7	14.4
Glass Trades :—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scelen- tific Glass) Manufacture ... ..	19,600	5,170	24,770	8.1	5.6	7.5	2.5	0.9	2.2	10.6	6.5	9.7	- 1.2	- 0.7	+ 0.5	9.7
Glass Bottle Making ... ..	15,550	1,850	17,400	12.4	5.0	11.6	3.5	0.6	3.2	15.9	5.6	14.8	- 1.2	- 2.4	+ 0.5	14.8
Chemicals, etc. :—																
Chemicals Manufacture ... ..	77,960	22,340	100,300	6.7	2.8	5.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	7.3	3.5	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	...	6.4
Explosives Manufacture ... ..	13,820	6,230	20,050	3.8	3.0	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	3.8	3.2	3.6	...	- 1.4	- 3.6	3.6
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... ..	14,020	4,610	18,630	4.2	2.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.4	3.0	4.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	4.1
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.5	3.5	4.9	3.4	0.6	2.7	8.9	4.1	7.6	+ 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	7.6
Metal Manufacture :—																
Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces)	21,890	270	22,160	9.4	3.7	9.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	10.6	4.4	10.5	- 0.6	- 4.9	- 2.3	10.5
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	174,300	4,240	178,540	9.1	4.2	9.0	10.5	1.3	10.3	19.6	5.5	19.3	+ 1.1	- 1.2	+ 2.3	19.3
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	34,440	3,150	37,590	6.8	4.7	6.6	3.0	0.6	2.8	9.8	5.3	9.4	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.3	9.4
Manufacture of Tin Plates ... ..	28,230	3,810	32,040	4.5	3.5	4.4	18.8	13.4	18.1	23.3	16.9	22.5	- 2.6	+ 14.5	- 3.0	22.5
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	26,460	1,270	27,730	5.8	6.7	5.9	3.7	0.7	3.5	9.5	7.4	9.4	+ 0.5	- 2.8	- 3.0	9.4
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture ... ..	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.4	5.3	6.2	2.9	1.0	2.6	9.3	6.3	8.8	- 1.6	- 3.5	- 5.0	8.7
Engineering, etc. :—																
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	536,550	45,580	582,130	6.5	2.7	6.2	2.8	1.0	2.6	9.3	3.7	8.8	- 0.7	- 0.7	- 0.7	8.8
Electrical Engineering ... ..	62,580	17,190	79,770	4.1	3.7	4.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.7	4.2	4.6	...	- 0.3	- 0.1	4.6
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	53,660	1,370	55,030	8.9	1.2	8.7	0.6	...	0.6	9.5	1.2	9.3	- 0.7	- 3.8	- 5.5	9.5
Constructional Engineering ... ..	26,160	1,130	27,290	9.1	2.1	8.8	1.7	1.0	1.7	10.8	3.1	10.5	- 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.8	10.5
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	211,240	23,590	234,830	4.9	3.8	4.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	6.6	4.8	6.4	+ 1.0	- 1.5	+ 0.7	6.4
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	17,190	2,360	19,550	6.7	3.5	6.3	0.8	2.9	1.1	7.5	6.4	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.6	+ 0.1	7.3
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building ... ..	54,800	1,570	56,370	5.9	1.7	5.8	2.9	0.0	2.8	8.8	1.7	8.6	- 0.5	- 1.8	+ 3.4	8.6
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	199,170	3,260	202,430	22.2	4.1	21.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	23.0	5.0	22.7	- 0.2	- 3.8	- 0.3	22.4
Metal Trades :—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	80,000	8,280	88,280	7.6	5.9	7.5	2.1	1.6	2.0	9.7	7.5	9.5	- 0.6	- 2.5	+ 0.6	9.5
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	14,240	1,290	15,530	7.6	2.0	7.2	0.6	...	0.5	8.2	2.0	7.7	+ 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.8	7.7
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ... ..	53,990	32,190	86,180	5.1	3.7	4.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	5.5	4.3	5.0	- 0.7	- 0.6	- 2.5	5.0
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	22,750	9,750	32,500	8.9	7.3	8.4	6.7	3.1	5.6	15.6	10.4	14.0	- 0.7	- 1.4	- 3.1	14.0
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture ... ..	14,110	11,190	25,300	6.4	7.9	7.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	9.6	8.9	9.3	- 0.7	- 1.3	...	9.3
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture ... ..	17,210	10,520	27,730	6.9	6.0	6.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	8.4	6.9	7.8	- 0.5	- 1.4	- 1.7	7.8
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	7,430	570	8,000	4.5	0.5	4.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.0	0.7	4.7	- 0.8	- 1.4	- 2.0	4.7
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ... ..	23,450	19,410	42,860	5.2	4.8	5.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	7.1	6.8	6.9	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 1.8	6.8
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	114,900	68,500	183,400	5.8	6.0	5.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	...	- 1.2	...	7.9
Textile Trades :—																
Cotton ... ..	197,960	356,010	553,970	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.6	8.2	7.6	12.5	14.4	13.7	- 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 6.7	13.7
Woollen and Worsted... ..	98,300	144,290	242,590	5.4	3.7	4.4	7.7	10.7	9.5	13.1	14.4	13.9	+ 2.4	+ 1.9	+ 4.4	13.9
Silk and Artificial Silk ... ..	31,120	39,150	70,270	5.8	4.0	4.8	2.3	5.2	3.9	8.1	9.2	8.7	- 0.6	+ 2.3	+ 2.3	8.5
Linen ... ..	25,430	55,780	81,210	13.0	9.9	10.8	2.5	3.2	3.							



INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24th JUNE, 1929.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH			GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGE AT 24th JUNE, 1929.
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	27TH MAY, 1929.	25TH JUNE, 1928.	20TH JUNE, 1927.	
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>																
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making...	90,820	53,630	144,450	7.0	4.3	6.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.3	4.7	6.4	- 0.4	...	+ 0.4	6.1
Grain Milling ...	25,460	3,350	28,810	5.6	4.2	5.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	7.2	5.5	7.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	6.7
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery ...	25,350	49,350	74,700	6.7	5.0	5.6	1.0	4.8	3.5	7.7	9.8	9.1	+ 0.8	- 1.0	- 2.4	9.1
Food Industries not separately specified ...	54,680	53,430	108,110	6.6	7.6	7.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	6.9	8.5	7.7	- 0.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	7.6
Drink Industries ...	83,870	23,450	107,320	6.1	6.0	6.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.4	6.5	6.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	6.1
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ...	14,770	29,280	44,050	3.6	3.8	3.8	0.2	0.8	0.5	3.8	4.6	4.3	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 0.6	4.1
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	54,200	2,830	57,030	8.0	4.8	7.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	8.7	5.4	8.6	- 0.7	+ 0.4	+ 1.9	8.5
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	10,690	1,810	12,500	9.7	5.0	9.0	1.8	2.5	1.9	11.5	7.5	10.9	- 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 0.9	10.5
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	94,240	21,170	115,410	6.0	4.1	5.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	6.3	4.7	6.0	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.3	6.0
Woodworking not separately specified	17,580	5,510	23,090	6.3	7.2	6.6	2.0	5.3	2.7	8.3	12.5	9.3	+ 0.5	...	+ 1.1	9.0
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.3	2.1	3.0	1.0	1.9	1.2	4.3	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 2.2	4.2
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ...	20,910	34,730	55,640	3.5	3.4	3.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	3.8	4.1	4.0	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.3	3.9
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ...	4,170	1,520	5,690	2.6	4.8	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.9	5.3	3.5	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 0.6	3.5
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ...	2,700	3,270	5,970	3.8	3.0	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.9	5.1	3.6	4.3	- 0.4	...	- 0.3	4.3
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	163,390	90,250	253,640	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.8	4.3	4.0	...	+ 0.2	- 0.6	3.9
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>																
Building ...	807,650	8,910	816,560	8.4	1.6	8.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.7	1.7	8.6	- 0.3	- 1.4	+ 1.7	8.4
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	158,880	1,150	160,030	18.3	1.7	18.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	18.7	1.9	18.6	- 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 4.2	18.5
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																
Rubber Manufacture ...	36,810	25,840	62,650	6.2	5.5	5.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	7.1	6.9	7.0	- 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	7.0
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	11,480	2,170	13,650	4.9	3.3	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	5.3	3.5	5.0	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	5.0
Brush and Broom Making ...	6,150	4,690	10,840	11.3	3.2	7.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	14.9	6.1	11.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.9	+ 3.0	11.0
Scientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture	15,260	8,860	24,120	2.9	2.4	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	3.0	2.5	2.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4	...	2.9
Musical Instrument Making ...	20,250	5,930	26,180	7.4	2.4	6.3	2.0	0.9	1.7	9.4	3.3	8.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.5	8.0
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture ...	5,900	5,810	11,710	4.5	3.6	4.1	1.5	0.8	1.1	6.0	4.4	5.2	...	+ 0.2	- 1.0	5.2
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ...</b>	156,620	6,560	163,180	5.4	1.5	5.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	5.7	1.6	5.6	...	- 0.1	+ 1.1	5.5
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>																
Railway Service ...	132,950	7,400	140,350	4.5	1.8	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	1.9	4.5	- 0.6	- 0.4	+ 0.3	4.4
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	135,460	5,930	141,390	2.5	3.7	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.6	3.8	2.7	- 0.1	...	- 0.1	2.6
Road Transport not separately specified ...	169,410	6,950	176,360	10.9	2.8	10.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	11.6	2.8	11.3	- 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	11.1
Shipping Service ...	132,820	6,400	139,220	15.9	3.6	15.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	16.1	4.2	15.5	- 1.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	15.5
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ...	168,570	2,290	170,860	31.8	2.8	31.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	32.2	4.0	31.8	- 0.1	...	+ 7.5	31.7
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified ...	16,040	2,040	18,080	11.7	4.8	10.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	12.0	5.2	11.2	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 0.6	11.1
<b>Distributive Trades ...</b>	974,100	639,690	1,613,790	6.6	3.6	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	6.9	3.9	5.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.0	5.6
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...</b>	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.2	1.1	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	1.1	2.6	...	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	2.5
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>																
National Government ...	102,870	22,670	125,540	6.5	2.6	5.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	6.7	3.0	6.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	5.9
Local Government ...	236,060	19,350	255,410	8.3	1.7	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	8.6	1.8	8.1	- 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	7.9
Professional Services ...	67,020	49,910	116,930	3.9	1.5	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.6	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	3.0
Entertainments and Sports ...	44,040	24,370	68,410	11.7	9.1	10.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	12.0	9.5	11.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 2.6	11.0
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	114,460	200,360	314,820	8.2	6.0	6.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	8.3	6.2	6.9	- 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	6.8
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	25,510	104,060	129,570	4.5	3.0	3.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.7	3.4	3.6	- 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	3.6
Industries and Services not separately specified ...	89,850	33,330	123,180	23.8	3.5	18.3	0.7	1.2	0.8	24.5	4.7	19.1	- 0.8	- 0.8	+ 0.5	18.8
<b>Total ...</b>	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500	8.6	4.3	7.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	10.9	6.8	9.8	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 1.0	9.7

## JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

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

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

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

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

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

Division.	Estimated numbers insured at July, 1928.		Percentage Unemployed at 24th June, 1929.					
			Boys.			Girls.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.	Wholly unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.
London ...	108,550	94,200	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.0	1.0
South-Eastern ...	45,040	29,780	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.2	1.7
South-Western ...	40,670	26,070	1.9	0.1	2.0	2.4	0.4	2.8
Midlands ...	82,600	70,340	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.0	0.9	1.9
North-Eastern ...	97,770	56,040	2.4	1.1	3.5	3.0	1.7	4.7
North-Western ...	88,500	76,570	3.0	1.7	4.7	2.0	1.9	3.9
Scotland ...	62,100	47,930	3.9	0.3	4.2	3.2	0.5	3.7
Wales ...	32,770	8,070	3.0	2.1	5.1	4.2	1.3	5.5
Special Schemes ...	4,700	2,700	0.2	...	0.2	0.3	...	0.3
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>562,700</b>	<b>411,700</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>

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

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

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



# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

## DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

14TH MAY TO 10TH JUNE.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>A.—Number of Claims.</b>			
Fresh and Renewal claims made ... ..	561,005	152,611	713,616
Average number of claims current ... ..	800,037	171,045	971,082

### B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.

<b>Permanent provisions:</b>			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ... ..	35	23	58
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ... ..	1,318	2,026	3,344
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	12,971	6,898	19,869
Trade disputes ... ..	308	93	401
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	3,123	809	3,932
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	4,540	2,419	6,959
Other grounds ... ..	1,536	548	2,084
<b>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</b>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ... ..	186	35	221
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	619	514	1,133
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ... ..	6,625	1,610	8,235
<b>Total claims disallowed ... ..</b>	<b>31,261</b>	<b>14,975</b>	<b>46,236</b>

### C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†

<b>(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.</b>			
Total cases considered ... ..	11,608	5,595	17,203
Recommended for allowance ... ..	4,577	1,814	6,391
Recommended for disallowance:—			
<b>Permanent provisions:</b>			
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ... ..	414	627	1,041
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	3,118	2,141	5,259
Trade disputes† ... ..	13	4	17
Employment lost through misconduct ... ..	677	171	848
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ... ..	878	436	1,314
Other grounds ... ..	321	62	383
<b>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</b>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ... ..	11	2	13
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ... ..	178	82	260
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ... ..	1,421	256	1,677
<b>Total recommended for disallowance ... ..</b>	<b>7,031</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>10,812</b>
<b>(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†</b>			
Total cases considered ... ..	58,269	8,802	67,071
Recommended for allowance ... ..	55,118	7,899	63,017
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Not genuinely seeking work ... ..	3,136	891	4,027
Other grounds ... ..	15	12	27
<b>Total recommended for disallowances ... ..</b>	<b>3,151</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>4,054</b>

### D.—Decisions by Umpire.‡

Cases referred by Insurance Officer { Allowed... ..	31	14	45
{ Disallowed ... ..	99	33	132
Appeals by Associations ... .. { Allowed... ..	83	7	90
{ Disallowed ... ..	199	17	216
Appeals by Claimants ... .. { Allowed... ..	3	6	9
{ Disallowed ... ..	38	16	54
<b>Total ... .. { Allowed... ..</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>144</b>
<b>{ Disallowed ... ..</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>402</b>

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

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 10TH JUNE, 1929.

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

\* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age.  
† Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, provides that when an insured contributor has during a prescribed period (now fixed at four months), received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.  
‡ The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by the Umpire on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions is considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

	19th April, 1928, to 14th Jan., 1929.		15th Jan., 1929, to 10th June, 1929.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fresh and renewal claims made	5,701,035	1,738,125	3,028,176	796,553
Average number of claims current ... ..	957,212	191,812	898,885	183,724
Claims disallowed by Insurance Officers ... ..	328,135	146,551	173,863	90,457
Courts of Referees:—				
Ordinary benefit appeals:—				
Cases considered ... ..	105,389	51,464	62,429	33,194
Recommended for disallowance ... ..	62,721	34,827	37,219	22,166
78-Day Review:—				
Cases considered ... ..	694,544	81,011	523,342	69,893
Recommended for disallowance ... ..	24,738	6,480	21,382	6,847
Umpire:—				
Cases considered ... ..	3,909	789	3,266	474
Cases disallowed ... ..	12,582	592	2,342	357

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:—

	Five weeks ended 29th June, 1929.	Four weeks ended 25th May, 1929.	Five weeks ended 30th June, 1928.
<b>Contributions received from:—</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Employers ... ..	1,785,000	1,215,000	1,610,000
Employed Persons ... ..	1,540,000	1,035,000	1,395,000
Exchequer ... ..	1,275,000	865,000	1,170,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,600,000</b>	<b>3,115,000</b>	<b>4,175,000</b>
<b>Unemployment Benefit</b> ... ..	<b>3,885,000</b>	<b>3,070,000</b>	<b>4,170,000</b>
Cost of Administration ... ..	500,000	400,000	475,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ... ..	170,000	135,000	120,000
Other Items ... ..	25,000	10,000	15,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4,580,000</b>	<b>3,615,000</b>	<b>4,780,000</b>
Treasury Advances outstanding ... ..	36,620,000	36,810,000	25,680,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits ... ..	550,000	380,000	115,000

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 wholly unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 24th June, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing ... ..	2,197	0.3	16	0.0	36	0.0	11	0.0
Mining ... ..	133,119	17.8	78,505	39.8	663	0.5	508	0.6
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	3,888	0.5	652	0.3	108	0.1	33	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc., making ... ..	5,192	0.7	1,070	0.5	624	0.4	164	0.2
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	2,206	0.3	2,253	1.1	1,966	1.4	3,775	4.6
Glass Trades ... ..	3,505	0.5	1,052	0.5	379	0.3	59	0.1
Chemicals, etc. ... ..	9,347	1.3	2,436	1.2	1,644	1.2	325	0.4
Metal Manufacture	24,316	3.3	26,420	13.4	760	0.5	640	0.8
Engineering, etc. ... ..	44,806	6.0	15,839	8.0	1,911	1.4	569	0.7
Construction and Repair of Vehicles ... ..	14,781	2.0	5,197	2.6	1,010	0.7	296	0.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ..	44,264	5.9	1,519	0.8	135	0.1	27	0.0
Metal Trades ... ..	22,268	3.0	7,079	3.6	9,002	6.5	2,482	3.0
Textile Trades ... ..	29,965	4.0	31,798	16.1	44,696	32.1	56,789	69.4
Leather and Leather Goods	2,827	0.4	1,570	0.8	1,044	0.7	414	0.5
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	6,646	0.9	6,240	3.2	2,220	1.6	3,213	3.9
Clothing Trades ... ..	5,846	0.8	496	0.3	7,541	5.4	3,930	4.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco ... ..	18,742	2.5	1,335	0.7	11,519	8.3	3,435	4.2
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ... ..	12,149	1.6	1,241	0.6	1,482	1.1	496	0.6
Printing and Paper Trades ... ..	8,172	1.1	730	0.4	5,042	3.6	1,035	1.3
Building and Construction of Works ... ..	96,986	13.0	2,882	1.5	165	0.1	8	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries ... ..	5,759	0.8	1,081	0.6	2,214	1.6	610	0.8
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..	8,527	1.1	427	0.2	97	0.1	7	0.0
Transport and Communication	104,299	14.0	2,691	1.4	938	0.7	89	0.1
Distributive Trades	64,634	8.7	2,914	1.5	23,092	16.6	1,582	2.0
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..	4,838	0.6	59	0.0	769	0.5	9	0.0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services ... ..	66,008	8.9	1,775	0.9	20,205	14.5	1,325	1.6
<b>All Industries and Services ... ..</b>	<b>745,287</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>197,277</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>139,262</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>81,831</b>	<b>100.0</b>



## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

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

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes ...	2,133	8	197	7	2,345
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	772,482	10,299	162,109	5,721	950,611
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	83,446	3,859	11,487	2,813	101,605
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	19,178	12,924	17,721	15,768	65,591
5. Two months' file ...	42,525	3,068	24,950	2,791	73,334
Persons on Register (lines 2-4) ...	875,106	27,082	191,317	24,302	1,117,807
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5) ...	900,586	17,234	198,743	11,332	1,127,895

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

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

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

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

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

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 24th June, 1929. Of the 130,867 vacancies filled, 79,296 were for men, 29,327 for women and 22,244 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†
	During Week.	At end of Week.	
20th May, 1929	...	...	53,540
27th " "	...	...	
3rd June, 1929	...	...	32,717
10th " "	...	...	
17th " "	...	...	
24th " "	...	...	
Average (4 weeks)	...	...	

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 27th May, 1929, the average number of such placings was 4,231 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 24th June, 1929, was 600 per week.

## PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

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

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 1st July, 1929.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 27th May, 1929.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	81,735	15,922	3,835	101,492	+ 184
South-Eastern Division	26,570	5,071	2,287	33,928	− 2,950
Brighton ...	1,149	186	113	1,448	− 95
Chatham ...	1,887	234	457	2,578	− 269
Ipswich ...	1,140	124	101	1,365	− 47
Norwich ...	2,714	746	92	3,552	+ 310
Rest of Division ...	19,680	3,781	1,524	24,985	− 2,849
South-Western Division	48,968	7,233	3,371	59,572	+ 83
Bristol ...	10,390	2,309	703	13,402	− 632
Plymouth ...	5,255	464	260	5,979	− 193
Portsmouth ...	3,254	303	467	4,024	− 290
Reading ...	1,008	133	121	1,262	− 5
Southampton ...	3,508	319	439	4,266	− 1,107
Swindon ...	463	69	93	625	− 49
Rest of Division ...	25,090	3,636	1,288	30,014	+ 2,359
Midlands Division	122,267	35,129	5,368	162,764	+ 12,084
Birmingham ...	15,659	6,744	353	22,756	+ 2,279
Coventry ...	3,965	563	64	4,592	+ 2,240
Cradley Heath ...	2,455	733	85	3,273	+ 68
Derby ...	1,827	287	134	2,248	− 320
Leicester ...	3,992	2,928	85	7,005	+ 1,508
Northampton ...	2,391	1,107	102	3,600	− 328
Nottingham ...	7,292	1,555	285	9,132	+ 574
Smethwick ...	1,626	762	37	2,425	+ 141
Stoke-on-Trent ...	12,184	5,664	591	18,439	+ 1,003
Walsall ...	3,933	772	170	4,875	+ 1,089
West Bromwich ...	1,594	419	105	2,118	− 178
Wolverhampton ...	4,438	800	170	5,408	+ 209
Rest of Division ...	60,911	12,795	3,187	76,893	+ 3,799
North-Eastern Division	204,821	36,189	12,580	253,590	− 9,782
Barnsley ...	3,434	365	167	3,966	+ 36
Bradford ...	9,601	6,047	516	16,164	+ 1,849
Darlington ...	1,852	176	140	2,168	− 100
Dewsbury ...	1,533	810	146	2,489	+ 204
Doncaster ...	2,864	260	292	3,416	− 1,290
Gateshead ...	5,819	777	535	7,131	− 6
Grimsby ...	1,913	168	209	2,290	+ 23
Halifax ...	2,330	1,984	129	4,443	+ 1,159
Hartlepool ...	4,153	176	255	4,584	− 240
Huddersfield ...	2,372	1,569	195	4,136	+ 535
Hull ...	10,722	1,121	709	12,552	− 245
Leeds ...	11,995	3,219	369	15,583	+ 1,163
Lincoln ...	1,531	235	234	2,000	+ 103
Middlesbrough ...	4,913	262	297	5,472	+ 243
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	13,310	1,304	776	15,390	− 245
Rotherham ...	4,198	245	254	4,697	− 335
Sheffield ...	18,627	3,033	1,081	22,741	+ 61
South Shields ...	6,791	258	333	7,382	+ 30
Stockton-on-Tees ...	3,085	195	277	3,557	+ 94
Sunderland ...	8,622	707	453	9,782	− 479
Wakefield ...	4,217	403	204	4,824	+ 172
York ...	1,623	371	239	2,233	− 56
Rest of Division ...	79,316	12,504	4,770	96,590	− 12,458
North-Western Division	189,188	74,542	12,582	276,312	+ 2,696
Accrington ...	3,212	1,689	194	5,095	+ 447
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,653	2,257	201	5,111	+ 185
Barrow ...	1,779	177	132	2,088	− 288
Birkenhead ...	4,498	438	339	5,275	− 170
Blackburn ...	3,532	3,901	201	7,634	− 99
Blackpool ...	1,416	183	48	1,647	− 5
Bolton ...	6,861	5,140	807	12,808	+ 1,650
Burnley ...	3,062	2,199	126	5,387	+ 474
Bury ...	1,613	1,478	109	3,200	− 730
Chorley ...	2,514	1,016	105	3,635	+ 189
Liverpool ...	43,990	5,242	2,907	52,139	− 2,704
Manchester ...	16,304	7,189	760	24,253	+ 464
Nelson ...	771	601	...	1,372	− 90
Oldham ...	7,752	4,968	456	13,176	− 2,151
Preston ...	4,207	4,612	278	9,097	+ 2,946
Rochdale ...	2,095	1,294	58	3,447	− 380
St. Helens ...	5,790	368	201	6,359	+ 746
Salford ...	7,184	3,094	576	10,854	− 1,163
Stockport ...	2,809	3,367	274	6,450	− 518
Warrington ...	2,714	341	213	3,268	+ 722
Wigan ...	7,977	2,555	362	10,894	+ 2,281
Rest of Division ...	56,455	22,433	4,235	83,123	+ 890
Scotland Division	110,004	21,403	8,497	139,904	− 2,639
Aberdeen ...	2,891	477	263	3,631	+ 121
Clydebank ...	1,653	197	144	1,994	+ 189
Dundee ...	5,019	3,043	413	8,475	+ 291
Edinburgh ...	9,848	1,905	496	12,249	− 371
Glasgow ...	39,898	7,471	3,216	50,585	− 2,260
Greenock ...	3,916	622	188	4,726	+ 323
Motherwell ...	3,143	144	221	3,508	+ 166
Paisley ...	2,222	391	162	2,775	− 53
Rest of Division ...	41,414	7,153	3,394	51,961	− 1,045
Wales Division	105,494	4,055	5,271	114,820	+ 10,425
Cardiff ...	8,452	938	641	10,031	− 627
Llanelli ...	4,290	225	215	4,730	+ 1,068
Newport ...	4,351	259	245	4,855	− 21
Swansea ...	5,730	284	418	6,432	− 158
Rest of Division ...	82,671	2,349	3,752	88,772	+ 10,163
Northern Ireland	22,603	9,784	1,295	33,682	+ 661
Belfast ...	14,856	6,582	1,050	22,488	+ 1,375
Londonderry ...	1,483	394	55	1,932	− 24
Lurgan ...	341	583	20	944	− 4
Lisburn ...	609	407	28	1,044	− 60
Newry ...	787	145	10	942	− 119
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	4,527	1,673	132	6,332	− 507
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	911,650	209,328	55,086	1,176,064	+ 10,762

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



## TRADE DISPUTES IN JUNE.\*

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

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

Industry Groups.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying...	2	11	13	9,900	90,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding...	4	5	9	3,000	63,000
Textile ...	3	3	6	2,900	30,000
Other ...	6	6	12	500	5,000
<b>Total June, 1929 ...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16,300</b>	<b>188,000</b>
<b>Total, May, 1929 ...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17,200</b>	<b>218,000</b>
<b>Total, June, 1928 ...</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23,700</b>	<b>452,000</b>

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

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

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

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

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

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JUNE, 1929.

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

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

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

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



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

## Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in June in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £14,900 in the weekly full-time wages of 150,000 workpeople. No increases were reported.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	...	23,500	£ ...	£ 2,100
Textile ...	...	80,000	...	8,500
Building and Allied Industries ...	...	35,000	...	3,350
Other ...	...	11,500	...	950
Total ...	...	150,000	...	14,900

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

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

The reductions in the building and allied industries group principally affected men employed by civil engineering and electrical contractors. In the former case there was an all-round reduction of ½d. per hour, and in the latter a reduction of ¼d. per hour took place in the London area and in the lowest-rated provincial districts in England and Wales. There were also reductions, usually of ½d. per hour, in the wages of building trade operatives in various districts in County Durham as a result of re-gradings under the National Grading Scheme.

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

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

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

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-JUNE, 1929.

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

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

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

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in June.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Cannock Chase ...	6 June	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Decrease of 6·06 per cent. on basis rates of 1911, leaving wages 45·24 per cent. above basis rates.‡
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in June.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease of 1s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 43s. 3d. per week.
Admiralty Dockyards.	Great Britain ...	1 June	Chargemen of trades and minor and titular grades.	Rate of charge pay revised to 10s. per week after 3 years' service as chargemen, whether on permanent list or not, increasing by annual increments of 1s. per week up to a maximum of 12s., provided that for men not on the permanent list their years of service will be calculated from a date not earlier than 1st June, 1926. (See I.C. Decision No. 1426 on page 229 of JUNE GAZETTE.)
Electrical Cable Manufacture.	Greater London Area	2nd pay day in June.	Plumber-jointers and plumber-jointers' mates.	Decrease of 0·25d. per hour. Rates after change: plumber-jointers, 1s. 10·5d. per hour; plumber-jointers' mates, 1s. 6d. per hour.
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	1st pay day in July.¶	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	Decrease of 2s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change: men—higher skilled, 60s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 51s.; labourers, 41s.; women—24s.
	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn) ...		Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	Addition to base rate reduced from 46 to 40 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 40 per cent. (1s. 4·8d. per hour).
	Lancashire ...		Apprentices to shuttlemakers ...	Addition to base rate reduced from 28½ to 22½ per cent. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. at 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years, 19s. at 19 years, and 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case, 22½ per cent.
	Yorkshire ...		Journeymen shuttlemakers ...	Addition to base rate reduced from 49 to 43 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 43 per cent. (1s. 3·73d. per hour).
Metallic Bedstead Manufacture.	Birmingham, Smethwick, Dudley, Bilston, Manchester, Warrington, Sowerby Bridge, Keighley and Glasgow.	1 June	Workpeople employed in the metallic bedstead trade. ...	Decrease in flat-rate bonus of 2s. per week for men 18 years and over,** of 1s. per week for women 18 years and over, and of 6d. per week for boys under 18 years and girls under 18 but over 16 years. General minimum rates after change: men—1s. 1½d. per hour, less 12½ per cent., plus a bonus of 12s. per week; women—7d. or 8d. per hour, plus a bonus of 6s. per week.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of nearly 65,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

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

¶ Men on permanent list (about 45 per cent. of the whole) had previously received 8s. per week, rising to 12s. by 2s. after three years' service as chargemen and 2s. after a further three years' service. The normal charge pay for other men had previously been 8s. per week.

\*\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

\*\*\* In the case of the younger men engaged after 18th October, 1926 the decrease was 1s. per week for those 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for those 20 to 21 years of age.



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Carpet Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in July.*	Workpeople employed in carpet manufacture.	Decrease† of 10 per cent. in percentage payable on basis rates, leaving wages 50 per cent. and 60 per cent. above basis wages for timeworkers and pieceworkers respectively. Rates after change: male weavers (when on timework), 9d. per hour; female pieceworkers (when on timework), 5d. per hour, plus, in each case, 50 per cent.
	Kidderminster and District.	1st pay day in July.*	Dyehouse labourers ...	Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: machine vat men, 41s.; hand vat men, 40s.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Various Districts in Midland Counties.†	1st pay day after 24 June.	All classes of workpeople (except dyers, trimmers, finishers, etc.).	Bonus of 7d. in the shilling on earnings reduced† to 6d. in the shilling.
Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.	Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby and Hinckley.	Pay day in week ending 29 June.*	Timeworkers: Dyers, scourers and trimmers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour for those 21 and over, ¼d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and ¼d. per hour for those 14 and under 18 years. Rates after change for dyers and scourers: 14 years, 3d. increasing each year to 7½d. at 18 and to 1s. 1½d. at 21 and over.
			Other workers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour for menders and male and female auxiliary workers 18 years and over, and proportionate decrease for auxiliary workers under 18. Rates after change: auxiliary workers—Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley, men 18 to 21, 9d.; 21 and over, 1s. 1d.; women 18 and over, 8d.; qualified menders, 10d.
			Pieceworkers: Trimmers (other than web or jersey trimmers). Web trimmers and jersey trimmers. Dyers, scourers, menders and other pieceworkers.	Bonus of 50 per cent. on list prices reduced† to 40 per cent. Bonus of 32½ per cent. on list prices reduced† to 25 per cent. Decrease† of 1s. in the £.
Lace Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Nottingham...	Pay day in week ending 6 July.*	Lace dyers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour for those 21 and over, ¼d. per hour for those 18 and under 21, and ¼d. per hour for those under 18. Rates after change: 3d. at 14 years, increasing each year to 7d. at 18 and to 1s. 1½d. at 21.
			Workpeople employed in the lace dressing and finishing trades. Lace dippers and stainers ... Lace bleachers, dollymen and labourers. Vanmen employed in the lace and net dressing, dyeing and finishing trades.	Decrease† for timeworkers of ½d. per hour for men and ¼d. per hour for women, boys and girls, and of 5 per cent. for pieceworkers. Rates after change: men 21 and over, 11d.; women 18 and over, 6½d.; women takers-off and takers-down, 7½d. Decrease† of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 58s. Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: dollymen, 1s. 2½d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d. Decrease† of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse vanmen—1-horse, 49s.; 2-horse, 55s.; motor drivers, 2 tons and over, 60s.; 15 cut. to 2 tons, 55s.
Wholesale Mantle and Costume Manufacture.	Northern Ireland ...	17 June	Female learners ...	New scales of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, resulting in a decrease of from ¼d. to 1d. per hour.‡ (See also page 267.)
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 22 June.	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 27½ per cent. on piece price lists reduced† to 25 per cent.
Baking and Confectionery.	Leicester ...	1st pay day after 1 July.*	Adult workers ...	Decrease† of 3s. per week. Rates after change: ordinary bakeries—forehands, 62s.; singlehands and secondhands, 60s.; tablehands, 58s.
	Newport (Mon.) ...	22 June	Youths and deliverers under 21 ...	Decrease† of 1s. 9d., 2s. 3d. and 2s. 7d. per week for those aged 18, 19, and 20 years respectively. Rates after change: 18 years, 32s.; 19 years, 39s.; 20 years, 47s.
	Ayrshire   ...	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: first hands, 63s. 6d.; secondhands, 59s. 6d.; tablehands, 57s. 6d.
	Ayrshire   ...	1st pay day in June.	Bakers and confectioners ...	Decrease† of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 69s.
Furniture Manufacture.	London ...	1 June	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Decrease† of 1 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, leaving wages 61 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
	Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Altrincham, Stockport and Oldham.	21 June	Upholsterers, mattress makers and upholstresses.	Decrease of ½d. per hour for male workers, ¼d. per hour for female workers, and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: upholsterers and mattress makers, 1s. 7½d.; upholstresses, 11½d.
	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 29 June.	Women timeworkers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour (10d. to 9½d.).
	Glasgow ...	1st full pay in June.	Rocking and baby chair makers ...	Decrease† of ½d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3½d.) and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
Building.	Bishop Auckland and District.¶	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A1, resulting in a decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.**
	Barnard Castle ...	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A3, resulting in decreases of 1½d. per hour for craftsmen and 1½d. per hour for labourers. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.**
	Frosterley, Hamsterley, Stanhope, Tow Law and Wolsingham.	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A2 to A3, resulting in a decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1½d.**
	North-West Durham District.††	1 June	Building trade operatives ...	Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from A to A1, resulting in a decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: craftsmen, 1s. 7d.; labourers, 1s. 2½d.**
	Leicester ...	1 June	Plasterers ...	Decrease of ½d. per hour (1s. 8½d. to 1s. 8d.).††

\* In respect of the preceding pay period.

† Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

‡ Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Mansfield, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Ilkeston, Derby, Hinckley and Coventry districts.

§ Under the provisions of the same Trade Board Order, piecework basis time rates were also fixed for the first time for male workers, other than learners. These included 1s. 3½d. per hour for cutters, knifemen, tailors, fitters-up, passers, pressers, and machinists, 1s. 1d. for under-pressers and plain machinists, and 1s. for all other workers.

|| Auchinleck, Dalmellington, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Maybole, Stevenston, Troon, Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride, Old Cumnock, New Cumnock, Mauchline, Catrine, Dunlop, Stewarton, Beith, Dalry, Glengarnock, Crosshouse, Hurlford, Darvel, Galston, Newmilns, Kilmaurs, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, etc.

¶ Including Aycliffe, Brandon, Coundon, Crook, Cockfield, Esh Winning, Etherley, Evenwood, Ferryhill, Hunwick, Howden-le-Wear, Shildon, Spennymoor, Stanley, Witton-le-Wear, West Auckland, Waterhouses and Willington.

\*\* The above new gradings are in accordance with recommendations approved by the Grading Commission on behalf of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry.

†† Including Annfield Plain, Blackhall Mill, Blackhill, Burnhope, Burnopfield, Consett, Craghead, Dipton, Ebchester, Esh, Hamsterley Colliery, Knitsley, Lanchester, Langley Park, Leadgate, Medomsley, Shotley Bridge, South Moor, Stanley, Tanfield and Tantobie.

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



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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Civil Engineering.	Great Britain* ...	1st pay day after 18 June.	Men employed by civil engineering contractors.	<i>Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change for navvies and labourers: County of London, 1s. 2½d.; Class I districts, 1s. 2d.; Class II, 1s. 1d.; Class III, 1s.; Class IV, 11d.; Class V, 10d.*</i>
Electrical Installation.	Certain districts in England and Wales.†	2nd pay day in June.§	Qualified men employed by electrical contractors.	<i>Decrease† of ½d. per hour in Grade A and D areas. Rates after change: Grade A, 1s. 10½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.‡</i>
	London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford.	2nd pay day in June.§	Auxiliary workers employed by electrical contractors.	<i>Decrease† of ½d. per hour (1s. 6½d. to 1s. 6d.).</i>
Electricity Supply Undertakings.	London Area ...	2nd pay day in June.§	Electrical fitters and wiremen, plumber jointers, armature winders, and assistant mates to these classes.	<i>Decrease† of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change skilled men, 1s. 10d.; assistants, 1s. 5½d.</i>
Tramways Undertakings.	Birmingham ...	19 June	Permanent way labourers ...	<i>Decrease of 1s. 11½d. per week (56s. 9½d. to 54s. 10d.).</i>
Port, Harbour, and River Authorities.	Mersey ...	21 June	Navvies and labourers on new works employed by Docks and Harbour Board.	<i>Decrease† of 1s. 10d. per week (53s. 2d. to 51s. 4d.).</i>

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

Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc.	Grimsby and Immingham.	30 May	Coal trimmers and tippers ...	An additional shift (11 p.m. to 6 a.m.) to be worked as and when required on weekdays (Mondays to Fridays inclusive), such work to be paid for at 1s. 6d. per hour (or part of an hour) in addition to usual tariff rates, subject to a minimum payment for the shift of 12s. per man employed.
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\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Civil Engineering Construction Conciliation Board. It is understood that the rates of wages agreed by the Board are followed by certain public bodies in various parts of the country. The classes in which districts are placed are determined by economic or geographic conditions. The Board have agreed that Class I rates should apply to the following towns:—Newcastle-on-Tyne, North and South Shields, 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.

‡ The change took effect under an agreement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. The reduction was equivalent to one of ½ per cent. on rates paid in April, 1921, leaving wages 28 per cent. below such rates, except in Grade A area, where the rate includes an increase of 5 per cent. on current rates granted in May, 1929. No actual change in the hourly rate resulted from the reduction in the case of Grade B and C areas, where the rates remain at 1s. 7½d. and 1s. 6d. per hour respectively. Grade A comprises the London District (within a 12-mile radius of Charing Cross) and Watford. A list of the districts comprised in the other Grades was given on page 106 of the March GAZETTE.

§ In respect of the preceding pay period.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

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

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering ...	...
Shipbreaking ...	2
Printing ...	1
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	1
White and Red Lead Works ...	1
Pottery† ...	1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	1
Electric Accumulator Works ...	1
Paint and Colour Works...	1
Indiarubber Works ...	1
Coach and Car Painting	1
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1
Other Industries...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	7
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE ...</b>	<b>21</b>

## (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Aniline Poisoning ...	4
Toxic Jaundice ...	1
<b>TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ...</b>	<b>5</b>

## (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	3
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
<b>TOTAL, ANTHRAX ...</b>	<b>4</b>

## (d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Pitch ...	...
Tar ...	5
Paraffin ...	...
Oil... ...	4
<b>TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ...</b>	<b>9</b>

## (e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates ...	...
Dyeing and Finishing ...	2
Chrome Tanning...	1
Other Industries...	1
<b>TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION</b>	<b>4</b>

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

† The person affected in the pottery industry was a female.

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during June, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 168, as compared with 213 in the previous month and with 186 in June, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in June, 1929, numbered 38, as compared with 35 in the previous month and with 31 in June, 1928.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		Factories and Workshops (continued).	
Brakemen and Goods	...	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages,	...
Guards ...	3	Motors, Aircraft ...	2
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ...	3	Other Metal Trades ...	1
Firemen ...	1	Shipbuilding ...	5
Guards (Passenger) ...	...	Wood ...	4
Permanent Way Men ...	5	Gas ...	3
Porters ...	3	Electric Generating Stations ...	...
Shunters ...	...	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	9
Mechanics ...	...	Chemicals, etc. ...	4
Labourers ...	...	Food and Drink ...	...
Miscellaneous ...	4	Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	1	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>20</b>	Rubber Trades ...	...
		Other Non-Textile Industries	2
MINES.		PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.	
Underground ...	60	Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	6
Surface ...	5	Buildings ...	14
<b>TOTAL, MINES</b>	<b>65</b>	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	3
<b>QUARRIES over 20 feet deep</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS</b>	<b>78</b>
Factories and Workshops.		Use or Working of Tramway...	
Cotton ...	2		1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	1		...
Other Textiles ...	1	<b>Total (excluding Seamen)</b>	<b>168</b>
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...		...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	6	SEAMEN.	
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	5	Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	4
Metal Founding ...	1	" " Steam ...	31
Engineering and Machine Making ...	3	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering...	4	" " Steam ...	3
		<b>TOTAL, SEAMEN</b>	<b>38</b>
		<b>Total (including Seamen)</b>	<b>206</b>



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

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

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 140 Towns from which returns have been received.					TOTAL.
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work-shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware-houses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Build-ings.	Other Build-ings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings	
(a) SECOND QUARTER OF 1929.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	314,400	15,400	59,400	38,800	120,500	548,500
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,515,600	625,700	243,300	625,900	289,700	3,300,200
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,188,400	170,200	632,500	350,100	216,500	2,557,700
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	2,477,900	441,600	232,300	309,000	413,200	3,874,000
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	488,800	93,000	45,000	28,300	93,400	748,500
Outer London* (1,762,000)	3,080,900	312,100	186,100	202,100	255,500	4,036,700
South - Eastern Counties (949,000)	853,500	8,100	92,200	66,800	243,700	1,264,300
South - Western Counties (433,000)	248,500	7,400	35,400	48,600	56,900	396,800
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	219,500	16,200	25,500	11,500	67,200	339,900
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	767,600	166,900	133,100	619,400	414,800	2,101,800
Total (15,937,000)	11,155,100	1,856,600	1,684,800	2,300,500	2,171,400	19,168,400

## (b) SECOND QUARTER OF 1928.

ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (917,000)	£ 341,100	£ 39,600	£ 144,000	£ 62,400	£ 76,800	£ 663,900
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,126,200	94,100	207,000	288,100	272,700	1,988,100
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,386,000	128,600	305,200	163,200	270,200	2,253,200
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,710,200	355,000	124,800	311,700	569,200	3,070,900
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	430,600	27,400	59,000	34,700	82,900	634,600
Outer London* (1,762,000)	1,749,600	103,400	294,600	190,700	306,300	2,644,600
South - Eastern Counties (949,000)	888,300	33,800	41,100	22,700	180,700	1,166,600
South - Western Counties (433,000)	246,500	3,000	47,400	26,500	51,800	375,200
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	221,900	20,800	37,900	50,000	42,600	373,200
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	521,700	383,400	99,800	316,500	379,900	1,701,300
Total (15,937,000)	8,622,100	1,189,100	1,360,800	1,466,500	2,233,100	14,871,600

## ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved in June, 1929.	Total Applications Approved.		Departures in June, 1929.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to 1928.	Jan.-June, 1929.		1922 to 1928.	Jan.-June, 1929.
Australia ...	856	160,232	5,770	537	158,426	5,968
Canada ...	2,340	98,781	18,586	3,215	97,124	12,609
New Zealand ...	117	42,339	730	132	41,037	830
Africa and other parts of Empire	6	1,013	45	3	798	29
Total ...	3,319	302,365	25,131	3,887	297,385	19,436

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.

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

## POOR-LAW RELIEF.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and by the Department of Health in Scotland.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ Includes 229 not included in district figures.



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

## I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	67	61	59	57	49		1929. July 1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia...	816	776	862	843	806		May
Denmark ...	110	59	53	53	50		Apr.
Egypt (Cairo)†...	58	58	47	44	45		Feb.
Finland ...	1,007	967	965	1,016	965		May
France (Paris)†...	321	474	457	447	524		June
„ (other towns)†...	351‡	510‡	453‡	436‡	483		May
Germany ...	54	45	57	54	54		June
Italy ...	...	...	440	416	463		May
Norway ...	160	98	75	73	56		June
Spain (Madrid)†...	90	86	84	73	84		Apr.
„ (Barcelona)†...	82	63	64	65	75		Apr.
Sweden†...	69	56	51	57	49		June
Switzerland ...	69	59	57	57	54		May
United States ...	56	54	50	50	50		May
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.							
Australia ...	56	59	52	52	60		May
Canada ...	42§	51§	49	47	49		June
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	52	55	54	43	44		June
Irish Free State ...	88	74	66	66	64		Apr.
New Zealand ...	51	49	44	46	48		May
South Africa ...	20	16	19	16	19		May

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.†	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.		Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	70	66	65	61		1929. July 1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	767		June
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	640	618	647	646	626		May
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	74		Apr.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,087		May
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	301¶	439¶	407¶	419¶	456		2nd Qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	53		June
Greece (Athens) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	48	49		Feb.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	79§	71§	67§	70§	69		Mar.
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	498	549	448	426	442		May
„ (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	409		Apr.
Luxembourg ...	A,C,D	419	586	684	713	752		Mar.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	159	120	103	93	79		June
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	15	23	23		June
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	71		Apr.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	68	62	60	61	60		May
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	74§	75§	73§	70§	71		Dec. '28
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	44¶	47¶	45¶	46¶	46		4th Qr. '28
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55§	57§	55	55	56		June
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	47		June
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	73		Apr.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	61		Apr.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	32		May

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

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

‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

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

## GERMANY.\*

Employment continued to improve during May. The number of persons reported as available and seeking work decreased by 12.8 per cent. during the first half of the month and by 7.5 per cent. during the second half. At the end of the month, the number registered was 1,488,551. In the seasonal outdoor trades, the available unemployed in search of work fell from about 619,000 at the middle of May to 545,000 at the end, or by about 15 per cent.; in other trades the total fell from 981,900 to 943,400, or by 4.2 per cent., during the same period.

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

Returns relating to 4,616,748 organised workers were received from national trade unions. Of these 419,373 or 9.1 per cent., were totally unemployed on 25th May, as compared with 11.1 per cent. on 27th April and 6.3 per cent. on 26th May, 1928. In addition, 314,697, or 6.8 per cent., were working short time, as against 7.1 per cent. at 27th April and 5.0 per cent. at the end of May, 1928.

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

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of May, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		May, 1929.	Apr., 1929.	May, 1929.	Apr., 1929.
Mining ...	161,200	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.3
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	276,200	8.5	12.9	3.1	3.9
Engineering and metal ...	1,043,900	7.6	8.5	6.8	8.0
Chemical ...	126,100	5.5	6.0	1.4	1.5
Textile ...	388,200	9.8	9.3	29.7	28.3
Paper ...	126,200	8.8	8.3	9.2	8.9
Leather ...	73,000	17.1	16.1	17.2	16.3
Wood ...	316,300	15.7	17.9	6.6	8.3
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	302,200	9.7	11.1	8.6	8.7
Clothing, boots and shoes ...	167,400	16.6	15.0	19.7	17.9
Building ...	700,400	12.4	20.8	0.0	0.0
Printing ...	151,200	7.6	7.3	0.8	0.9
Transport ...	374,100	5.6	6.4	0.8	0.9
Horticulture, etc. ...	10,700	5.2	5.2	...	...
Hairdressing ...	4,300	7.4	4.5	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	395,300	4.2	5.3	1.7	1.7
All Unions making Returns	4,616,700	9.1	11.1	6.8	7.1

## FRANCE.†

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

## AUSTRIA.‡

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

## HOLLAND.§

Unemployment decreased slightly during May. According to figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, out of 323,677 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th May, 7,311 (2.3 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 2,490 (0.7 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 27th April) the percentages were respectively 2.5 and 0.7.

\* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th June, 1929. Berlin.

† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th July, 1929. Paris.

‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 25th June, 1929. Vienna.

§ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 29th June, 1929. The Hague.



## ITALY.\*

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

## SWITZERLAND.†

During May, employment improved in Switzerland. On 31st May, 1929, 5,049 applications for employment (3·8 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 5,382 at the end of April and 6,410 at the end of May, 1928. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 5,605, 5,961 and 4,126 respectively.

## SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

*Sweden.*||—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st May, 1929, was 8·1, as compared with 12·0 on 30th April, and 8·1 on 31st May, 1928.

## BELGIUM.¶

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

## POLAND.\*\*

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

## UNITED STATES.††

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

As regards manufacturing industries alone, 12,588 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the States reported 3,518,362 workpeople employed in May, or 0·1 per cent. more than in April, and 6·7 per cent. more than in May, 1928. The aggregate wages paid in May, 1929, increased by 0·2 per cent. as compared with the total for the preceding month, and by 11·4 per cent. as compared with May, 1928.

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

## CANADA.

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

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

On 31st May 4·0 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 5·5 per cent. at the end of April, and 3·7 per cent. at the end of May, 1928.†

## COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

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

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

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

City.	Index Numbers based on Quantities of each Kind of Food Consumed in Working-class Households in						General Average Index Nos. based on Food only.	General Average Index Nos. with Allowance or Rent.
	Belgium and France.	Central Europe.	Great Britain.	Southern Europe.	Scandinavian Countries.	Overseas Countries.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
London ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam ...	83	83	78	84	90	84	84	84
Berlin ...	65	78	68	69	84	75	73	68
Brussels ...	49	49	49	50	52	49	50	54
Dublin ...	96	103	103	99	102	102	101	110
Lisbon ...	33	32	30	32	30	33	32	...
Lodz ...	40	48	38	42	49	50	45	46
Madrid ...	53	54	50	56	55	55	54	...
Milan ...	45	49	43	48	50	49	47	46
Ottawa ...	143	158	158	147	165	163	156	154
Paris ...	55	59	53	57	62	55	57	...
Philadelphia ...	179	197	193	186	227	201	197	197
Prague ...	48	51	47	51	52	52	50	53
Rome ...	41	40	38	45	43	44	42	38
Stockholm† ...	79	80	88	87	102	96	89	87
Sydney ...	140	142	157	150	140	159	148	...
Vienna ...	37	48	41	41	55	47	45	51
Warsaw§ ...	42	50	41	45	51	47	46	47

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

\* *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, 21st June, 1929. Rome.

† *Rapports économiques et Statistiques Sociales*, June, 1929. Berne.

‡ *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 21st June, 1929. Copenhagen.

§ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

|| Information supplied by the Department of Social Affairs, Stockholm.

¶ *Revue du Travail*, 30th June, 1929. Brussels.

\*\* *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 5th July, 1929. Warsaw.

†† *Trend of Employment*, May, 1929. Washington.

\* *The June Employment Situation*. Ottawa.

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

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

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



## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

## MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

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

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

## READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

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

## Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923.

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

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

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

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

## Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES—LIMITED HOURS—OFFENCE BY NEWSAGENT.

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

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

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

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



**Contract of Service.**

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

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

It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff company that there had been a dispute concerning the minimum wage of certain hewers, and that the defendants ceased work in sympathy with the hewers without giving due notice: the pit was laid idle as a result.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-29.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following is a recent decision of general interest:—

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

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

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

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that applicant did not belong to a grade or class of workers who were participating in the dispute. The Court were, however, confident that as applicant was a regular contributor to the funds he was financing the dispute.

Applicant's union appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance and the Deputy Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

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

“The Court of Referees found that the applicant, and members of the grade to which he belonged, were not participating in the dispute; but they considered that all members of the miners' union were financing the dispute, on the authority of Decision 4375/26.‡

“I do not think that Decision 4375/26 should be taken as laying down a general rule. That case arose out of the national mining dispute, and the circumstances were that the union official took the initiative in summoning meetings to urge the men to come out in support of the miners elsewhere, and it was inferred that appreciable special expenses must have been involved which were directly attributable to the dispute. It is not to be inferred that all members of a union are financing a dispute from the mere fact that there are salaried officials who, in the ordinary course of their duties, interview employers and workers at a pit, or attend meetings of conciliation boards. Such officials exist and are paid apart from the occurrence of the particular dispute, or of any stoppage of work.

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

† Not published.

‡ See Vol. V. Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 261 (Pamphlet No. 11/1926).

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

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

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

### COURTS OF REFEREES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance (Courts of Referees) (Amendment) Regulations, 1929,† dated June 17, 1929, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

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

And whereas it is expedient to amend the principal Regulations:

Now therefore the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on her by Section 35 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf, hereby makes the following Regulations:—

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

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

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

Signed by Order of the Minister of Labour this 17th day of June, 1929.

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

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS, QUANTITY SURVEYORS' DIVISION, H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.—Staff Side, Departmental Whitley Council of H.M. Office of Works v. H.M. Office of Works. *Difference*.—Salary scale—Claim for increase. *Decision*.—As from 1st June, basic scale for Established and Unestablished Technical Assistants to be £120-£7.10.0-£220. Award issued 12th June, 1929. (1428.)

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

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



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

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

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

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

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

### Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

#### I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

##### Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

##### Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

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

##### Wholesale Mantle and Costume Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

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

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

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

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39), (40), (41) and (43), column 13.

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

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

## WELFARE OF WORKERS.

### Oil Cake Welfare Order, 1929.

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

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

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

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JUNE, 1929.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

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

##### (Contract and Purchase Department.)

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



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

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Acetylene Gas**: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, E.—**Ambulance, Bodies**: Vickers (Crayford), Ltd., Crayford; Carriage & Wheel Co., Gloucester.—**Barrows**: C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter.—**Belting, Leather**: The Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Blankets, Saddle**: J. Walker & Sons, Ltd., Mirfield and Dewsbury.—**Bolts and Nuts**: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—**Boots, Ankle**: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds.—**Boxes, Ammunition**: Falcon Airscrew Co., Slough.—**Brass Bar**: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—**Brooms, Soft, Heads**: David Burrow & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—**Buttons, Brass**: Smith & Wright, Birmingham.—**Cartons, Ammunition**: Hugh Stevenson & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; M. Cook & Son, London, N.—**Cells, Secondary, Portable**: Pritchett & Co., Ltd. and E. P. S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—**Chassis for Horse Ambulance**: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke.—**Cloth, D.M., W.P.**: J. Hainsworth & Son, Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley.—**Collars, Head, Stable**: M. E. Stevens & Co., Ltd., Enfield Lock; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Condensers, Variable**: I.R., G.P. & Tel. Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Copper Ingot**: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cotton Waste**: J. Hargreaves, Bacup; J. C. Ley & Sons, Ltd., Nottingham.—**Counterpanes, Hospital**: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Bolton.—**Crane, 40-ton Overhead**: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cylinders**: J. G. Carrick & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Dental Apparatus**: Amalgamated Dental Co., Ltd., London, W.; L. Porro, Ltd., London, W.; Dental Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Drain Cleaning Apparatus**: E. A. Ward & Co., Birmingham.—**Fans, Electric, Desk and Ceiling**: Metro-Vick Supplies, Trafford Park.—**Felt, Sheet**: R. Rawlinson, Ltd., Waterfoot.—**Fuel Pulverising Plant**: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Grinding Machines**: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester; Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Jerseys, Pullover**: J. Haines & Co., Leicester.—**Lathes, Turret**: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Linoleum, Brown**: Lino Mfg. Co., Ltd., Staines.—**Lockers, Steel**: Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Mattress Cases**: E. H. Price, Hadleigh.—**Milling Machines**: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; Hulse & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Motor Cars**: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cars, Six-Wheeled**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Motor Cycles**: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—**Motor Vans**: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Paint, Ground-in-Oil**: The Mersey White Lead Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Repairs to W.D. Vessel**: Amos & Smith, Ltd., Hull.—**Rifling Machine**: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—**Road-bearers**: Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Rugs, Axminster**: Coates & Co., Ltd., Perth; James Templeton & Co., Glasgow.—**Rugs, Horse**: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sacks, Jute**: Hoare, Marr & Co., London, E.C.—**Sanitary Appliances**: B. Finch & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Sheets, Ground**: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland.—**Sheets, Hospital**: Haslam, Ltd., Manchester.—**Sheets, M.S.**: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—**Shell-filling Machine**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Shirting, Angola, Drab**: James Schofield & Sons (Buckley), Ltd., Rochdale.—**Skins, Chamols**: J. S. Deeds & Sons, Ltd., Mitcham.—**Slips, Bolster**: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Plates**: W. Beardmore & Co.,

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

#### AIR MINISTRY.

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



**E.C.—Linen Old Rags :** S. & M. Myers, Ltd., London, E.—**Mast Sections :** Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—**Printing Machine, Portable :** Pictorial Machinery, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Remote Controls :** A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—**Rolls Royce Spares :** Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Saloon and Touring Cars :** Morris Motors (1926), Ltd., Cowley, Oxford.—**Serge, Blue-Grey :** James Harper & Sons, Bradford; Henry Booth & Sons, Gildersome, near Leeds; James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—**Sound-Signalling Apparatus :** Broom & Wade, Ltd., High Wycombe.—**Sparkign Plugs :** K.L.G. Sparkign Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steel Mast Spares :** Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Switchboxes :** Park Royal Eng. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford, Essex.—**Thermometers :** British Instrument Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; S. Smith & Sons (M.A.), Ltd., London, N.W.—**Thermometers, Oil Temperature :** Negretti & Zambra, London, E.C.—**Tools, Screwcutting :** T. Chatwin, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Trays, Wood :** Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—**Tyres and Covers, Aero :** Palmer Tyre, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Varnish Remover :** Cellon, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—**Winches :** A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

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## POST OFFICE.

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