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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a substantial and general improvement. The passing of the severe weather in the first week of the month led at once to a great reduction in the numbers of workpeople un-employed in the industries which had been adversely affected in the previous three or four weeks. In other industries, the improvement which was apparent during February continued throughout March. The increase in the number of workpeople in employment was relatively greatest in the building trade and public works contracting, in brick and tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture, and in the mining group of industries. In coal mining, there was a further decrease both in the numbers wholly unemployed and in the numbers temporarily stopped.

The other principal industries which shared in the improvement included pottery, iron and steel manufacture (including pig iron), general and marine engineering and the motor vehicle industry, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the textile trades (except jute manufacture), the clothing trades, and river, dock and harbour

There was a slight decline in the shipping service. Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was $10\cdot 1$ at 25th March, 1929, as compared with $12\cdot 2$ at 25th February, 1929, and 9.5 at 26th March, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th March, 1929, was 8·4, as compared with 9·8 at 25th February, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 1·7 as compared with 2·4. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th March, 1929, was approximately 1.168.000 of whom 018.000 1929, was approximately 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 25th February, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women; and at 26th March, 1928, it was 1,063,000 of whom 858,000 were men and 146,000 were women.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during March resulted in a reduction of about £3,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 60,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £400 in those of 6,800 workpeople.

There were reductions in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for certain classes of workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing and brush and broom making trades in Great Britain. Other groups of workpeople whose wages were reduced included commercial road transport workers in certain

towns in Lancashire, and furniture trade operatives in the Manchester district. Workpeople whose wages were increased included certain classes of adult timeworkers employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Scotland, and blastfurnace workers in Cumberland.

During the first three months of 1929 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £3,950 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 141,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £15,300 in those of over 243,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1928 there were net increases of £12,150 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 207,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £109,000 in those of 971,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 2nd April 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 62 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. a month ago and 64 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 50, 57 and 55.

The fall in the level of prices since a month ago is due largely to the disappearance of the severe weather conditions and to the operation of the seasonal influences usual at this period of the year.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March, was 28. In addition, 12 disputes which began before March were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in March (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 19,100, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during March was about 133,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 9,100 workpeople involved and 78,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 38,000 workpeople involved and 168,000 days lost in March, 1928.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first three months of 1929 was about 314,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 32,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 325,000 days and 58,000 workpeople, respectively.

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN 1928.

In the issue of this GAZETTE for January last, a brief summary was published giving preliminary statistics as to the changes in rates of wages and hours of labour in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1928. In the following article revised figures are given, in greater detail, together with comparative statistics for previous

Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice Changes in rates of wages and hours of labour come to the notice of the Department from a variety of sources, including (a) arbitration or conciliation proceedings under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, or the Conciliation Act, 1896; (b) Orders issued under the Trade Boards Acts; (c) returns and reports regularly supplied by many employers, employers' associations, and trade unions; (d) reports from the local officers of the Ministry, and from local correspondents in the principal industrial towns; (e) reports in the press. On the receipt of a notification as to a change, enquiry forms are sent by the Department to the employers, or their associations, and to the trade unions concerned, asking for particulars, and at the end of each month a summary of the information obtained is circulated to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The to employers' associations and trade unions for verification. The particulars thus collected are published each month in this GAZETTE (see, for example, pages 143 to 145 of the present issue) with a summary showing the approximate numbers of workpeople affected and the total amount of increase or decrease in their weekly wages or hours of labour.

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For the purpose of these statistics a change in a rate of wages is defined as a change in the rate of remuneration of a particular class of workpeople, apart from any change in the nature of the work performed. This definition excludes (a) changes in average earnings due to changes in the proportions of higher and lower paid workpeople, (b) changes in the rates of pay of individuals due to promotions or to progressive increments within the limits of fixed scales of wages, (c) changes in the terms of employment providing merely for compensation for extra work, and (d) changes in earnings arising out of variations in the amount of work done, in the amount of employment available, or in the system of payment (time-work, piece-work, etc.) in operation. It should also be noted that as the Department has no compulsory powers in regard to the collection of the information, it is dependent on the voluntary co-operation of the employers, employers' associations, and trade unions concerned for the supply of the particulars required. While this voluntary co-operation is very freely accorded, and the statistics, therefore, cover a very wide field, some changes in wages and hours of labour, especially among those affecting unorganised groups of workpeople and those arranged by individual firms, do not come to the notice of the Department and are not included in the figures. Moreover, the statistics exclude changes in the wages and hours of agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants, and clerks.

RATES OF WAGES.

RATES OF WAGES.

Rates of wages generally showed little movement in 1928, the great majority of workpeople being unaffected by any changes during the year.

In all the industries and services for which statistics are available* the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as operating in 1928 resulted in an aggregate net decrease of £163,800 in the weekly full-time rates of wages of 1,615,000 workpeople, and a net increase of £21,800 in those of 217,000 workpeople.

The net result of all the changes reported was, therefore, a decrease of £142,000 in the weekly full-time wages of the workpeople in the industries covered by the statistics. As, however, the rates of wages of the great majority of workpeople remained unchanged throughout the year, the effect of this reduction on the general level of wages was relatively small, the average decrease for all industries combined being equivalent to less than 1 per cent. of the wage-rates in operation at the beginning of the year. When account is taken of all the information in the possession of the Department, it is estimated that the average increase between July, 1914, and the end of 1928, in the weekly full-time rates of wages of those classes of workpeople for whom particulars are available, was between 70 and 75

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES IN INDUSTRY-GROUPS.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by net increases and decreases in rates of wages and the net amounts of increase or decrease in each of the groups of industries covered. It should be observed that, as the changes in the wages of adult men are usually greater than those affecting women, boys and girls, comparisons of the average amount of change per head in the different groups of industries, to be deduced from the figures, are affected by the varying proportions of men, women and young persons employed in those industries.

* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

† This calculation of the increase since 1914 includes rates of wages of agricultural labourers, which are excluded from the Tables given elsewhere in this article, the available particulars being insufficient for their inclusion in the detailed statistics. The percentage increase quoted relates to workpeople of unchanged grade, without any allowance for changes between 1914 and the present time in the proportion of workpeople in different industries and occupations, or for other factors (apart from increases in rates of wages) which may have affected actual earnings.

The increase in hourly rates of wages is greater than the increase in weekly rates, as the number of hours constituting a full working week was reduced in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920.

Industry-Group.	Approximate Number of separate individuals re- ported as affected by		Estimated Net Weekly Amount of Change in Rates of Wages.		Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (- in the	
	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	Rates of	
Mining and Quarry-			£	£	£	
ing Brick, Pottery, Glass,	1,200	403,000	150	61,300	- 61,150	
Chemical, etc Iron and Steel Engineering and	39,000	4,250 45,500	1,300	700 5,900	- 4,600	
Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	55,000 2,350	107,000 49,750	6,775 250	9,400 3,500	- 2,625 - 3,250	
Clothing Food, Drink and	56,500 1,000	71,750 900	4,800 120	2,400	+ 2,400 + 10	
Tobacco Woodworking,	350	1,250	15	95	- 80	
Furniture, etc Paper, Printing, etc. Building and Allied	3,200 100	4,300	300 10	540	- + 240 + 10	
Industries Gas, Water and	7,000	422,000	800	39,000	- 38,200	
Electricity Supply Transport Public Administra-	31,250 5,400	900 485,000	5,800 600	75 39,200	+ 5,725 - 38,600	
tion Services Other	14,200 250	12,600 6,800	840 - 25	1,080 500	- 240 - 475	
Total	217,000	1,615,000	21,800	163,800	-142,000	

In addition to the numbers shown in the Table, 187,000

In addition to the numbers shown in the Table, 187,000 workpeople received increases and sustained reductions of equal amounts during the year. Of these, 65,000 were in the building and allied industries group, 37,000 in the clothing group, and 17,500 in the iron and steel group.

Among the industries covered by the statistics, coal mining accounted for nearly 24 per cent. of the total number of workpeople whose wage rates were reported as reduced, and for nearly 37 per cent. of the total amount of decrease in weekly wages. The transport and the building groups accounted for a further 30 per cent. and 26 per cent. respectively, of the workers affected by reductions, and in each case for nearly 24 per cent. of the total amount of the reductions. The metal and textile groups accounted for a large portion of the increases. The distribution, among the industry-groups principally affected, of the numbers of workpeople and amounts of increase or decrease shown for 1928 in the foregoing Table, is illustrated below:—

I.INCREASES
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED [TOTAL 217.000]
METAL TEXTILES ALL OTHER
AMOUNTS OF INCREASE IN WEEKLY WAGES [TOTAL £21.800]
METAL TEXTILES ALL OTHER
-set
2.DECREASES
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED [TOTAL 1.615.000]
NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE AFFECTED [TOTAL 1.615.000] TRANSPORT BUILDING QUARRYING ALL OTHER
TDANSPORT. BUILDING MINING & ALL OTHER
TRANSPORT BUILDING OUARRYING ALL OTHER

In many branches of industry rates of wages remained unchanged In many branches of industry rates of wages remained unchanged throughout the year; there were no changes of considerable magnitude in the brick, pottery, chemical, etc., clothing, food, woodworking, and printing, etc., industry-groups. For the other industry-groups, details of the principal changes in rates of wages taking effect in 1928 are given below:—

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry, rates of wages were reduced in January in Yorkshire to the minimum percentage on basis rates permissible under the district agreement, and in March there were reductions in Northumberland and Durham consequent on the lowering of the minimum. In the other important coal-fields, the minimum percentage on basis rates had been reached prior to 1928, and no change occurred during the year. There was however a reduction in the subsistence the year. There was, however, a reduction in the subsistence allowance paid to youths in South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Iron and Steel Manufacture.—The wages of workpeople engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron and finished iron and steel, which fluctuate in nearly all the principal districts under sliding scales dependent on the selling price of pig-iron or of manufactured iron and steel, were reduced in most districts in 1928, the principal

exception being steel smelters in various districts, who received an increase, and Siemens steel workers in South West Wales, whose wages, though varied, were at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year. In the case of blastfurnace workers in South Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and Northamptonshire, of blastfurnace workers and iron and steel workers in South Staffordshire, and Mornardshire, and of steel workers at Sheffield there. Vales and Monmouthshire, and of steel workers at Sheffield, there Wales and Monmouthshire, and of steel workers at Sheffield, there were no changes in wages during the year. In the districts in which reductions occurred, the lower-paid workers were in many cases excluded from the effects of the changes. The following Table shows the percentage additions to the standard rates of wages of the principal bodies of workers at the end of 1927 and at the end of 1928. It should be observed that the percentage additions to standard rates do not indicate the relative level of wages as between one district and another, owing to the fact that there are considerable differences in the standard rates in the different districts.

Class of Worker and District.	Percentage additions to standard rates at end of		
	1927.	1928.	
Blastfurnace workers (Cleveland)	Per cent. 13 461* 10 00 251† 422 49 111 32 and 291 47 { 35, 37½ \ and 408 61 49 At Std. \ and 25 40 to 45	Per cent. 9 42‡* 100 17 42‡ 49 6‡ 14½ and 12 40 30 and 35§ 6½ 49 1½ and 26½ 35 to 45	

Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Industries.—In the shipbuilding industry, the bonus paid to adult plain time-workers in federated shipyards was restored, by two instalments, to 10s. a week, involving an increase of 3s. a week for most classes of skilled men, and increases varying up to that amount for many semi-skilled and unskilled men. Railway shopmen, who are classified for the purpose of these statistics in the engineering industry, sustained a reduction of 2½ per cent. on gross earnings. There were also reductions in the wages of tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, light castings workers, and electric cable makers. In the metallic bedstead industry, and in the bobbin and shuttle trades, there were changes which resulted in wages being at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year, but in most of the other metal industries, including engineering, there were no changes recorded. were no changes recorded.

Textile Industries.—In the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industry in Yorkshire and Lancashire, there was a small net decrease during the year under the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales, and a special increase was granted in June to time-workers on productive work of 1s. a week for women, and 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. a week for certain men. In the same industry in Scotland no such advances were given during 1928, and special advances which had been in operation since 1924 and which were withdrawn in Yorkshire and Lancashire in 1927, were withdrawn in Scotland in January, 1928. There was an increase during the year in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for the jute trade, and the wages of females in the silk industry at Leek were also raised. In the cotton, woollen and worsted, hosiery, lace and other textile industries, there were no changes during the year, except in the wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester, where wages after undergoing both increases and decreases, were at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

Building and Allied Industries.—In the building industry there Textile Industries .- In the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and

Building and Allied Industries .- In the building industry there was a general reduction of \(\frac{1}{2}d \). per hour in February, except at Liverpool and Birkenhead, under the cost-of-living sliding scale agreed upon by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. In the electrical contracting and civil engineering construction industries there were increases and decreases of equal amounts

Gas, Water and Electricity Supply.—An increase of 1d. per hour was granted to workers in the electricity supply industry in January in all districts except the North East Coast and East Midlands areas. In the waterworks industry there was an increase in Lancashire and Cheshire and the Home Counties, and there were increases and decreases of equal amounts in London, the Northern Counties, Yorkshire, and the South Midlands. There was no change during the year in the gas industry.

Transport.—The principal reduction in wages in this group consisted of a temporary deduction operating from August, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the earnings of railway workers.

*Tonnage men only. The percentage for other workers remained at 67.

† A bonus of 1d. to 9d. a shift paid to lower-paid workers at the end of 1927, supplementing a bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift, was altered to amounts varying from 2d. to 1s. 1d.

‡ This percentage applies chiefly to tonnage men. The percentage addition for lower-rated day-men generally remained at 21 throughout the year.

§ In the case of lower paid daywage men and shift workers, a bonus of 2d. to 11d. per shift was paid at the end of 1927 and one of 3½d, to 1s. 1½d, at the end of 1928.

§ Special bonuses were also paid to lower-paid workers.

Public Administration Services.—In the case of employees in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities, there were increases in the South Midlands, in Cornwall, Devon and Dorset, and in Middlesex, and reductions in the East and West Midlands and in the

Monthly Changes in 1928.

The following Table shows the numbers of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department as taking effect in each month of 1928, and the amount of the change in their

Month.		Workpeo	e Number of ple whose Wages were	Amount	ed Weekly of Change of Wages.	
		Increased.	Decreased.	Increase.	Decrease.	
January February March April May June July August September October November December		158,000 58,000 1,500 10,500 48,000 37,500 153,000 16,500 39,000 96,000 70,000 33,000	248,000 526,000 218,000 206,000 34,000 63,500 31,500 575,000 17,000 10,000 500	£ 9,400 3,350 200 1,700 3,650 3,900 5,800 1,200 2,900 1,250 4,400 3,250	£ 16,900 46,600 46,900 9,500 3,250 5,250 2,550 47,600 2,250 1,550 600	

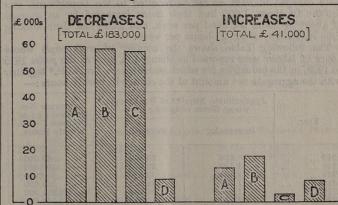
It should be noted that a considerable number of workpeople had their wages changed more than once during the year, and that consequently the same workers may appear in the total number

METHODS BY WHICH CHANGES IN WAGES WERE ARRANGED.

In the case of those workpeople who received increases at certain dates and sustained reductions at other dates in 1928, the figures in the Table on page 118 relate to the net amount of the change in the year. The gross total of all the increases granted was £41,000, and that of all the decreases was £183,000 a week, the net effect being a decrease, as shown, of £142,000 a week. The following Table shows the aggregate amounts of the total increases and total decrease, which were effected by various methods during 1928, together with percentages which show to what extent each method contributed to the total. The figures in italics represent the changes which followed disputes causing stoppage of work. disputes causing stoppage of work.

	Aggregate Amount of Change in Weekly Wage Rates effected by the methods shown in the first column.					
Method.	Incre	eases.	Decreases.			
	Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Amount,	Percentage of Total.		
Under sliding scales* based on : Cost of living	£ 17,300	Per cent.	£ 58,100	Per cent.		
industry, etc Conciliation (including Con-	1,700	4.1	7,250	4.0		
ciliation Boards)	2,600	6.3	15,000 (120)	8.2		
Arbitration By other methods:—	200	0.5	42,300 (250)	23.1		
Direct Negotiation	13,000	31.7	59,100 (2,900)	32.3		
Joint Industrial Councils* Trade Boards*	3,350 2,850	8·2 7·0	1,100 150	0.6		

Following is a graphic representation of the extent to which various methods of settlement operated in 1928:—



A.—Direct Negotiation.
B.—Cost-of-Living Sliding Scales.*
C.—Arbitration and Conciliation.
D.—Other Sliding Scales, Joint Industrial Councils, and Trade

In the following Table the number of workpeople affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of increase or decrease

* Changes taking effect under cost-of-living sliding scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils and Trade Boards are included under "sliding

in 1928, in the industries for which statistics are available,* are

Year.	separate in	te Number of adividuals† affected by	Amount o	Net Weekly f Change in f Wages.	Estimated Net Weekly Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
banena	Net Increases.	Net Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	in Rates of Wages of All Workpeople affected.
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	4,305,000 4,848,000 6,362,000 6,924,000 6,240,000 78,700 1,202,000 3,019,000 873,000 420,000 282,000 217,000	250 75 75 100 500 7,244,000 7,633,000 3,079,000 481,500 740,000 1,855,000 1,615,000	£ 867,100 885,250 2,986,200 3,434,500 2,547,200 4,793,200 11,450 169,000 616,000 80,900 133,000 30,700 21,800	£ 60 180 6,074,600 4,221,500 486,000 62,100 159,000 83,700 388,500 163,800	£ + 867,100 + 885,200 + 2,986,195 + 3,434,500 + 2,547,140 + 4,793,020 - 6,061,000 - 4,210,050 - 317,000 + 553,900 - 78,100 + 49,300 - 357,800 - 142,000

As indicated above, the figures quoted in the above Table must be regarded in the light of certain qualifications. In the first place, it should be noted that the changes in wage rates reported to the Department are in the main those arranged between organised groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among groups of employers and workpeople, and that many changes among unorganised workers, especially those affecting only employees of single firms, are not reported. Moreover, as already stated, certain large groups of workpeople are definitely excluded from the scope of the statistics. In consequence of these limitations the figures should not be regarded as affording more than a general indication of the direction of the movement of wages in any year, and a very rough measure of the extent of such movement in comparison with that of other years; and significance should not be parison with that of other years; and significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one vear and another.

A small amount of change in any year indicates little more than the fact that wages were almost stationary; in 1925, for example, the inclusion of agricultural labourers would have converted the small reduction in wages shown in the Table into a slight increase. Further, the fact that the changes reported relate mainly to organised workers results in the figures being influenced, over a series of years, by fluctuations in the strength of the workers' organisations. This is particularly the case during the period of 14 years under review, in which such fluctuations have been very considerable. The tendency towards the negotiation of wage changes on a national basis since the war period has also tended to make the figures more comprehensive, for such changes do not escape notice, whereas, when separate arrangements are made in each locality, it is possible that some of the changes, especially among those affecting only the smaller districts, may not be reported. It should also be observed that, during the war period, the number of female workers in industry was above the normal and the number of male workers considerably below normal; and as the amounts of increases or decreases in the rates of wages of female workers are generally smaller than those agreed upon for males in the same industry, the aggregate amount of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been of the changes in those years was lower than it would have been if the pre-war proportions of male and female employees had been maintained. The relative levels of wages at the end of 1914 and 1928, therefore, cannot be accurately ascertained by deducting the aggregate amount of the reduction shown in the years 1921–1928 from the aggregate amount of increase recorded in 1915–1920. The figures, however, illustrate the steep rise in money wages during the earlier of these periods, the marked fall in 1921–1922, and the relative stability in wages in 1923 to 1928.

HOURS OF LABOUR

The total number of workpeople whose normal hours of labour were changed in 1928, so far as reported to the Department, was 3,400. Of these, 1,400 had their hours increased by an average of about 3% hours per head per week, and 2,000 had their working

time reduced by about 2½ hours per week.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople whose hours of labour were reported as changed in each of the years 1915 to 1928, in the industries for which statistics are available,* together with the aggregate net amount of the change in weekly hours:—

		Approximate Nur whose Hours	Aggregate Net Increase (+) or	
Year		Increased.	Reduced.	Decrease (-) in Weekly Hours.
1915		620	20,500	- 63,000
1916		1,300	22,000	- 100,000
1917		2,400	32,000	- 120,000
1918		1,750	148,000	- 568,000
1919		1,150	6,305,000	- 40,651,000
1920		2,000	570,000	- 2,114,000
1921		31,500	12,900	+ 14,500
1922		16,000	302,700	- 93,000
1923		325,000	9,600	+ 108,750
1924		13,150	16,150	+ 12,500
1925		1,300	3,925	- 11,750
1926		934,200	340	+ 3,985,000
1927		18,700	1,700	+ 59,000
1928		1,400	2,000	- 200

* The statistics are exclusive of changes affecting agricultural labourers, Government employees, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks.

† In addition to the workpeople for whom figures are given in the above Table, in each year since 1920 (except 1922) there has been a considerable number whose wages were increased and decreased by equal amounts. The numbers of such workpeople are as follows: 1921, 110,000: 1923, 404,000; 1924, 372,000; 1925, 332,000; 1926, 447,000; 1927, 62,000; 1928, 187,000.

WASHINGTON HOURS CONVENTION.

April, 1929.

MEETING OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

Under Article 21 of the Washington Hours Convention it is provided that "At least once in ten years the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation shall present to the General Conference a report of the working of this Convention, and shall consider the desirability of placing on the Agenda of the Conference the question of its revision or modification."

In accordance with the instructions of the Governing Body a Report was prepared by the International Labour Office on the working of the Hours Convention (and certain other Conventions) adopted at Washington in 1919. At a meeting of the Governing Body at Geneva on 11th March, the question was

Governing Body at Geneva on 11th March, the question was considered whether or not the revision or modification of the Hours

Convention should be proceeded with.

His Majesty's Government have consistently advocated that the International Labour Conference should have an opportunity of considering the revision of the Convention, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory and lasting international settlement of the hours question. Demands have been made from various quarters that the British Government should define the points upon which, in its opinion, the Convention requires modification, and accordingly the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, at the meeting of the Governing Body on 11th March, 1929, after explaining the reasons which appeared to render revision of the Convention necessary, made a detailed statement as to the points of difficulty which had emerged during the consideration of the Convention by the Governments of the States Members. The following are the points enumerated by the Minister :-

Articles 1 and 2: Definitions.—(1) Although its whole object is the regulation of hours of work, the Convention contains no definition of "hours of work." Yet it would seem to be of fundamental importance to all ratifying States to start with a mutual guarantee that the rules laid down in the Convention will always be applied to the same unit of measurement. There seems, therefore, a good prima facie case for inserting in the Convention a clear and consistent

facie case for inserting in the Convention a clear and consistent definition of hours of work.

(2) Another question somewhat allied to this is, "What does the Convention mean by the word 'week'"? Does it mean only the six working days, Monday to Saturday, and is Sunday excluded from this purview? Or does it mean an ordinary calendar week

(3) There is a third point on Articles 1 and 2 which strictly speaking arises upon Article 8 (the provisions of which impose upon employers the duty of posting up notices showing the hours at which work begins and ends). The effect of this provision is to introduce into the Convention two different conceptions: the one for regulating the hours of the individual—and this is what the earlier Articles seem to have in mind—and the other that of regulating the hours of the undertaking, introduced in Article 8. This appears to be a possible source of confusion. In many industries, of course, the two sets of hours coincide, but in others they do not; and it is worth considering whether the objects of Article 8 should not be achieved by some means other than posting, which would be applicable to a wider range of industries.

Scope.—(4) It is for consideration whether, in the interests of uniformity, it is possible or desirable that the Convention should give some further guidance to States in defining the lines of division between industry, commerce and agriculture.

(5) The position of mixed establishments, i.e., partly industrial and partly commercial, is not clear; and it seems desirable that the Convention should lay down a uniform way of treating them.

(6) It appears that in certain countries the existence of a considerable number of small industrial establishments, employing five or less than five worknessle to research a real chetagle to ratification.

or less than five workpeople, presents a real obstacle to ratification.

Distribution of hours.—(7) The provisions governing the distribu restrictive, and it seems worth examining whether the Convention ought not to make it permissible to distribute these normal working hours, provided they do not exceed 48 in the week, over five, or even four days.
(8) Similarly (Article 5) it might be considered whether certain

classes of undertakings, such as those in which the pressure of work arises at recurring seasons of the year, or in which work is dependent upon the weather or other climatic conditions, should not be recognised by the Convention as entitled of themselves to average out their hours over some longer period of time.

Article 3. Accident and "force majeure."—(9) There is room for clearer definition of what is an accident and what constitutes "force majeure." It appears that in some quarters it is held that the necessity of completing a technical process once begun, the duration of which cannot be determined in advance, could be considered as a case of "force majeure." This is a wide interpretation which appears to need further consideration.

Article 4.—(10) There is a considerable doubt as to whether anything like a uniform agreement exists in regard to the actual processes that may legitimately avail themselves of the 56 hour week. An examination of the lists that have been furnished under Article 7 does not indicate a uniform interpretation by the countries that have already ratified, and fails to give any clear picture of what processes or industries are actually affected by the provisions of this Article.

Article 6: Overtime.—(11) Very different views have been held as to the circumstances in which overtime may be worked under

Article 6 (b). Yet this is a truly vital point, for it is of the utmost importance that there should be no room for doubt as to the operation of the extra rate of payment laid down in this Article. Two lines of approach appear possible. On the one hand an attempt might be made to obtain uniformity by a closer and less ambiguous definition than that contained in the Convention, or the possibility might be examined of dispensing with the definition and the need for regulations, and relying on the safeguard of the enhanced rate

Preparatory, Complementary, and Intermittent work.—(12) As regards permanent exceptions for preparatory, complementary and intermittent work, the precise force of these expressions will need further consideration in the light of any definition of working hours that may be agreed upon.

Making up lost time.—(13) The question of making up lost time and the rate of payment applicable in such a case requires consideration. There seems room for doubt as to whether there is any real warrant for this practice in the Convention as it stands, and there seems a good case for considering whether a provision of that kind should be inserted in the Convention, and if so, what conditions should

Article 14.—(14) There is room for greater precision in the wording of Article 14 (which provides for the suspension of the operations of the Convention in the event of war, or other emergency endangering the national safety), and it may be thought desirable to take the opportunity of removing what might in the future be a possible cause of grave international

Transport.—Finally, there is the question of the application of the Convention to certain forms of transport, particularly transport by road or rail. The position of these industries, in which the regulation of hours of work presents special difficulty, will have to be kept constantly in mind.

In the course of the discussion, which extended over two days, the representatives of the workers declared themselves opposed to any revision of the Convention, while the employers' group stated their intention to vote in favour of continuing the revision procedure, by circulating the draft Report and the statement of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland to all the States Members of the Governing

Body.

Of the Government representatives present, those of Belgium, France, Germany, and Italy found themselves unable to support the British proposals, on account of the difficulties to which revision of the Convention might give rise in their respective countries. The representative of Sweden, however, stated that all the Scandinavian Governments favoured revision; and the representative of Japan supported the proposal to consult the other States Members. The Polish representative proposed that, in view of the short time that had been available for studying the detailed proposals of the British Government, the Governing Body's decision should be deferred till May, and that in the meantime a Committee should be set up to consider and report on the relevant documents. Sir

be deferred till May, and that in the meantime a Committee should be set up to consider and report on the relevant documents. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, in a spirit of compromise, proposed a resolution of his own, based on that of the Polish representative, which received the support of M. Thomas, the Director of the International Labour Office. On being put to the vote, however, the motion was not accepted, the votes being equally divided. Eight Governments (Canada, Germany, Great Britain, India, Japan, Poland, Spain, and Sweden) voted in favour, two Governments (Belgium and Italy) and the six workers against the proposal, while the six employers and the representative of France abstained from voting. Certain other proposals were put to the vote and also rejected, and the Session closed without any positive decision having been taken.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (NORTHERN IRELAND AGREEMENT) ACT, 1929.

The Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland Agreement) Act received the Royal Assent on 27th March.

The Act confirms and gives effect to an Agreement made on 14th December, 1928, between the Treasury and the Ministry of Finance for Northern Ireland, for the continuance (with certain amendments) of an earlier Agreement, made on 10th February, 1926, between the same two Departments.* The effect of that Agreement was to assimilate the burdens falling upon the respective Exchequers of Great Britain and of Northern Ireland in connection th unemployment insurance, by providing that the unemployment nds of the two countries may be kept in a state of parity on the basis of insured populations. Three-quarters of the sum required to equalise, on a population basis, the payments out of the two Exchequers to their respective unemployment funds were, under the Agreement, to be paid by the Exchequer of the more favoured to that of the less favoured country. The new Act makes this

Agreement permanent.

The Agreement of 1926 was necessitated by the much heavier burden of unemployment in Northern Ireland than in Great Britain. The payments have been:—financial year 1925–6 (six months), £706,069; 1926–7, £879,591; 1927–8, £289,750; and 1928–9,

£550,000. (The figure for 1927-8 is not final, and that for 1928-9 is an estimate.) The contribution during the year 1929-30 may be tentatively estimated at £465,000.

The new Agreement continues the Agreement of 1926, with a modification which will reduce slightly the burden on the British Exchequer. The deficit on the Northern Irish unemployment fund had on 30th September, 1925, reached the figure of £3,615,538, while the deficit on the British unemployment fund on the same date was £8,262,001, a far smaller figure in proportion to the insured population. On the basis of insured populations the corresponding deficit on the Northern Irish fund would have been £191,104 only, and the "excess debt" of the Northern Irish unemployment fund on that date was therefore £3,424,434. The Agreement of 1926 did not contain any provisions for the liquidation of this debt, which has remained on a suspense account, and interest thereon is payable out of the Northern Irish fund. Under the new Agreement, the Government of Northern Ireland will take steps to extinguish the Government of Northern Irish fund. Under the lew Agreement, the Government of Northern Irish under the steps to extinguish the "excess debt" of the Northern Irish unemployment fund. The cost of the interest payment on the "excess debt," at present included in the burden which falls, under the Agreement, to be shared between the two Exchequers, will thus ultimately be removed; and the liability of the British Exchequer will be reduced by about £113,000 a year, the share of the cost which falls to be paid by the British to the Northern Irish Exchequer.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AMENDMENT) ACT, 1929.

THE Bill referred to on page 81 of the March issue of this GAZETTE received the Royal Assent under the above title on 27th March, 1929.

As was indicated in the March issue, this Act extends for another year from April 19th, 1929, the transitional period during which the payment of 30 contributions during the previous two years is not required as a condition for the receipt of unemployment

During the transitional period so extended, the greatly reduced contributory condition prescribed by the 1927 Act for the receipt of benefit is in force for persons aged 18 years or over, viz., the payment of eight contributions in the last two years, or alternatively the payment of 30 contributions at any time. The 1927 Act provides that, for persons who have been sick during the two years, the period of two years may be extended; and makes special concessions to persons who have been in receipt of a Great War Disability Pension during the two years.

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 first quarter of 1929, and the figures for 1928 have been repeated for purposes of reference:—

Quarterly Averages.	Total Number		Numbers not Recorded as Unem- ployed.	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. (5)	B. (6)
TO VICE PLANTS AND A	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
1928. JanMar AprJune July-Sept OctDec	11,589 11,613 11,637 11,661	1,173 1,147 1,317 1,351	10,416 10,466 10,320 10,310	10,011 10,059 9,912 9,902	10,006 10,051 9,911 9,899
JanMar	11,690	1,333	10,357	9,947	9,943
In	ndex Numb	ers. Avera	age 1924 =	= 100.	tot sorst ol. rack T
1928. Jan.—Mar AprJune July—Sept Oct.—Dec	104·7 104·9 105·1 105·3	103·2 100·9 115·8 118·8	104·8 105·3 103·9 103·8	104·8 105·4 103·8 103·7	105·2 105·6 104·2 104·0
1929. JanMar	105.6	117.2	104.2	104.2	104.5

^{*} Effect was given to this Agreement by the Unemployment Insurance (Northern Ireland Agreement) Act, 1926, a notice of which appeared in the April, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, page 143.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF WORKERS ON RAILWAY COMPANIES' ROAD VEHICLES.

An Agreement which was signed on 9th April between the four Main Line Railway Companies and the National Union of Railwaymen, relating to the staffs employed on Railway Companies' road vehicles, makes provision in regard to the rates of pay for all adult male new entrants, and to the conditions of service applicable to employees other than those engaged in the performance of ordinary goods or parcels collection or delivery services within recognised goods or passenger station cartage areas. The terms of the Agreement were to operate from 15th April, and are to be subject to review, if necessary, at the end of twelve months.

The standard weekly rates of pay as laid down in the Agreement

Grades.	London.	Industrial Areas.	Rural Areas.
all of high on the distillation at	s.	s.	s.
Leading Motor 'Bus Driver—Class 1†	74	71	67
ditto —Class 2†	68	65	61
Motor 'Bus Driver (Public)	64	62	58
Motor 'Bus Driver (Private)	60	58	54
Iotor Parcel Vanman (Petrol and Steam)	60	57	53
Goods Motor Driver (Petrol and Steam)	60	57	53
Goods Motor Driver (Electric)	56	53	49
Motor Parcel Vanman (Electric)	56	53	49
Motor 'Bus Conductor	58	54	50

1 The Agreement also specifies the rates actually payable at the present time (subject to a temporary reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on earnings*) under the operation of the cost-of-living sliding scale for the conciliation grades generally in the railway service. In the case of goods motor drivers (electric) and motor parcel vanmen (electric) in industrial or rural areas, the current rates are 1s. a week above the standard rates shown; in all other cases they are identical with the standard rates.

In the main the rates now agreed upon are the same as those previously recognised for the respective grades within the more restricted area of employment which has hitherto obtained.

The remaining clauses in the Agreement deal with the conditions of service for employees other than those specified as exceptions in the first paragraph above, for whom no new conditions have been defined. The main provisions are as follows:—

Hours of Work and Meal Times.—The standard hours of work to be 48 per week, exclusive of meal times, the 48 hours to be worked usually in six turns rostered as the Company may require, and providing for either one or two meal intervals to be taken at

reasonable times convenient to the service.

Where necessary, the 48 hours may be worked in less than six turns, provided that the duration of each turn, inclusive of meal intervals, shall not exceed 12 hours.

Spread-over Arrangements.—Spread-over turns of duty to be worked as and when required.

Guaranteed Day.-In the event of an employee being available for duty on any day, such employee to be paid wages for the number of hours for which he is rostered for duty. In any case where an employee is required to be on duty in excess of his rostered hours, he is to be paid for such excess time at overtime rate.

The guaranteed day does not apply in the case of a man working a short day for his own convenience or coming late to duty.

Guaranteed Week .- The wages for a standard week's work of 48 hours (inclusive of payments for rostered duty on Sundays, also on Christmas Day and Good Friday in England and Wales, and on January 1st and 2nd in Scotland, calculated at ordinary rate, but exclusive of any payments for overtime) to be guaranteed to employees who are available for duty throughout the week.

Overtime.—All time worked in excess of the rostered hours on any week-day to be paid for at the rate of time-and-a-quarter.

Annual Leave.—One week's holiday—6 weekdays with pay—to be given to all employees after 12 months' service.

Emergency or Special Duty.—Men called out for emergency or special duty outside their rostered turn of duty to be paid at the appropriate overtime rate with a minimum payment as for two hours at such rate.

Rest.—Rosters shall provide a period of not less than nine hours rest from the time of signing off to signing on for the next turn of

Provision is also made with regard to the payment of extra rates for work on Sundays and on Christmas Day, and Good Friday, lodging allowances and higher duty pay for men tempor-arily filling posts of men in a higher grade or a higher class of a

* All rates are subject to the temporary deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. which has been applied to the earnings of railway employees in general since 13th August, 1928.

† Men who are responsible for the supervision of motor drivers at a small depot, including running repairs, stores and discipline. Class 1—where weekly depot mileage is above 1,000 per week; Class 2—where weekly depot mileage is 1,000 or below per week.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

April, 1929.

Fourth Ouarter of Year 1928.

(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 December, 1928, 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 December, 1928, was 1,103,000, equivalent to 281 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,072,000 at the end of September, 1928; with 1,236,000 in December, 1927; and with 632,000 in December, 1913.

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 December, 1928, was 878,000, as compared with 856,000 at the end of September, 1928, an increase of 22,000, or 2.6 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of December, 1927, was 1,009,000.

The following Table gives comparative figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales for the months of August and November, 1928, and of November, 1927; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the respective months:—

Corner of westerners one consult that	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b)—Wives and dependent children of above	69,000	18
persons	186,000	47
their dependants	36,000	9
regular occupation, and their dependants	96,000	24
4. Totals of above three classes :-		4
November, 1928	387,000	98
August, 1928	385,000	98
November, 1927	481,000	123
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief: —		•
November, 1928	473,000	121
August, 1928	469,000	119
November, 1927	470,000	121
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief); :—	9000 PC	
November, 1928	860,000	219
August, 1928	854,000	217
November, 1927	951,000	244

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in November, 1928 (including dependants), was 387,000. This total included 101,000 men, 90,000 women, and 196,000 children; as compared with 100,000 men, 90,000 women, and 195,000 children in August, 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 last quarter of 1928 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 October, 1928.	November, 1928.	15th December, 1928.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured	and the same to	.3007 .00	month di
under the Unemployment Insurance Acts (b) Wives and dependent chil-	18,907	19,642	20,147
dren of above persons	46,105	48,552	49,590
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at		CHARLES AND	
Employment Exchanges	3,712	3,320	3,568
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons	5,039	3,870	4,218
3. (a) Other unemployed persons	on The	The state of the state of	lasti his ato
ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation	1,187	1,237	1,220
(b) Wives and dependent chil-		THE RESERVE NAMED IN	SELECTION OF THE
dren of above persons 4. All other persons in receipt of	1,497	1,505	1,699
outdoor relief and their	00.007	00.000	700.074
dependents	98,093	99,009	100,034
Totals	174,540	177,135	180,476

• H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. † Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, totalling to approximately

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION IN 1928.

THE issues of the BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL for 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th March give statistics of the emigration and immigration of British subjects during the year 1928, with some particulars of the occupations and ages of the migrants.

The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to

take up permanent residence (i.e., residence for a year or more) in non-European countries was 136,834 in 1928, as compared with in non-European countries was 136,834 in 1928, as compared with 153,505 in 1927 and with 166,601 in 1926. The number of British subjects who were recorded as leaving permanent residence in non-European countries to take up permanent residence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 59,105 in 1928, as compared with 55,715 in 1927, and with 51,063 in 1926. These figures are exclusive both of Irish Free State migrants travelling via ports in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of migrants (of all nationalities) leaving or arriving at ports in the Irish Free State.

The following Table shows the numbers of emigrants of British nationality from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the prin-

nationality from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the principal countries in each of the last two years:—

Country of Future Permanent Residence	1927.	1928.
British North America	 52,916 40,991 7,841 20,985	54,709 28,714 4,975 20,584
United States Totals, British Empire Other Foreign Countries Totals, All Destinations	 122,733 25,662 5,110 153,505	108,982 22,345 5,507

Occupations.—The figures summarised in the following Table relate to British subjects of 18 years of age and upwards,* who left Great Britain or Northern Ireland to take up permanent residence in non-European countries, or who entered Great Britain or Northern Ireland from non-European countries to take up permanent

Occupations.	Great	nts from Britain orthern and.	Immigrants into Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
of Stoppens of the same confident	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	
Males (18 years and over)*:— Agricultural	14,460	12,478	2,581	2,789	
Commercial, finance and insurance Professional Skilled trades :—	10,205 2,934	9,187 2,653	4,454 2,497	4,350 2, 358	
Mining and quarrying Metal and engineering Building	3,802 7,806 1,394 5,543	6,351 5,806 944 5,194	693 2,732 351 2,305	2,166 3,064 396 2,662	
Transport and communications Labourers not in agriculture or transport	2,398	2,050 6,942	955 1,190	1,207 3,165	
Other and ill-defined occupations	7,142	5,947	4,085	3,812	
Totals, males	60,741	57,552	21,843	25,969	
Females (18 years and over)*:— Domestic, hotel, etc., service Gommercial, finance and insurance Professional	13,219 3,341 2,987 1,094	11,264 2,867 2,702 874	2,423 856 2,026 214	2,926 812 1,877 276	
described) Other and ill-defined occupations	25,502 6,775	21,411 6,560	12,366 4,211	11,884 3, 797	
Totals, females	52,918	45,678	22,096	21,572	

In comparing the distribution among the groups of occupations of the male emigrants of 18 years and upwards in 1928 and in 1927, allowance must be made for the persons who sailed in August, 1928, for harvest work in Canada.† Of the 8,449 men recruited for this purpose, the great majority were shown in the Board of Trade passenger lists as "emigrants"; 39 per cent. of such "emigrants" were recorded in the mining and quarrying group, 16 per cent. in "other skilled trades," 38 per cent. as labourers, and the occupations of the remaining 7 per cent. were classified as "other and ill-defined." If allowance is made for these harvesters, the distribution of the remaining emigrants between the various occupations shows little If allowance is made for these harvesters, the distribution of the remaining emigrants between the various occupations shows little alteration in 1928 as compared with 1927. Again, as regards the return movement of adult males to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the increase of 4,000 in 1928 as compared with 1927, is accounted for by the numbers of harvesters (recorded as "immigrants") who returned to Great Britain from Canada in the fourth quarter of 1928. These returning harvesters account for the increased numbers shown in the mining and quarrying group, and as labourers (not in agriculture or transport). as labourers (not in agriculture or transport).

Age Groups.—The following Table shows the number of British male and female emigrants and immigrants, from and to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, during the years 1927 and 1928, divided into a second of the s divided into seven age-groups :-

* Inclusive of a small number of migrants of 12 years of age and over whose ages were not specified.

† See the August, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 277.

Age Groups. (Ages at last birthday.)	Great B	nts from ritain and n Ireland.	Immigrants into Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	
Males:—		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	to Hen ba	. silver	
12 to 17	12,981	10,306	4,902	4,709	
18 to 20	9,452 7,886	9,164 7,913	967	1,029 1,653	
21 to 25 ,,	17,323	17,549	3,289	5,490	
31 to 15	12,062	12,032	3,990	5,225	
46 veers and over	16,445 6,937	14,310 5,597	7,820 5,710	8,116 5,458	
Totals, males*	83,174	77,022	27,712	31,707	
Females :-					
Under 12 years	12,236	9,547	4,886	4,677	
18 to 20	5,177	4,587	1,021	1,14	
21 to 25	4,828	4,376 9,409	2,330	2,318	
26 to 30 ,,	11,313	9,664	3,940	3,816	
46 veers and over	17,510	14,808	8,765	8,370	
46 years and over	8,451	7,334	6,214	6,153	
Totals, females*	70,331	59,812	28,003	27,398	

The proportions of the adult males of 18 years and upwards in 1928, as compared with 1927, are affected by the movement (outward and return) of the harvesters referred to above, the great majority of those recorded as "emigrants" and "immigrants" being between

18 and 30 years of age.

The net excess of emigration from Great Britain and Northern Ireland over immigration thereto was 77,729 in 1928 and 97,790 in 1927. The excess in each age-group is shown below:—

		Suc.	Excess	of Emigran	ts over Imm	igrants.
Age Groups. (Ages at last birthday.)		Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	
		Victor	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Under 12 years 12 to 17 ,,			8,079 8,485	5,597 8,135	7,350 4,156	4,870 3,438
18 to 20 ", 21 to 25 ", 26 to 30 ",	10		6,905 14,034 8,072	6,260 12,059 6,807	4,031 8,391 7,373	3,479 7,091 5,848
31 to 45 ,, 46 years and over			8,625 1,227	6,194 139	8,745 2,237	6,438 1,181
Totals*			55,462	45,315	42,328	32,414

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP (COTTON CLOTH FACTORIES) ACT, 1929.

An Act "to empower the Home Secretary to make regulations with respect to cotton cloth factories, and for purposes connected with the enforcement of the enactments relating to such factories," received the Royal Assent on 27th March.

received the Royal Assent on 27th March.

The Act empowers the Home Secretary to make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Artificial Humidity in Cotton Cloth Factories.† The Committee recommended, interalia, that artificial humidification should cease when the wet-bulb reading of the hygrometer reaches 72½ degrees, instead of 75 degrees, as at present; and that all work should cease when the average wet-bulb reading of all the hygrometers in any weaving shed reaches 80 degrees. Other recommendations dealt with ventilation, minimum temperature at commencement of work, whitewashing of windows, cloakroom accommodation, etc. cloakroom accommodation, etc.

The Act also provides that no plans or sections relating to the erection or conversion of a cotton cloth factory shall be passed by a local authority without a certificate from the Superintending Inspector of Factories for the division, stating that the proposed building would not contravene the regulations under the Act.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

The twenty-second meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 20th March, 1929, at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., when the following facts were reported.

Approximately 27,200 employers are on the King's Roll, and they employ about 380,000 disabled ex-service men.

The numbers of local authorities, public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal warrant holders of any size not yet on the King's Roll have been reduced to 28. 27, and 20, respectively.

on the King's Roll have been reduced to 28, 27, and 20, respectively.

* Inclusive of a small number of migrants of 12 years of age and over whose ages were not specified.
† H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net. A summary of the Report appeared in the May, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 163.

Nearly 600 local authorities follow the Government practice of restricting contracts to firms on the King's Roll.

Approximately 26,000 disabled ex-service men are registered as unemployed, of whom about 10,000 require employment of a

Action has been taken to stimulate the employment of tuberculous ex-service men on open air work in parks, and as attendants at car-parks and golf clubs.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 26th March, 1929, the number of men in training was 43, and the number awaiting training, 15. Since August, 1919, 100,626 men have terminated training.

SILICOSIS IN THE SANDSTONE INDUSTRY.

REFERENCE was made in the February issue of this GAZETTE, to the special Scheme of compensation for silicosis which the Home Secretary was proposing to make, under Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, for the sandstone industry. The Home Secretary has now made the Scheme*, which is dated 18th March,

Secretary has now made the Scheme*, which is dated 18th March, 1929, and came into force on 1st April.

The Scheme, which may be cited as The Sandstone Industry (Silicosis) Scheme, 1929, applies to all workers employed in the sandstone industry on or after that date. It incorporates the principles included in Section 47 of the Act, and provides (i) for the establishment of a general trade compensation fund, to which all employers in the industry will be required to contribute, and out of which all compensation and other expenses under the Scheme will be paid; (ii) for the appointment of a Medical Board for the purpose of conducting the medical examinations, including the prescribed periodic examinations of workmen in the industry, and giving certificates under the Scheme: and (iii) for the determination giving certificates under the Scheme; and (iii) for the determination of awards of compensation by Joint Committees, representative of both employers and workmen in the industry, presided over by

independent chairmen.

The Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928, so far as it applies to workmen employed in the sandstone industry, is revoked as from 1st April, 1929, except as regards cases to which the Scheme applies and in which the workman was not employed in the sandstone industry on or after that date.

DECASUALISATION OF DOCK LABOUR IN ITALY.

The process of decasualisation of dock labour in Italy, described in the issue of this Gazette for October, 1928, has been carried further by a Legislative Decree of 24th January, 1929.† Earlier decrees established the principle of the formation of associations among port workers, and the new decree lays down uniform rules for the organisation of these associations or "companies."

The organisation to be generally adopted is that mentioned in the previous article as already in force at Genoa. By order of the maritime authorities, or other authority responsible for the discipline of port labour, the workers of each port, engaged in loading, unloading, transporting and storing goods, are to be grouped in companies according to the particular work they perform. Each company will be placed under a leader (console) and possibly one or more deputies (vice consoli) appointed by the responsible authority from persons nominated by the competent trade union of port workers. Trustees will be similarly appointed, and there will be auditors appointed by the trade union, who will audit the company's accounts, Trustees will be similarly appointed, and there will be auditors appointed by the trade union, who will audit the company's accounts, and communicate the results of the audit to the authority responsible for the discipline of labour in the port. Payment for work done will, presumably, be made to the companies, as is already the case at Genoa, although this is not expressly stated in the decree.

The responsibility for the organisation of the workers in squads and shifts, the carrying out of the work, and the management of the capital and income of the companies is to rest with the leaders, or consoli, subject to the supervision both of the port authorities and of the competent trade union.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE: ACT OF 5th APRIL, 1928.

A Decree‡ dated 30th March, 1929, contains public administrative regulations for the application of the Social Insurance Act of 5th April, 1928. The provisions of this law, which comes into force ten months after the issue of these administrative regulations, i.e., on 5th February, 1930, were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE for June, 1928 (page 209).

† Gazzetta Ufficiale, 25th February, 1929. Rome. ‡ Journal Officiel, 5th April, 1929. Paris.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

GERMANY.

Coal-Mining.—As a result of arbitration awards accepted by both employers and workers, new general and working-hours agreements have been set up for the Upper Silesian coal- and ore-mining industry. The normal working day for underground workers is maintained at 7½ hours, plus half-an-hour's agreed overtime; while the working day is reduced by half-an-hour for surface workers.

In view of the expiry on 30th April, 1929, of the wage agreement for the Ruhr coal-mining industry, a conference between the employers' and workers' organisations concerned was held towards the end of last month at the Federal Ministry of Labour, with the object of examining the economic situation of the industry. As the conflicting views of the two parties could not be reconciled, the Federal Ministers of Labour and National Economy proposed the appointment of a commission to investigate the situation of the industry, and the maintenance of the existing agreed conditions of work until the commission should have completed its task. The parties being unable to agree on this proposal, the trade unions formally announced their intention to terminate the existing wage agreement by one month's notice from 1st April, while the employers similarly gave notice to terminate the present wage employers similarly gave notice to terminate the present wage provisions, the general agreement, and also the overtime agreement at 30th June, thus providing for the simultaneous termination of all existing agreements while at the same time allowing ample time for negotiations. Some 396,000 workers are affected.

Metal Industry.—An arbitration award, following the termination on 31st March of the wage agreement for the Thuringian metal industry, has been rejected by the workers as inadequate. The award provided for the raising of the standard wage (Ecklohn) from 77 to 81 pfennigs an hour.

In the metal trades dispute in the Cologne area, an arbitration award was issued towards the end of March providing for an increase of 3 pfennigs in the minimum wage and the maintenance of the existing working hours. The award which, if accepted or enforced, would remain operative until 30th November, 1930, is criticised by the workers as affording a slight wage increase to only 5 per cent. of the workers concerned.

In the wage dispute in the Saxon metal industry, all attempts In the wage dispute in the Saxon metal industry, all attempts to reach agreement by direct negotiations between the employers and workers having failed, a conciliation court was set up, which pronounced, on 19th March, an award maintaining unchanged the existing wage rates until 30th September, 1929, after which date the wage agreement was to be subject to the same conditions as regards termination as the general agreement. The award was strongly criticised by the workers, who had put forward a demand for an increase in the minimum wage of skilled workers from 81 to 95 pfennigs, and negotiations subsequently took place at the Federal Ministry of Labour, the outcome of which is not yet known. Approximately 150,000 workers are involved in the dispute.

The Berlin metal workers, at a meeting held on 22nd March

The Berlin metal workers, at a meeting held on 22nd March, decided in favour of the termination of the existing wage agreement on 27th April, 1929. Some 180,000 workers are covered by the current agreement, of which approximately 50 per cent. are

The employers in the Frankfort metal industry gave notice to terminate the existing wage agreement on 15th April. As direct negotiations between the employers and workers proved fruitless, conciliation proceedings were instituted, the result of which is not

With the object of prolonging the existing wage agreement until 30th April, 1931, subject to a reduction of 5 per cent. in prevailing wage rates, the employers in the Brandenburg metal industry have given notice to terminate the current agreement on 30th April. The trade unions have replied by demanding increased wages.

Textile Industry.—The employers in the Silesian textile industry have given notice to terminate the existing wage agreements, covering approximately 60,000 workers, on 30th April, 1929.

BELGIUM.

Glass Industry.—In January last the workers in the table glass works in the Borinage and Centre districts threatened to stop work unless the employers agreed to an increase of 5 per cent. in the basic rates of wages and certain modifications in regard to employment contracts; about 3,700 workers in the glass works of the Centre district actually came out on strike on 16th February,

After various meetings of the National Joint Committee, terms were accepted by the employers and workers of the Centre district; but trouble over the agreements subsequently arose between the employers and workers of the Borinage district, and the Borinage and Chênée glass works declared a lock-out of more than 6,000 workers on 14th March.

A settlement was reached early in April on the following terms:—(1) a wage increase of 5 per cent. in the Centre and Borinage glass works and of 10 per cent. in the glass works of Chênée and Vaux-sous-Chêvremont; (2) the regulation of contracts of employment by a special commission; (3) the revision of the tariffs in the Borinage glass works.

Work will be resumed everywhere on the 22nd April.

WAGES IN GERMANY, 1928-1929.

THE Table set out below gives particulars, extracted from the official journal* of the German Federal Statistical Office, of the average basic wage rates of skilled and unskilled workers in twelve German industries at 1st February, 1929, as compared with those paid a year earlier. Similar figures were published in this GAZETTE for April, 1928, comparing the average basic hourly and weekly wages in the same industries at 1st February, 1928, with those paid in 1913.

in 1913.

The hourly rates given are weighted averages of the rates fixed by collective agreements for certain classes of adult workers in the chief agreement districts of each industry. In cases where the rates agreed upon for adults vary according to age (e.g., where the rates for workers 22 years of age are higher than those for workers 21 years of age), the rates taken are those for the highest age group. The rates used in calculating the averages are minimum time rates, except that, in the case of skilled workers in industries which are mainly of a piece-work character (e.g., the mining, metal and textile industries), piece-work rates have been used, computed on an average output of work, or on time rates with a piece-work adjustment. The average weekly rates are the full time wages on this basis for a normal working week. In most cases, the normal week was one of 48 hours; in building at Hamburg, Dresden and Chemnitz, it was 47½ hours, and in Leipzig 46½ hours; in woodworking at Berlin, 46 hours; in the metal industry of Hamburg, Bremen and six towns in North-West Germany, 52 hours; on the Federal railways, 51 hours; and for surface workers in coalmining, 54 hours (West Upper Silesia, 60 hours).

bl hours; and for surface workers in coalmining, 54 hours (West Upper Silesia, 60 hours).

Where family allowances are paid (e.g., in mining, on Federal railways and to some extent in the metal, textile, paper-making, brewing, and chemical industries), the wages given include the allowances paid for a wife and two children. Except in the textile and cardboard box making industries, in which women are strongly represented, the rates are those fixed for men only.

Average Hourly and Weekly Basic Rates of Adult Male Workmen (except where otherwise specified).

Industry and Class of Worker.	Basic R	Hourly ates† at bruary.	Average Weekly Wages† at 1st February.		
angetonn, morestonn 3	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	
Mining: Skilled (Hewers and Getters) Unskilled Metals:	Reichs-	Reichs-	Reichs-	Reichs-	
	pfennigs.‡	pfennigs.‡	marks.‡	marks.‡	
	113·1	121 · 4	54·30	58·26	
	70·4	75 · 7	38·46	41·34	
Skilled	100·2	100·6	49·17	49·47	
	70·3	75·3	34·44	36·90	
Skilled Unskilled (Process Workers) Building:	92·-3	103·4	44·30	49·63	
	77·8	85·5	37·34	41·04	
Skilled (Bricklayers, Masons and Carpenters) Unskilled Woodworking :	123·8	134·4	59·13	64·32	
	101·3	11 1 ·0	48·37	53·12	
Skilled Unskilled Paper Manufacture :	108·1 93·3	119·0 102·5	51·34 44·34	56·18 48·42	
Skilled (First Paper Machine Assistants) Unskilled (Yard Workers)	75·6 68·0	82·9 74·5	36·29 32·63	39·79 35·76	
Printing: Skilled (Hand Compositors) Unskilled Textiles:	104·9	111·9	50·36	53·72	
	91·3	97·4	43·84	46·76	
Spinners and Weavers: Males Females Assistants:	73·7	78·0	35·38	37·44	
	58·4	57·3	28·03	27·50	
Males Females	61·3	65·4	29·42	31·39	
	45·3	46·2	21·74	22·18	
Unskilled Baking and Confectionery:	115·4	124·3	55·39	59·66	
	102·1	110·0	49·02	52·78	
Skilled Unskilled Cardboard-box Making : Skilled :	96·2 83·1	101·4 87·4	46.18	48·67 41·95	
Males Females Assistants:	84·3	92·4	40·46	44·35	
	55·8	60·5	26·78	29·04	
Males Females Transport (Federal Railways)	71·6	77·8	34·37	37·34	
	46·2	49·9	22·18	23·95	
Unskilled	90·8	95·9	46·68	49·56	
	73·2	77·1	37·62	39·83	
Weighted average of all above industries: Skilled Unskilled	103·1	108·1	49·95	52·38	
	74·9	81·2	37·54	40·55	

com the above Table it will be seen that only in one case, that From the above Table it will be seen that only in one case, that of females employed as spinners and weavers, was there a fall in the average basic wage rates per hour and per week during the course of the year; in the case of all other skilled workers, increases occurred, varying for the average hourly wage rates between 0.4 per cent. for skilled metal workers and 12.0 per cent. for skilled chemical workers. All unskilled workers showed increases, varying between 2.0 per cent. for female textile assistants and 9.9 per cent. for unskilled chemical workers. For all the industries covered, the percentage increase in average hourly basic wage rates was 4.9 for percentage increase in average hourly basic wage rates was 4.9 for skilled workers, and 8.4 for unskilled workers.

* Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 4, 1928, and No. 4, 1929.

† As shown in the recent special inquiries into wages in the textile and woodworking industries, average actual earnings, in many cases, exceed the wage rates fixed by collective agreement.

‡ 1 Reichsmark = 100 Reichspfennigs = approximately 11.8d.

WAGES IN FRANCE IN 1928.

The French Statistical Department has published* the results of THE French Statistical Department has published* the results of the annual inquiry into wages current in important towns in France. The information is supplied either by the local labour court (conseil de prud'hommes) or by the local authority, which is asked to state the most representative rate for each occupation.

The following Table shows, for some of the principal classes of workers covered by the inquiry, the hourly and daily averages in Paris and in provincial towns as a whole at October, 1928:—

Industry and O	aanna	ion	Paris		Provincial Towns.		
industry and O	ccupat	1011.	Per hour.	Per day.	Per hour.	Per day.	
7			No 1812 19	46.	owitosis al		
Building:			Frs.†	Frs.†	Frs.†	Frs. †	
Bricklayer			5.25	42.00	3.71	30.99	
Tiler	***		4.75	40.35	3.73	31.12	
Painter	***		4.75	38.00	3.52	29.14	
Glazier	***		5.75	46.00	3.37	27.81	
Navvy	***		5.00	40.00	3.14	26.13	
Metal Industry:					And the second		
Blacksmith			5.65	45.20	3.60	29.79	
Fitter		10000	5.00	40.00	3.46	28 - 46	
Turner			5.35	42.80	3.66	29.85	
Plumber			4.75	40.35	3.60	29.58	
Wood Industry:					OF THE PARTY AND PERSONS ASSESSMENT	HATTON OF THE PARTY OF	
Cabinet maker			5.75	46.00	3.70	29.84	
Carpenter			5.00	42.50	3.68	30.45	
Sawyer			5.25	44.60	3.45	28.41	
Wood turner	1000		5.75	46.00	3.53	28-98	
Printing etc.:			CONTRACT OF STREET			20 00	
Compositor			5.80	46.40	3.86	31.24	
Bookbinder			4.60	36.80	3.65	29.47	
Clothing:				00 00	0 00	45 41	
Tailor			6.00	48.00	3.48	28.55	
All Males‡			5.25	42.75	3.45	28 - 57	
All Females§					1.97	16.06	

COAL MINING

The average daily earnings of coal miners in the chief coal fields and for the whole of France for the third quarter of 1928 are also published in the *Bulletin*, and are partly reproduced below. These earnings, which are compiled from returns supplied by the Central Committee of French Collieries, are inclusive of family allowances and of cost-of-living bonuses; but no allowance is made for sickness and old age provision, free coal, and dwellings at nominal rents.

Areas.			Underground Workers.	Surface Workers.	All Workers.
Nord Pas-de-Calais Loire		:::	Frs.† 32·87 33·75 34·79	Frs.† 25.62 25.48 25.39	Frs.† 30·73 31·70 31·40
France			33.28	24.56	30.69

ENGINEERING.

The result of the annual inquiry into wages by the Federation of Metal, Engineering and Allied Industries of the Paris district among the undertakings which are members of this Federation, is also published by the French Statistical Office. The following Table shows for a certain number of occupations the average hourly earnings on time-work and piece-work in February, 1928, including all bonuses and allowances, except family allowances.

Industry		e hourly ngs of	Industry	Average hourly earnings of		
Occupation.	Time Workers.	Piece Workers.	occupation.	Time Workers.	Piece Workers	
General Engineering :	Frs.†	Frs.†	Electrical	Frs.†	Frs.†	
Fitter Tool fitter Slotter and planer Hand forger Pattern maker	4·82 5·31 4·99 4·95 5·78	5·14 5·66 5·44 5·39 6·42	Engineering: Electrical fitter Erector Winder Constructional Ironwork:	4·50 4·39 4·47	4·94 4·77 4·89	
Motor Engineering: Fitter Coppersmith	4·88 5·23	5·18 5·89	Constructional iron fitter Iron Foundries:	4.88		
Milling machinist Automatic machine	5.14	5.45	Hand moulder Coremaker All Branches;	4·92 4·72	5·81 5·47	
setter Turner	5·63 5·03	6·05 5·40	Unskilled: Males Females	3·30 2·41	3·67 2·73	

The family allowances paid to workers in the metal-working industry in Paris were 30 frs. per month for one child, 70 frs. for two, 120 frs. for three, 200 frs. for four children, and 80 frs. per month for each additional child.

^{*} Statutory Rules and Orders, 1929. No. 171. H.M. Stationery Office;

^{*} Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, January-March, 1929.
† The exchange-value of the French franc is nearly 2d.
‡ Average of all occupations covered by the inquiry (i.e., 21 in Paris, and 8 in provincial towns).
§ Average of 7 clothing, etc., occupations in provincial towns.
§ Including coalfields not shown in the Table.
¶ Bulletin de la Statistique générale de la France, July-September, 1928.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR 2nd APRIL.*

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	rel	 62%
Food only		4 84 *******	50%

FOOD.

At 2nd April the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food showed a marked decline as compared with a month earlier. This decline was largely due to the disappearance of the severe weather conditions, and to the operation of seasonal influences

Eggs were cheaper by nearly 1d. each, and butter was nearly 1½d. per lb. cheaper on the average; while in about half of the localities from which returns were received the price of milk was 1d. per quart lower at the later date.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 50 per cent. at 2nd April,* 1929, as compared with 57 per cent. a month ago and 55 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 March and 2nd April, 1929:—

Article.	otherv	Price (per l vise indicat ne nearest }	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. () at 2nd April, 1929, as compared with			
Arucie.	July, 1914.	lst March, 1929.	2nd April, 1929.	July, 1914.	1st March, 1929.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 4# 0 9½	s. d. 1 48 0 91	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	s. d.	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4½	0 101 0 5½	0 101 0 51	+ 0 3 + 0 03		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	0 10½ 0 6½	1 61 0 101	1 6± 0 10±	+ 0 73 + 0 33		
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)†	0 62 0 4 0 112	0 118 0 51 1 48	0 113 0 51 1 5	+ 0 5 + 0 11 + 0 51 + 0 51	+ 0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 10½ 0 5¾ 1 6¼ 0 2 0 3½	1 3½ 0 8½ 2 4½ 0 3 0 6½	1 3½ 0 8½ 2 4¼ 0 3 0 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 0½ - 0 0½	
Butter— Fresh Salt Oheese‡ Margarine Egus (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2½ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1½ 0 4¾	2 0 ² / ₄ 1 11 ¹ / ₄ 1 2 ¹ / ₅ 0 7 ¹ / ₅ 0 2 ¹ / ₅ 0 6 ² / ₅	1 11½ 1 9¾ 1 2½ 0 7½ 0 1½ 0 6¾	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 9 \\ + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 2 \end{array}$	- 0 11 - 0 11 - 0 01 - 0 1	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

ASSE A CONSTRUCTION OF SE		Average I 2nd Apr	Corre- sponding General		
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	Average for lst Mar., 1929.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank		Per cent. 70 38	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 68 39	Per cent. 68 39
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	:::	42 11	42 16	42 14	42 14
Mutton, British— Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	:::	75 59	77 55	76 57	75 56
Breast Bacon (streaky)†	:::	74 27 55 126	65 29 50 98	69 28 52 112	69 28 49 120
Flour Bread		44 49	48	46	46 49
Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk		51 45 69	58 40 79	54 43 74	55 44 89
Butter— Fresh Salt Oheese‡		57 52 62	65 54 65	61 53 64	70 63 67
Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes		9 39 50	20 26	7 30 38	104 38
All above articles of Fo (Weighted Percents Increase)		51	49	50	57

* As 1st April was a Bank Holiday, the statistics relate to 2nd April.
† If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price
of another kind locally representative.
‡ The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American,
but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price
of another kind locally representative.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 2nd April, 1929, was approximately 50 per cent. The proportions of rents which are decontrolled are still small. When figures for these are also included the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. 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 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 2nd April 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 approximately 120 per cent, higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 2nd April averaged about the same as a month earlier, and about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas also remained unchanged, at between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 2nd April, as compared with July, 1914, was between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in prewar working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 2nd April is, approximately, 62 per cent.† over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. at 1st March, 1929, and 64 per cent. at 31st March, 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 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 (beginnin of).	g 1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Jan	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67
Feb	100	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65
	116	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66
	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62
April	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	
May		150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	
June	105	150	113	80	03	03		00	00		4 1000
Tealer	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	
July	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	
Aug	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	
Sept			110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	
Oct	120	164		80	75	80	76	79	69	67	
Nov	125	176	103				77	79	69	68	
Dec	125	169	99	80	77	81	11	19	09	00	

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

EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a substantial and general improvement. The passing of the severe weather in the first week of the month led at once to a great reduction in the numbers of workpeople unemployed in the industries which had been adversely affected in the previous three or four weeks. In other industries the improvement which was apparent during February continued throughout March. The increase in the number of ntinued throughout March. The increase in the number of

continued throughout March. The increase in the number of workpeople in employment was relatively greatest in the building trade and public works contracting, in brick and tile, artificial stone and cement manufacture, and in the mining group of industries. In coal mining there was a further decrease both in the numbers wholly unemployed and in the numbers temporarily stopped.

The other principal industries which shared in the improvement included pottery, iron and steel manufacture (including pig iron), general and marine engineering and the motor vehicle industry, shipbuilding and ship repairing, the textile trades (except jute manufacture), the clothing trades, and river, dock and harbour service. There was a slight decline in the shipping service.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th March, 1929, (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 10·1, as compared with 12·2 at 25th February, 1929, and 9·5 at 26th March, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 25th March, 1929, was 11·4, as compared with 13·9 at 25th February, 1929; for females the corresponding figures were 6·9 and 7·9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 25th March, 1929, was 8·4, as compared with 9·8 at 25th February, 1929. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th March, 1929, was approximately 1,168,000, of whom 918,000 were men and 190,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th February, 1929, it was 1,430,000, of whom 1,137,000 were men and 218,000 were women; and at 26th March, 1928, it was 1,063,000, of whom 858,000 were men and 146,000

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal mining industry the marked improvement reported in February continued throughout March. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd March, 1929, showed an increase of 1.7 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1929, but a decrease of 1.8 per cent. as compared with 24th March, 1928. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1929, was 5.59, as compared with 5.46 in the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929, and with with 5.46 in the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929, and with 4.82 in the fortnight ended 24th March, 1928.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued slack, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. 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 February. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was good; in the Weardale district it remained moderate. At slate good; in the Weardate district it remained moderate. At slate quarries in North Wales employment improved and was fairly good. At chalk quarries and at whinstone quarries employment was reported as slack; at tin mines it continued good. At china clay quarries employment improved and was moderate.

clay quarries employment improved and was moderate.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of March, 1929, was 145, as compared with 140 at the end of February, 1929, and with 150 at the end of March, 1928. At iron and steel works employment was still bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate industry the arrangement for stabilising prices and regulating output, providing for each works to stop three weeks out of every thirteen, terminated at the end of March. In the week ended 23rd March, 1929, 368 tinplate mills were in operation, as compared with 375* in the week ended 2nd March, 1929, and with 363 in the week ended 31st March, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued fair generally; in the week manufacture employment continued fair generally; in the week ended 23rd March, 1929, 126 mills were in operation, as compared with 128 in the week ended 2nd March, 1929, and with 121 in the week ended 31st March, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering improvement, which was most pronounced in the motor vehicle, yele and aircraft section, where employment was very fair. In electrical engineering employment remained fairly good; in marine and in constructional engineering it continued bad. At textile machinery works much short time working was reported. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment, though still very bad on the whole, showed an improvement in most districts as compared with the previous month.

In the other metal trades employment continued moderate to fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the sheet metal, tube.

* Revised figure.

hollow-ware, nut and bolt, and lock, latch and key trades; fair in the brass-work, file and wire manufacture trades; moderate in the metallic bedstead and needle and fishing tackle trades; and slack or bad in the cutlery, jewellery and plated ware, chain and anchor; and stove and grate trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed a slight improvement on the whole, but was still very slack. In the Egyptian spinning section the production of yarn in the Bolton district was curtailed by 33\frac{1}{3} per cent. throughout March, and spinners have been recommended to continue the curtailment for another month from 13th April. In the American section short time continued to a large extent. In the weaving department time continued to a large extent. In the weaving department employment showed no marked change.

In the wool textile industry employment was still bad both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, but there was a slight improvement in all the main sections of the industry and in practically all the principal districts, In the carpet section employment improved and was fairly good.

In the hosiery industry employment continued fair, on the whole, and showed a further slight improvement; in the silk and artificial silk trades there was also a further slight improvement; in the lace trade employment improved and was moderate; in the linen trade it continued slack, with much short time. In the jute trade employment showed little change; in textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., it continued slack, with much short-time working, but, on the whole, was rather better than in February.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade, and also in the dressmaking and millinery trades, should be included in the dressmaking and millinery trades, should be included to the dressmaking and millinery trades. seasonal improvement, and was fairly good on the whole; in some districts it was reported as good, with a shortage of skilled machinists. In the shirt and collar and in the corset trades employment continued fairly good in most districts. In felt hat manufacture employment showed a further improvement and was fairly good. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed some improvement, due to the approach of Easter, but continued slack, on the whole.

Leather Trades.—Employment in the leather trades showed a slight improvement as compared with February. In the tanning and currying sections it continued slack; but in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather sections it remained moderate

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades improved considerably during March owing to the break up of the frost and to the ordinary seasonal activity; with skilled workers at the end of the month it was moderate to fair, but with unskilled workers it was generally slack. As regards individual occupations employment was moderate to fair, on the whole, with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and painters. ment was moderate to fair, on the whole, with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and painters. Employment improved with slaters but was generally very slack; it remained good at most centres with plumbers. It was slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed a marked improvement as compared with February, and at Peterborough it continued to be good.

borough it continued to be good.

Employment in the furnishing trades and in coachbuilding was fairly good, and better than in the previous month; an improvement was also reported in sawmilling, though employment was still only

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good on the whole. With letterpress printers employment showed a further general improvement, and was good in London and in most of the principal provinces, and interesting the printing good. cial centres; with electrotypers and stereotypers it continued good generally. With lithographic printers employment improved in most districts outside the London area, and was fair; in London it was only moderate, and at Liverpool and Sheffield it was slack. With bookbinders employment continued fair on the whole, and was better than in February.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry employment showed a marked improvement as compared with February, but much short-time working was still reported. In the sanitary, electrical accessories, and encaustic tile branches employment was good. In the glass trade an improvement was reported, but employment still continued bad in the bottle-making section.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture cultivation was retarded in the early part of March by the severity of the weather, but in the later weeks of the month conditions became almost ideal for agricultural work, and by the end of the month arrears of field work were being rapidly overtaken. The supply of labour generally proved sufficient for all requirements. With fishermen employment improved, but was still slack on the whole.

Dock Labourers and Seamen.—With dock labourers employmen remained slack, but was rather better than in February. With seamen employment continued quiet on the whole, and the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most ports.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.
† If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914. on
the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about
2 per cent. less.

DED

CENTAGE

UNEM-PLOYED

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included	No object has	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for March, 1929.	March, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	933,01 3 6,360 2,526	Days Worked per week by Mines. 5.59 5.43 5.95	Days. + 0·13 - 0·18 - 0·05	Days. + 0.67 - 0.40 - 0.05	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	67,181	Furnaces in Blast. 145 Mills working. 494 Shifts Worked (one week) 369,003	Number. + 5 - 9* Per cent. + 0.0	Number 5 + 10 Per cent. + 5.3	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Work Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended	ended 23rd Mar., Month Year		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Mar., 1929.			23rd Mar, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery	78,137 59,234 86,140 9,511 48,342 10,713 9,260	Per cent. + 0.7 - 0.5 + 0.1* + 0.6 + 0.2 + 1.4 + 8.2	Per cent 2.0 - 5.0 - 5.4 + 0.4 - 6.9 + 0.9 + 3.5	£ 142,663 120,698 166,538 16,764 105,756 20,648 24,336	Per cent. + 1.5 + 2.6 + 2.5 + 1.8 + 3.8 + 8.3 + 13.8	Per cent 4.0 - 6.4 - 9.6 - 5.5 -12.9 + 3.2 + 5.0	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 25th March, 1929, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unem at h March, 1	0	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1928. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
	2,147,530 867,940 815,570 1,749,770 1,968,990 2,094,200 1,263,600 592,400 251,000 130,500	7·2 6·3 8·9 8·8 14·8 12·9 14·1 19·4 17·4 2·5	3·3 3·7 5·3 7·2 8·0 9·9 7·6 7·7 12·1 0·5	6·0 5·7 8·1 8·3 13·3 11·9 12·3 18·2 15·3 1·9	- 1.4 - 3.1 - 2.3 - 2.7 - 2.6 - 1.4 - 1.8 - 3.4 - 1.1 + 0.1	+ 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.4 + 1.2 + 1.6 - 2.5 + 2.5 + 0.5	
TOTAL	11,881,500	11.4	6.9	10.1	- 2.1	+ 0.6	

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Per	centages	ed	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at				
			Male	s and Fer	nales.	Emplo	yment ges, etc.
Date.	Males,	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers
1928. 25 Apr 25 Apr 26 June 26 July 26 Nov 26 Nov 27 Dec 1929. 21 Jan 25 Feb 25 Mar	11.0 11.0 11.4 12.2 13.0 12.9 12.6 13.3 13.8 12.6	5.7 5.6 5.8 6.8 7.8 8.0 8.1 7.8 8.5 7.5	7.6 7.6 7.5 7.7 8.1 8.2 8.6 8.9 9.3 9.1	1.9 1.9 2.3 3.5 3.4 2.9 2.9 2.1 2.5 2.4	9.5 9.5 9.8 10.7 11.6 11.4 11.8 12.2 11.2	1928. 2 Apr 30 Apr 21 May 25 June 30 July 27 Aug 1 Oct 29 Oct 26 Nov 17 Dec 1929. 28 Jan 25 Feb 25 Feb	1,071,000 1,171,000 1,143,000 1,239,000 1,354,000 1,367,000 1,439,000 1,439,000 1,434,000 1,434,000 1,434,000 1,430,000

^{*} Revised figure.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

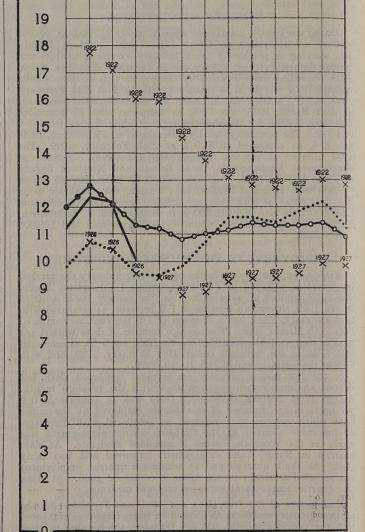
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND,

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

Plain Curve	# 100 ·		= 1929.
Dotted Curve	•		= 1928.
Chain Curve		0-0-0-0	\[= Mean for 1922-2 \] \[and 1927-28. \]

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

	100 E 100					Total.		
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centages of Numbers Insured at July,1928.*		
South-Eastern: (a) London (b) Rest of South-	1,114	5,332	2,268	5,378	14,092	0.66		
Eastern South-Western Midlands	1,072 751 730	2,324 1,997 3,986	852 741 826	1,531 1,447 3,352	5,779 4,933 8,891	0.67 0.61 0.51		
North-Eastern North-Western Scotland	956 820 725	4,415 3,994 2,855	1,003 1,055 633	2,908 3,703 2,296	9,283 9,572 6,509	0·47 0·46 0·52		
Wales GREAT BRITAIN	6,624	1,716 26,619	7,634	21,075	2,888 61,952	0.49		

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

April, 1929.

THE marked improvement in employment reported in February continued throughout March. The improvement was common to practically all districts, but was especially noticeable in Wales and Monmouth, and in Scotland. Full-time working continued at many pits.

at many pits.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·2 at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 15·3 at 25th February, 1929, and 17·2 at 26th March, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 1·7 from 13·8 to 12·1, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0·4 from 1·5 to 1·1.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 23rd March, 1929, showed an increase of 1·7 per cent. as compared with 23rd February, 1929, but a decrease of 1·8 per cent. as compared with 24th March, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1929, was 5·59, an increase of 0·13 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929, and an increase of 0·67 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th March, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts,

24th March, 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 23rd March, 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. included in the totals.

The substitution of the su	Wage Ea	l Numbe arners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	23rd March,		or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
STREET STREET	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd March, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	48,002 132,485	Per cent +0.7 +1.3	Per cent + 5.5 + 5.7	Days. 5.30 5.31	Days. -0.17 -0.05	Days. +0.18 +0.25	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	9,632 116,686 52,930	+2·3 +0·4 +0·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -22 \cdot 3 \\ -3 \cdot 9 \\ -11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5·54 5·57 5·68	+0.01 +0.15 +0.29	+0.52 +0.80 +1.35	
Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick North Staffordshire	79,105 56,590 61,434 17,227 28,976	+1.5 +1.6 +0.8 +1.0 +1.3	- 4.7 - 0.9 - 2.2 - 6.0 - 7.9	5·04 5·58 5·65 5·96 5·45	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.17 \\ +0.29 \\ +0.20 \\ +0.07 \\ +0.23 \end{array} $	+0.71 $+1.21$ $+1.17$ $+0.80$ $+0.77$	
South Staffs,† Worcs and Salop Glos and Somerset Kent	31,596 10,970 3,969	+0·1 +1·1 +1·5	- 1·3 - 4·6 +23·0	5·81 5·64 5·50	+0.12 +0.19	+1.03 +1.10 -0.08	
North Wales South Wales and Mon.	14,818 170,388	+1.8 +2.9	+ 1.0 + 0.7	5·92 5·89	+0.04 +0.38	+0·71 +0·42	
England and Wales	834,808	+1.4	- 1.5	5 • 56	+0.13	+0.69	
Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	13,284 22,332 62,589	+2·6 +3·2 +5·2	+ 3·5 - 1·6 - 6·3	5·61 5·70 5·87	+0.01 +0.06 +0.06	+0.27 +0.50 +0.45	
Scotland	98,205	+4.4	- 4.0	5.80	+0.06	+0.44	
GREAT BRITAIN	933,013	+1.7	- 1.8	5.59	+0.13	+0.67	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1929, was 0·21 of a day per week, of which 0·18 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 23rd February, 1929, were 0·34 of a day per week, and 0·28 of a day per week respectively; and for the fortnight ended 24th March, 1928, they were 0·88 of a day per week and 0·80 of a day 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 23rd March, 1929, was reported to the Mines Department as 22,184,300 tons, as compared with 21,325,900 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd February, 1929, and 19,923,500 tons in the four weeks ended 24th March, 1928.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 25th March, 1929, and the increases or decreases as compared with 25th February, 1929, and 26th March, 1928, are shown in the following Table:—

* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) in which coal, iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

s worked. Including Cannock Chase.

				ecorded a March, 1		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
Area.	Numl	oers.	Pe	ercentage	98.			
	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	134,776	12,758	12.1	1.1	13.2	- 2.1	- 4.0	
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England	117,238 17,538	12,261 497	11·9 13·7	1.2	13·1 14·1	- 1·9 - 3·0	- 4·4 - 0·4	
and Wales: Northumber- land Durham Cumberland	6,937 24,184	160 3,324	13·0 15·2	0·3 2·1	13·3 17·3	- 1·4 + 0·4	- 7·1 - 4·9	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire	2,451 15,496	320 1,068	19·7 8·3	2·5 0·6	22·2 8·9	+ 0.6	+11.4	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	9,121 2,577	2,573 520	9·4 4·1	2.7	12·1 5·0	- 1·4 - 1·1	- 4·3 - 4·1	
Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	2,881 952	287 20	4·2 7·2	0·5 0·1	4·7 7·3	- 1·5 - 1·2	- 2·7 + 0·8	
cester and Salop Glos and	6,270	479	8 • 4	0.6	9.0	- 2.1	- 1.9	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,301 132	85 153	9·6 3·5	0·6 4·0	10·2 7·5	- 4.5 + 2.7	-12.6 + 3.3	
Monmouth	44,160	3,264	18.2	1.3	19.5	- 4.3	- 7.8	

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 6,597,000 tons in March, 1929, as compared with 5,526,100 tons in February, 1929, and with 5,775,500 tons in March, 1928.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack in most districts, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month.

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 9.6 at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 14.1 at 25th February, 1929, and 16.9 at 26th March, 1928.

The following Table suppresses the inferior of the suppresses the suppresses the suppresses the inferior of the suppresses the suppresses

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

Districts.	peor Mir	mber of Wole employed nes included the Returns	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	Fort- night Dec. (-) a ended pared wi		as com-	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	23rd Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before	
Cleveland	2,306	Per cent. + 1.5	Per cent. + 3.0	Days. 4.62	Days 0.51	Days 1.19	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,885 1,169	+ 0·1 - 0·3	+12·7 + 0·5	6.00	+ 0.09	+ 0.04	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,360	+ 0.6	+ 6.7	5.43	- 0.18	- 0.40	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd March, 1929, by firms making returns was 2,526, showing an increase of 0.4 per cent. compared with the previous month and practically no change compared with March, 1928. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines making returns was 5.95 in March, 1929, as compared with 6.00 in February 1929, and in March, 1929, as compared with 6.00 in February, 1929, and in March, 1928.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.5 at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 16.1 at 25th February, 1929, and with 14.6 at 26th March, 1928.

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column,

Total Wages paid to

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 145 furnaces were in operation at the end of March, compared with 140 at the end of February, and 150 at the end of March, 1928.

130

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 18,921 workpeople at the end of March, showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. compared with February, and an increase of 0.3 per cent. as compared with

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

District.	Total Number	Numb	er of Fu in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
District.	of Furnaces.	Mar. 1929.	Feb., 1929.	Mar., 1928.	Month	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland	97	38	37	38	+ 1		
Cumberland and W. Lancs Parts of Lancs and	44	11	11	10		+ 1	
Yorks (including Sheffield)	31	9	9	11		- 2	
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire,	65 24	28 14	29 14	30 14	1	- 2	
Worcester and War- wick South Wales	50 23	12 10	11 8	10 8	+ 1 + 2	+ 2 + 2	
Total, England and Wales	334	122	119	121	+ 3	+ 1	
SCOTLAND	90	23	21	29	+ 2	- 6	
Total	424	145	140	150	+ 5	- 5	

The production of pig iron in March amounted to 590,500 tons, as compared with 519,600 tons in February, and 592,600 tons in March, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in March was still bad, but showed an improvement EMPLOYMENT in March was still bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; it 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 17.6 on 25th March, 1929, as compared with 19.8 on 25th February, 1929, and 20.3 on 26th March, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 67,181 workpeople in the week ended 23rd March, 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) was the same as in February, 1929.

was carried on in each department) was the same as in February, 1929, but increased by 5·3 per cent. as compared with March, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5·5 in March, 1929, the same as in February, 1929, as compared with 5·4 in March, 1928.

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

most one of these	emp	of Workp loyed by king return	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.			
The 1988 <u>O Eding 20</u> 00 Acres described in	Week ended 23rd Mar., 1929.	Dec. (+) or -) as pared h a	Week ended 23rd	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	7,084 1,917 24,808 3,054 7,826 8,155	- 2·7 + 7·3 - 0·9 + 4·4 - 0·9 + 1·6	+ 2·3 +37·7 + 4·5 + 6·1 - 2·3 - 0·1	39,752 8,987 129,308 16,425 45,483 46,483	- 2·3 + 8·9 - 1·7 + 4·4 - 0·6 + 1·5	+ 0.6 + 56.9 + 8.1 + 8.4 - 1.3 - 0.5	
Labourers	14,337	+ 2.1	+ 4.1	82,565	+ 1.8	+ 6.3	
TOTAL	67,181	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	369,003	+ 0.0	+ 5.3	
DISTRICTS.		250,500	PRODUCTION OF THE PERSON OF TH		Mark B	Albert 1975	
Northumberland, Durham and				1838.4			
Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	14,525	+ 0.8	+ 2.3	81,104	- 0.7	+ 2.2	
ham Leeds, Bradford.	17,730	- 1.0	+ 0.6	96,568	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	
etc	1,464	+ 3.9	+ 6.2	8,202	+ 3.8	+ 9.3	
Oumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	6,923 5,608	- 4·2 + 1·8	+ 3.0 + 18.4	36,284 30,535	- 3·7 + 1·3	+ 4.6 + 23.5	
Countles	3,410	- 0.2	+ 4.9	19,294	- 1.2	+ 4.9	
Wales and Mon- mouth	6,720	+ 4.5	+ 4.6	36,518	+ 2.0	+ 6.5	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	56,380 10,801	+ 0·1 + 1·2	+ 3·8 + 2·5	308,505 60,498	- 0·2 + 1·0	+ 5·1 + 6·3	
TOTAL	67,181	+ 0.3	+ 3.6	369,003	+ 0.0	+ 5.3	

^{*} The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in eration, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 859,900 tons in March, 1929, as compared with 774,900 tons in February, 1929, and 793,300 tons in March,

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry the arrangement for stabilising prices and In the tinplate industry the arrangement for stabilising prices and regulating output, whereby provision was made for each works to stop three weeks out of every thirteen, terminated at the end of March. In the week ended 23rd March, 1929, 368 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 375* in the week ended 2nd March, 1929, and with 363 in the week ended 31st March, 1928. The percentage of insured works are represented as indicated by the anemaloguent books. workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23.7 at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 22.2 at 25th February, 1929, and 16.8 at 26th March, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture, employment continued fair generally. In the week ended 23rd March, 1929, 126 mills were in operation, as compared with 128 in the week ended 2nd March, in operation, as compared with 128 in the week ended 2nd March, 1929, and 121 at the end of March, 1928.

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

Works.	Numbe	er of Works	Open.	Number of Mills in Operation.				
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd Mar. 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	23rd Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	64		- 6	368 126	- 7* - 2	+ 5 + 5		
TOTAL	77	acoida	- 6	494	- 9*	+10		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in March, 1929, amounted to 114,999 tons, or 3,040 tons more than in February, 1929, but 8,753 tons less than in March, 1928.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in March was quiet on the whole, but showed a general improvement. The improvement was most pronounced in the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft section, in which employment was very fair. In electrical engineering, employment remained fairly good; in marine and in constructional engineering it continued bad, but in each case showed a slight improvement; while in textile machinery works much short time remained in operation.

Compared with a year ago employment was rather better in general and marine engineering and on motor vehicle work, but showed a falling off in constructional engineering, and no change in electrical engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th March, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

10.0+ 120.61	1018	Numb	er of I	nsured at 25	d Workpo	eople Un	employe	1
Division.	Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering. Marine gineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Alreraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
1.8	Engine Engine and Fou	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engi	Constru Repair Vehicle and	talant g.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Sootland Wales Northern Ireland	3,532 1,711 1,615 5,327 14,917 15,802 8,741 661 813	421 207 124 866 711 1,166 185 37 26	75 134 581 72 3,073 118 1,754 30 391	181 89 60 781 828 305 935 117 8	164	5,612 3,482 3,372 13,199 20,324 18,471 12,526 1,009 1,422	- 871 - 925 - 645 - 3,108 - 2,498 - 2,078 - 741 - 267 - 27	- 178 + 308 + 102 - 619 + 765 - 2,840 + 987 - 230 - 692
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	53,119	3,743	6,228	3,304	13,023	79,417	-11,160	- 2,397
		Percent	tage U	nempl	oyed at	25th Ma	rch, 1929	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Soutland Wales North-Intelled North-Intelled North-Intelled Northern Ireland	4·5 3·6 4·8 6·1 12·7 12·1 11·7 12·2 11·8	3·4 2·9 3·8 3·4 8·6 5·9 7·0 9·5	9·7 5·9 9·6 5·1 15·0 14·0 9·7 15·0 8·1	6·7 12·2 10·3 11·7 11·3 10·1 16·8 15·6 26·7	3·7 4·9 3·7 6·4 6·2 5·8 8·5 7·8	4·2 4·1 4·8 6·1 12·2 10·7 11·2 11·4 9·9	- 0.7 - 1.1 - 0.9 - 1.4 - 1.5 - 1.2 - 0.6 - 3.0 - 0.2	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	9.1	4.7	11.3	12.1	5.5	8.1	- 1.2	- 0.3
Ditto, Feb., 1929 Ditto, Mar., 1928	10.3	5.4	12·7 11·6	12·6 10·0	6.9	9·3 8·4	****	

* The figure for February has been revised since its publication in the March issue of this GAZETTE.

On the North-East Coast employment was bad in general and marine engineering, slack in electrical engineering, and fair on motor vehicle work; but conditions improved in all these sections.

n Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment remained moderate but showed an improvement, notably in the textile machinery

April, 1929.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad, though ontinuing to improve, much short time being worked in the extile machinery section. Conditions on motor vehicle and electrical k were fair.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district imployment continued fair in general and motor engineering, and god on electrical work, and exhibited improvement in all those potions. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district anditions remained fair.

In London and the Southern Counties conditions remained $_{
m pd}$ in electrical engineering and fairly good in general engineering on motor vehicle work, and showed an all-round improvement the previous month.

In Scotland employment was still bad, but improved in all ections. In Wales it continued bad, but showed appreciable mprovement. In Northern Ireland employment remained bad and showed little change on the whole.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very bad on the whole during March, but showed an improvement in most districts compared with the previous month. The figures for the North-Eastern Division and for Scotland have now shown a steady improvement for several months. In Wales, however, the large decrease in the percentage unemployed in March followed an increase in the previous month. All the remaining divisions showed some improvement, excepting London and the divisions showed some improvement, excepting London and the North-Western Division, which showed a decline. In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions employment continued fair.

Compared with a year ago there was a considerable decline in mployment on the North-East Coast, in Scotland and in Wales. A Northern Ireland, however, there was a considerable improvement, and a slight improvement was shown in most of the remaining districts.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th March, 1929, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th February, 1929, and with 26th March, 1928:-

Divisions.	Wor ploy	Numbers Unemployed as compared with a			Increase (+) of Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
All All ISI	Total Insured Unen 25th M			Month before.	Year before.		
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,073 566 2,277 40 19,762 6,768 13,306 2,906 2,071	+ 380 - 183 - 103 - 1,209 + 667 - 1,017 - 817 - 133	+ 170 - 83 - 854 - 13 + 4,722 - 1,492 + 2,796 - 42 - 1,980	20·8 7·7 10·7 10·3 33·3 24·4 23·3 35·1 18·7	+ 3.8 - 2.5 - 0.4 - 4.6 - 2.1 + 2.4 - 1.8 - 9.9 - 1.2	+ 2·9 - 0·4 - 3·7 - 1·5 + 7·6 - 4·1 + 5·0 + 6·3 - 13·7	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	49,769	- 2,433	+ 3,224	24 · 6	- 1.2	+ 2.3	

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH, 1929.

According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the According to Lloyd's Register Quarterly Shipbuilding Returns the gross tonnage of merchant vessels under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1929, amounted to 1,357,375 tons, as compared with 1,242,794 tons at the end of December, 1928, and 1,440,842 tons at the end of March, 1928. Of the tonnage in hand in March, 1929, about 200,000 tons were intended for the British Dominions, and about 188,000 tons were for sale or for foreign shipowners. During the last six completed years—1913 to 1928 inclusive—the annual average tonnage under construction has amounted to about 1,220,000 tons, as compared with an average of over 2 million tons for 1913—the record pre-war year.

The tonnage of motor ships building at the end of March, 1929, mounted to 39.6 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 362,358 tons, i.e., a decrease of 69,400 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 289,834 tons, as compared with 245,875 tons in e previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 929, amounted to 1,017,298 h.p., as compared with 894,323 h.p. in previous quarter.

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

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March was still bad in both the worsted and woollen sections, and was appreciably below the level of a year ago; there was, however, some improvement in all the main sections of the industry and in practically all the principal districts as compared

with the previous month. In the carpet section employment improved and was fairly good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11·2 on 25th March, 1929, as compared with 13·1 on 25th February, 1929, and with 6·7 on 26th March, 1928.

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

Number of

	1	Vorkpeople		all	Workpeor	
THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE S	Week ended 23rd Mar., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.*	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd Mar., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.*	Index figure.* (Jan., 1926 – 100.)
Departments: Worsted Section:		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.	OPTONIO
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,628 41,414 21,022 11,285 1,791	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.1 \\ +1.8 \\ +1.7 \end{array} $	91·6 94·8 96·4 99·5 93·2	26,968 65,235 43,060 27,431 3,844	+ 0.8 + 2.4 + 2.5 + 2.5 + 17.5	89.7 95.1 99.3 94.8 101.2
Total—Worsted	86,140	+ 0.1	95.2	166,538	+ 2.5	95-4
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	954 13,377 25,120 17,397 2,386	- 0.9 - 0.6 - 0.3 - 1.2 + 2.0	89·5 92·5 100·1 94·6 94·7	2,267 28,531 45,097 39,782 5,021	+ 3·5 + 3·0 + 3·0 + 1·7 + 4·5	99·1 99·2 103·8 100·1 104·0
Total—Woollen	59,234	- 0.5	96.3	120,698	+ 2.6	101.3
CARPET SECTION	9,511	+ 0.6	107.6	16,764	+ 1.8	103-2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	154,885	- 0.1	96.2	304,000	+ 2.5	98.3
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Total, West	38,558 9,519 9,878 8,338 9,025 3,415	+ 0·4 - 0·2 - 1·3 + 1·7 - 0·8 - 1·1	91.7 106.6 93.1 93.2 100.6	78,124 21,032 16,916 15,312 16,512 5,398	+ 2·1 + 3·6 - 1·4 + 5·7 + 1·9 + 0·8	87-9 117-4 90-3 94-1 108-6
Riding West of England and Midlands Lancashire Scotland	78,733 5,071 335 2,001	+ 0·0 - 0·4 + 1·2 + 2·6	97·2 114·9 100·0	9,464 661 3,119	+ 7·3 + 13·2 + 2·1	94·5 115·5 129·0
Total—Worsted	86,140	+ 0.1	95.2	166,538	+ 2.5	95.4
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	12,018	- 4.3	87.9	26,912	+ 1.3	86-3
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	10,971 9,052	- 0.6 + 2.7	95·0 108·4	23,055 19,554	+ 1.9 + 5.7	110·5 124·0
Vale Bradford	2,348 1,261	+ 0·4 + 0·2	85.3 99·1	4,705 2,675	+ 3.3	76·3 92·1
Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands	35,650 5,155	- 1·0 + 0·2	94.9 93.9	76,901 10,291	+ 2.6 + 4.4	101.2
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,236 14,010 183	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ +0.3 \\ +13.7 \end{array} $	100·1 99·7 134·6	7,644 25,604 258	+ 3.9 + 1.4 + 13.7	108·8 101·9 112·5
Total-Woollen	59,234	- 0.5	96.3	120,698	+ 2.6	101-3
CARPET SECTION	9,511	+ 0.6	107.6	16,764	+ 1.8	103-2
Total—Wool Textile Industry	154,885	- 0.1	96.2	304,000	+ 2.5	98.3

improvement, but was still bad. The returns received from employers showed that in the week ended 23rd March, nearly 27½ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time, ‡ losing 9½ hours each on the average; on the other hand, approximately 7 per cent. were reported to be working overtime to the extent of about 6 hours each.

In the wool-sorting, preparing and combing departments, the position generally was much the same as in February; a decline in employment was, however, reported at Halifax in the combing department. In the week ended 25rd March, about 32 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average,

* The percentages of change between January and February and therefore the index numbers pupilished in the March issue of the Gazette have been revised.

in some cases.

† 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 the weaving sections, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

more than 12½ hours each in short time. In worsted spinning there was little change from last month, although in this section also Halifax showed a slight decline. Employment was described as moderate at Leeds, in the Spen Valley and at Huddersfield, but as bad in all the other principal districts. According to the employers' returns, approximately 28 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss of nearly 10 hours each, during the week ended 23rd March; during the same period, nearly 7½ per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 5½ hours each, on the average.

In worsted weaving employment was reported as bad at Bradford, Huddersfield, Leeds and Halifax, moderate at Keighley, and good at Silsden. There was some improvement at Leeds and at Huddersfield, but a decline at Bradford and at Halifax. The employers' returns showed that nearly 25 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on the average, about 7½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 23rd March; 6 per cent. worked 6 hours each in overtime.

Weallen Section—The position varied in different districts, but.

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Woollen Section.—The position varied in different districts, but, on the whole, there was a slight improvement in this section of

Employers' returns for the week ended 23rd March showed nearly 29 per cent. of the workers in the spinning section on short time, averaging 8½ hours each, and 30 per cent. of those in the weaving section, averaging about 8¾ hours each.* On the other hand, 8 per cent. of the operatives in the spinning section were on overtime to the extent of about 93 hours each, while 4 per cent.

overtime to the extent of about 9\frac{3}{4} hours each, while 4 per cent. of the weavers, etc., worked overtime, averaging 4\frac{3}{4} hours each. In the woollen section as a whole 27\frac{1}{2} per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, 8\frac{3}{4} hours each in short time,* while 5\frac{3}{4} per cent. worked overtime to the extent of nearly 7\frac{1}{2} hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district a slight improvement took place, and makers of the very best cloths were fairly busy. Employment remained poor in the Heavy Woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley; some firms were reported to be working 3 or 4 days a week only. A slight improvement was recorded at Leeds and to a less extent at Halifax. Employment improved at Yeadon and Guiseley, and the better conditions previously reported at Morley were maintained, employment being described as moderate to good in that district.

The rag-sorting section of the industry showed a slight improvement. Employment with flannel workers at Saddleworth was bad, large numbers of the workpeople being on short time; at Rochdale the position was regarded as fair, the improvement reported last month having been on the whole maintained. At Stockport woollen workers continued to be well employed. With blanket workers there was an improvement in the Heavy Woollen district, but a decline in the Halifax area.

but a decline in the Halifax area.

In Scotland a further slight improvement took place at Peebles and the improved conditions at Innerleithen were unaltered. On the other hand, a slight decline occurred at Galashiels and at

Carpet Section.—Employment was fairly good, and an improvement on last month was recorded. Employment remained good at Kidderminster, although some short time was worked. Conditions were fair in Yorkshire and generally good in Scotland.

The employers' returns for the week ended 23rd March showed that about 13 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss on the average of $5\frac{5}{4}$ hours each; no overtime was reported.

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 23rd March, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.† (signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "no workpeople returned")								
######################################	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).				
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & - & 0.4 \\ & + & 0.6 \\ & - & 7.6 \\ & - & 1.3 \\ & - & 0.7 \\ & - & 1.1 \\ & - & 0.9 \\ \end{array} $	+ 0·2 - 0·1 - 1·3 + 0·1 - 1·0 - 0·9 - 0·3 - 0·4 + 1·3 + 4·6	- 0·8 + 0·2 - 2·1 + 4·3 - 0·6 - 0·1 - 0·5	+ 7·5 - 1·4 - 0·6 + 1·7 - 0·1 + 2·3 - 0·1 - 0·8	+ 0.4 - 0.2 - 1.3 + 1.7 - 0.8 - 1.1 + 0.0 - 0.4 + 1.2 + 2.6				

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

† The percentages of change during February, published in the March issue of the GAZETTE, have been revised in some cases. The revised figures are as follows:

— Worsted Section:—Bradford, Wool Sorting and Combing — 0.6, Spinning — 0.4, Weaving — 1.8. Halifax, Spinning — 0.3, All Departments (including not specified) — 1.1. Leeds, Weaving — 7.2, Other Departments — 3.3, All Departments (including not specified) — 5.3. Keighley, Spinning — 0.1, Weaving — 2.3, All Departments (including not specified) — 0.7, Spinning — 0.1, Weaving — 2.3, All Departments (including not specified) — 0.9. West of England and Midlands, Wool Sorting and Combing + 11.2, Weaving + 0.6. All Departments (including not specified) + 0.1. Total, Wool Sorting and Combing — 0.2, Spinning — 0.3, Weaving — 2.1, Other Departments - 0.5, All Departments (including not specified) — 0.8. Woollen Section:—Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley etc.), Spinning — 0.1. West of England and Midlands, Weaving + 2.1, Other Departments — 3.1.

Not specified	has breeze as but one of the serious and the serious are the s	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month.*							
Huddersfield	vention ship out of	Spinning.	Weaving.						
Wales +13.2 +20.6 + 4.8 +13.7	Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland	- 0·3 + 0·7 + 4·4 - 2·4 - 0·7 - 3·6 - 2·9 + 2·0	- 0·2 + 3·0 - 2·1 + 3·1 - 0·4 + 0·4	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.5 \\ +3.5 \\ -1.2 \\ -0.7 \\ -2.3 \\ +1.5 \end{array} $ $ +0.3 \\ +0.2 $	- 0.6 + 2.7 + 0.4 + 0.2 - 1.0 + 0.2 - 0.6 + 0.3				

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 25th March, 1929:—

	N	umbers (e			als) on the n, 1929.	Regist	ers
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Wool Sorting	259	-	259	133	3	136	395
Wool Washing and	747	100	EAE	354	317	671	1 010
Preparing Wool Combing	347	198	545	547	343	890	1,216
Fral Canding	381	112	493	462	65	527	1,020
Woollen Spinning	374	92	466	280	134	414	880
Worsted Drawing and	marie 30	1000	100	200		A State	000
Spinning Wool Winding and	361	1,419	1,780	253	1,548	1,801	3,581
Warping Worsted Winding and	75	19	94	164	. 89	253	347
Warping	49	217	266	155	480	635	901
Woollen Weaving	105	448	553	194	1,774	1,968	2,521
Worsted Weaving	111	221	332	74	1,043	1,117	1,449
Other Processes	728	94	822	652	149	801	1,623
Total	3,027	2,996	6,023	3,268	5,945	9,213	15,236

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th February, 1929:—

Department	Wholl	ly U	nemp	loy	ed.	r	Cemp	ora	arily St	opp	ed.	T	otal.
Department.	Men.	Wo	omen.	To	tal.	M	en.	W	omen.	T	otal.	1	Otal,
Wool Sorting	- 56	-	1	-	57	-	121				121	-	178
Wool Washing and Preparing	- 57	_	30		87		221		18	_	239	_	326
Wool Combing	- 88		17		105		66	_	170	_	236	177/15	-
Wool Carding	-108		2		106		189	_	45	_	234	-	140
Woollen Spinning	- 37		22		15		101	-	66	-	167	-	700
Worsted Drawing and Spinning	+ 13		108		95		110		549	_	659	1793	75
Wool Winding	T 13		100		33		110		343		033	233	13
and Warping.	+ 1	-	8	-	7	-	30	-	68	-	98	-	103
Worsted Winding	10 8									1		1938	
and Warping	- 31	-	7	-	38	+	46	-	284	-	238	-	276
Woollen Weaving		+	45	+	45	-	61	-	671	-	732	-	687
Worsted Weaving	- 23	-	41	-	64	+	8	-	244	-	236	-	300
Other Processes	+ 6	-	12	-	6		402	-	55	-	457	-	463
Total	-380	-	155	- :	535	-1.	247	-	2,170	-3	3,417	-	3,952

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheeps' or lambs) were 49,965,500 lbs. in March, 1929, compared with 63,157,500 lbs. in February, 1929, and 95,860,900 lbs, in March, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,284,800 lbs. compared with 2,950,700 lbs. in February, 1929, and with 4,234,700 lbs. in March, 1928.

lbs. in March, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,060,900 square The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,060,900 square yards, compared with 14,588,300 square yards in February, 1929, and 15,118,700 square yards in March, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 81,262 pairs, 81,998 pairs, and 120,046 pairs in March, 1929, February, 1929, and March, 1928.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed a slight improvement during March, but was at a lower level than in March of last year. It was estimated that, in the spinning section approximately 30 per cent. of the spindles were stopped. In the Egyptian section, the 33½ per cent. curtailment of yarn production in the Bolton district, which was inaugurated during February, continued throughout March; and the Bolton Cotton Spinners' Association have since recommended their members to continue the curtailment for another month (from April 13th). In the American spinning section, the proposal, referred to last month, that organised short time should be worked during April to the extent of two days a week, was not adopted as the result of the ballot showed an insufficient majority in favour of the proposal; unorganised short time, however, continued, to be largely worked.

* See footnote † in previous column.

In the weaving department employment showed no marked change, a slight improvement in some districts being counter-balanced by a decline in others. As in February, the fine cloth manufacturing section was in a better position than the section engaged in making coarse plain cloths.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.5 on 25th March, 1929, as compared with 11.9 on 25th February, 1929, and with 9.2 on 26th March, 1928.

Employment amongst spinners at Ashton showed no change. At Hyde the improvement was maintained; at Glossop, on the other hand, there was a marked decline. The improvement previously reported at Stockport was maintained, although employment amongst spinners was still not good. At Oldham employment in the spinning section remained bad, with much short time, and some firms were still entirely stopped; spinners of finer counts and specialities, however, were fairly well employed. Employment was generally slack amongst weavers; a slight improvement took place in the velvet section, and fustian weavers were well employed; but the fancy section was very slack; there was much under-employment. The curtailment of production to the extent of two days a week continued in the Egyptian spinning section at Bolton. With card room workers and weavers employment was bad. Organised short time continued in the spinning and card room sections at Leigh, but the improvement in the winding and weaving sections was maintained. There was no noticeable improvement at Bury, and the position at Rochdale remained unsatisfactory. unsatisfactory.

unsatisfactory.

The improvement reported at Preston continued during most of the month; but there was still much under-employment, and there was a falling off in demand at the end of the month. At Blackburn many mills prolonged the Easter holiday stoppage. A decline was reported at Great Harwood. At Accrington spinners were fairly well employed. There was a shortage of weavers in the earlier part of the month, but employment declined during the last fortnight; it remained fairly good in the section handling fine materials, but it was less satisfactory amongst weavers of coarser fabrics. There it remained fairly good in the section handling line materials, but it was less satisfactory amongst weavers of coarser fabrics. There was a decline at Darwen and in the preparatory processes there was much unemployment. The improvement at Burnley was maintained; but employment was described as slack, and worse than in March of last year. At Padiham weavers continued to be fairly well employed. The prevalence of influenza at Nelson created a demand for workers, and certain mills were obliged to suspend operations. operations.

In the Rossendale Valley the position amongst weavers was very bad; under-employment was general, and some mills closed for an extended holiday at Easter.

In Yorkshire generally there was a slight decline in employment. In Yorkshire generally there was a slight decline in employment, apart from the usual temporary slight improvement immediately before the holiday stoppage. Somewhat better conditions were reported from Halifax and Hebden Bridge. At Todmorden, 25 per cent. of the workers were stated to be working short time with a loss of from 1 to 3 days a week. No material change took place amongst spinners at Keighley; and at Sowerby Bridge employment remained fair only. At Bradford and Huddersfield the spinning and doubling sections declined slightly, the American section being more adversely affected than the Egyptian.

The following Table summarises the information received from

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

Number of Total Wagas paid to

		Vorkpeor		all Workpeople.			
Aount Director sounds of	Week ended			Week ended 23rd	Inc. (-		
. As Derive and the services also	Mar.,			Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	馬四	Per	Per	off of	Per	Per	
Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	10,815 20,181 32,512 7,842 6,787	cent. + 1.5 - 0.6 + 0.3 + 0.9 + 5.3	cent 1·3 - 3·0 - 1·7 + 1·6 - 5·6	£ 17,877 34,037 58,071 19,027 13,651	cent. + 0·2 - 0·7 + 4·1 - 0·0 - 0·3	cent 3.9 - 7.3 - 1.6 - 1.5 - 8.6	
TOTAL	78,137	+ 0.7	- 2.0	142,663	+ 1.5	- 4.0	
DISTRICTS.	100000						
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	2,858	+ 3.3	+ 7.6	4,922	+ 5.8	+ 5.0	
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and	8,553 9,422 13,558	- 0·3 + 3·3 + 5·0	- 1·4 - 2·6 - 4·6	14,753 18,559 23,206	+ 3·8 + 2·2 + 5·4	- 7·0 + 0·4 - 9·6	
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley	6,886 5,017 5,829	+ 0·0 + 1·0 - 0·1	- 0.6 - 1.5 - 5.7	11,982 8,304 10,007	- 5·9 + 9·0 - 0·4	- 4·7 + 4·2 - 8·6	
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	7,894	- 3.3	+ 0.9	15,244	- 2.5	+ 1.1	
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	10,897 1,619 3,264 2,340	- 0·7 + 1·3 - 2·4 - 3·9	- 1.6 - 0.4 - 2.2 - 5.0	24,053 2,622 5,375 3,636	+ 2·1 + 3·1 - 6·2 - 2·0	- 2·0 - 7·9 - 8·8 - 8·8	
TOTAL	78,137	+ 0.7	A PROPERTY.	142,663	+ 1.5	- 4.0	

Returns from firms employing about 77,700 operatives in the week ended 23rd March showed that 17 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of nearly 14½ hours each on the

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 25th March, 1929:—

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

dispersonment,	N	fumbers (e		Casuals March,		Registers	at
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.	18 6
Villa Tun No	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	729 3,705	3,213 2,435	3,942 6,140	1,233 5,482	4,762 4,703	5,995 1 0,185	9,937 16,325
ing Weaving Other Processes	508 1,275 420	2,115 3,149 164	2,623 4,424 584	1,055 1,524 320	6,043 5,081 246	7,098 6,605 566	9,721 11,029 1,150
Total	6,637	11,076	17,713	9,614	20,835	30,449	48,162

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th February, 1929:—

Department	Whol	ly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.						
Department. Men.		Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 34 + 26	+ 418 + 53	+ 452 + 79	+ 123 - 953	+ 431 + 536	+ 554 - 417	+ 1,006 - 338	
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	- 46 - 19 - 32	+ 36 - 230 - 27	- 10 - 249 - 59	- 50 + 400 + 16	+ 1,492	+ 165 + 1,892 + 122	+ 155 + 1,643 + 63	
Total	- 37	+ 250	+ 213		+2,780	+ 2,316	+ 2,529	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 139,378,100 lbs. in March, 1929, compared with 125,394,400 lbs. in February, 1929, and with 138,858,600 lbs. in March, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 13,535,700 lbs. in March, 1929, compared with 13,707,000 lbs. in February, 1929, and with 15,503,700

The exports of cotton piece goods were 333,970,900 square yards, as compared with 326,069,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 397,363,400 square yards in March, 1928.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March continued slack, but showed some improvement at most centres, partly due to the approach of Easter. The improvement, however, was less marked than that which normally takes place before the Easter holidays, and employment was considerably below the level of March, 1928. Many firms extended the heliday sterness at Factor.

was considerably below the level of March, 1928. Many firms extended the holiday stoppage at Easter.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.5 at 25th March, as compared with 14.4 at 25th February, and with 6.5 at 25th March, 1928 26th March, 1928.

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

		Number of orkpeop			Wages p Workpeo	
A STATE OF THE STA	Week	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended		+) or -) on a
	23rd Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Mar. 1929.	Month before.	Year before
England and Wales:-	2,133	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 4.767	Per cent.	Per cent.
Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	7,957	+ 2.2	- 6.7	19,633	+ 5.2	-14.6
Northampton Country	1,503 6,052	+ 0.7	- 8·1 - 6·7	3,534 13,036	+11.8	- 9·1 -16·3
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,459 3,628 2,517 4,243	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.9 \\ +0.6 \\ -1.2 \\ +2.2 \end{array} $	- 5·8 - 2·2 - 6·1 - 3·5	16,167 9,112 4,615 8,770	- 2·3 + 1·1 - 2·5 + 6·5	-13.6 - 4.4 -19.7 - 6.6
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,430 1,753	- 0·8 + 0·5	-17·8 - 6·8	2,332 3,546	+ 2.9	-23·3 -15·6
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	4,974	+ 1.5	- 9.6	10,713	+15.7	-14.7
trict Other parts of England	937	+ 0.2	- 5.0	1,660	- 9.0	-13.9
and Wales	1,685	- 1.6	- 3.4	3,117	- 1.2	-13.6
England and Wales	46,271	+ 0.5	- 6.5	101,002	+ 3.8	-13.1
Scotland Great Britain	2,071	$\frac{-6.2}{+0.2}$	-14.9	4,754	+ 3.3	-8.1 -12.9
Great Diream	70,072	0.2	0.9	100,100	7 3.8	12.9

Returns from firms employing about 46,100 operatives in the week ended 23rd March showed that a little over 44 per cent. o these operatives worked short time in that week, losing 111 hours

each on the average; on the other hand, 10 per cent. were on overtime, with a loss of about 5½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued moderate, but showed a slight improvement in some establishments. At Leicester, and in the improvement in some establishments. At Leicester, and in the Leicestershire country district, there was also some improvement, but employment was not so good as it usually is immediately before Easter; in the county town, nearly half the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 23rd March, losing about 11\frac{14}{3} hours each, on the average. At Northampton there was a further improvement, though only a few firms were busy; the proportion of workpeople on short time, as shown by the employers' returns for the week ended 23rd March, was reduced from over 70 per cent. in February to less than 50 per cent. in March, and the average number of hours lost from 11\frac{1}{4} a week to 8\frac{1}{3}. Employment at Kettering was better than at most other centres, though even here more than a quarter of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time. There was some improvement at Higham and Rushden, where employment was described as fair, and at some of the smaller Northamptonshire centres; but employment remained below normal. At Wellingborough employment showed little the smaller Northamptonshire centres; but employment remained below normal. At Wellingborough employment showed little change, and was bad generally, although some factories were busy. At Stafford also there was little general change; a large majority of the operatives covered by the returns received continued to work short time, with a loss of 18½ hours a week, on the average. Some firms, however, were fairly well employed, and reported an improvement. There was a continuance of the improvement at Norwich, and some firms were busy on seasonal orders, though the seasonal improvement was less marked than last year. A considerable number of workers were still unemployed, but those who were working were mostly on full time.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment remained very bad; nearly all the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 16½ hours each, on the average. A slight improvement, however, was reported in the light shoe section. At Street employment showed a further slight improvement. It remained bad at Leeds.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley there was some improvement, but employment remained poor.

improvement, but employment remained poor.

There was little change in Scotland; employment was reported as bad at Glasgow and at Maybole, very quiet at Edinburgh, and fair at Kilmarnock.

The exports of boots and shoes in March, 1929, amounted to 111,591 dozen pairs, or 19,000 dozen pairs more than in February, 1929, but 21,522 dozen pairs less than in March, 1928.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during March showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.4 at 25th March, 1929, compared with 19.6 at 25th February, 1929, and 12.2 at 26th

The following Table summarises the information received from

		umber o			Wages p Workpeo	
Districts.	Week ended			Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
anyth bashners document	23rd March, 1929.	Month before.	before.	23rd March, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and	102 m	Per cent.	Per cent.	£0	Per cent.	Percent
Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,782	+ 10.8	- 1.8	4,352	+10.0	+ 2.5
Counties South and South-West	5,774	+10-9	+ 5.3	15,916	+12.5	+ 5.8
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,531	+ 8·1 + 3·0	+ 4·5 - 8·0	3,624 444	+27·4 + 2·1	+ 6.3
TOTAL	9,260	+ 8.2	+ 3.5	24,336	+13.8	+ 5.0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 8,505 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information about 21½ per cent. were working on an average $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd March, 1929; on the other hand, about 5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours on an average.

BUILDING.

WITH the break-up of the severe weather and the commencement of ordinary seasonal activity employment improved considerably during March, and at the end of the month was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, but generally slack with unskilled workers. It was reported as poor in a number of districts, including Cardiff, Halifax, Keighley, Middlesbrough, Preston and Rochdale; on the other hand, it was reported as good at a few centres, including Bristol, Coventry, Luton, West Middlesex and North-West Surrey. As compared with March, 1928, employment was not so good in the London area, in the Midland and North-Western Counties of England, and in Scotland, but showed little variation in the rest of Great Britain and in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations employment was much better with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners, plasterers and

painters; it varied somewhat as between different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair, on the whole. Employment improved with slaters but was generally very slack; it remained good at most centres with plumbers. It was slack, on the whole, with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with March, 1928, employment was worse with carpenters, slaters, painters and unskilled workers, and better with plasterers and plumbers; it remained at about the same level with bricklayers and masons.

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

people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, who were recorded as unemployed at 25th March, 1929, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with March, 1928:—

limitative leases of Line , lines of the committee of the	*Esti- mated Number of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percen compare	tage as
Then transfer	people at July, 1928.*	at 25th March, 1929.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS, Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Painters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	127,050 73,890 22,150 23,430 107,380 32,540 240,930 183,250 816,560	13,620 6,082 2,034 1,113 2,659 11,414 1,684 36,334 29,201	704 387 115 112 153 267 47 1,486 1,064	10·7 8·2 9·2 18·7 11·3 10·6 5·2 15·1 15·9	- 5·2 -20·5 -17·4 -11·9 -21·5 -19·0 - 0·5 -14·1 - 7·0	+ 1.5 + 0.5 + 0.2 + 10.7 - 3.1 + 2.5 - 3.5 + 2.2 + 1.3
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	172,710 126,940 99,450 93,750 99,410 106,040 75,030 28,870 14,360	16,530 7,559 8,964 11,684 19,430 17,914 11,072 7,916 3,072	10 84 132 1,104 1,388 821 403 381 12	9.6 6.0 9.0 12.5 19.5 16.9 14.8 27.4	-11:0 -11:8 - 8:6 -15:7 -16:7 -11:9 -11:1 -12:1 - 2:7	+ 1.8 + 0.4 + 2.4 + 0.6 + 4.6 + 0.5
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	816,560	104,141	4,335	12.8	-12.0	+ 1.5

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 141 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,074,000, show that in March, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,296,400, as compared with £5,093,000 in February, 1929, and £5,406,800 in March, 1928. Of the total for March, 1929, dwelling houses accounted for £3,351,100; factories and workshops for £316,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £384,000; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,244,800. For figures for the quarter ended March, 1929, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1928, March, 1929, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1928, see page 146.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month, although there was still much short time working. In the sanitary, electric accessory and encaustic tile branches employment was good. At Derby employment remained steady; at Worcester there was a further slight improvement. In the stoneware section in Scotland it continued

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·7 at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 17·4 at 25th February, 1929, and 12·8 at 26th March, 1928. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review:-

		Number Vorkpeor			Wages p Workpeo		
21 - 83 - 6751	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a		
	23rd Mar, 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	23rd Mar., 1929.	Month before.	Year before.	
Branches.	12 00	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,285 7,606	+ 2.1 + 1.6	+ 3·1 + 0·7	2,629 14,596	+ 4.2 + 10.6	+10.6	
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,822	- 0.1	+ 0.4	3,423	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	
TOTAL	10,713	+1.4	+ 0.9	20,648	+ 8.3	+ 3.2	
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,004 2,709	+1.6	- 0·6 + 5·6	14,281 6,367	+ 9·8 + 5·1	+ 2.2 + 5.4	
TOTAL	10,713	+ 1.4	+ 0.9	20,648	+ 8.3	+ 3.2	

* Aged 16-64, inclusive.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,005 workpeople employed by firms making returns 3,971, or 39.7 per cent., were working on an average 11 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd March, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was negligible.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, on the whole, in the paper-making industry during March. Some improvement was reported at a few mills in Lancashire. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in some mills, particularly in the hand-made branch, through lack of orders. A shortage of wood-pulp, owing to supplies of wood-pulp being held up by the freezing of the Baltic, also caused a few mills to close down temporarily.

With letterpress printers employment showed a further general improvement, and was good in London and in most of the principal provincial centres. Employment generally continued good with electrotypers and stereotypers; there was some decline in London, as compared with February, while at Manchester and Edinburgh an improvement was reported.

as compared with February, while at Manchester and Edinburgh an improvement was reported.

With lithographic printers employment improved in 'most districts outside the London area, and was fair. In the London area it was only moderate, and at Liverpool and Sheffield it was slack, and worse than in February. With lithographic artists employment was generally fairly good, and better than in February; at Manchester it was only moderate, but showed an improvement.

With bookbinders employment was fair on the whole, and better than in February.

than in February.

April, 1929.

than in February.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4.4 at 25th March, 1929, compared with 4.8 at 25th February, 1929, and 4.3 at 26th March, 1928. In the paper and paperboard industry the percentage was 4.0 at 25th March, 1929, compared with 4.8 at 25th February, 1929, and 5.2 at 26th March, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 4.9 at 25th March, 1929, compared with 5.3 at 25th February, 1929, and 4.6 at 26th March, 1928.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentage loyed at		Decres	rease (+) or ecrease (-) on a				
AND STREET OF THE PARTY OF THE	at end of March, 1929.	Mar., 1929.	Feb., 1929.	Mar., 1928.	Month before.	Year before,				
Letterpress Printing:										
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	39,004	2.9	3.4	4.5	- 0.5	- 1.6				
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	16,586	2.5	3.0	4.1	- 0.5	- 1.6				
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,715 6,522 10,512	1·3 3·3 1·8	2·0 4·1 2·1	2·2 4·8 2·7	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.7 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.3 \end{array} $	- 0.9 - 1.5 - 0.9				
Total	83,339	2.5	3.0	4.0	- 0.5	- 1.5				
Lithographic Printing	10 987 19,103	2.9	3·2 3·5	3·3 4·1	- 0·3 - 0·7	- 0·4 - 1·3				

SEAMEN.

DURING March employment remained quiet on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at most

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th March, 1929, was 19.4, compared with 18.2 at 25th February, 1929, and 15.1 at 26th March, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was quiet in the first half of the month but improved thereafter, and was moderate at the end. On the Tyne it was quiet to moderate, and on the Wear quiet on the whole. The demand on the Tees was fair in the first half of the the whole. The demand on the Tees was fair in the first half of the month, but very quiet thereafter; it was poor at the Hartlepools during the first three weeks, improving to fair in the last week. At Hull the demand was moderate until the last week, when it became more active. At Southampton it was moderate, but improved towards the end of the month. The demand was quiet at Bristol during the first three weeks but improved slightly at the end of the month; it was fair to good at Avonmouth; and at Newport it was fairly good on the whole. At Cardiff the demand improved from fair to good in the first three weeks but fell sharply improved from fair to good in the first three weeks but fell sharply in the last week; a temporary shortage of carpenters was experienced. At Swansea it was quiet to fair, some shortage of deck hands being reported. The demand on the Mersey was moderate, but improved in the last week; at Manchester it was fair generally. On the Clyde and at Leith it was fair during the first week but quiet thereafter. At Belfast the demand was moderate at the beginning of the month but declined thereafter, and was dull at the end of March.

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

ASS TATISTAL		Number of	Seamen* sl	nipped in	
Principal Ports.	Mar.,		(+) or -) on a	Three 1 en	Months ded
ale organista of god nonexpossible prilitarista of allowers from the	1929.	Month before.	Year before.	Mar., 1929.	Mar., 1928.
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	10,780 622 7,846 7,864 2,314 175 440 1,040 860 650 2,629 686	$\begin{array}{c} +\ 1,161\\ -\ 132\\ -\ 46\\ +\ 2,127\\ -\ 175\\ +\ 108\\ +\ 150\\ +\ 246\\ -\ 98\\ +\ 239\\ +\ 209\\ +\ 221\\ \end{array}$	-1,114 - 82 - 408 - 549 - 843 - 131 + 98 - 352 - 143 - 176 - 58 + 195	34,034 2,530 25,627 21,377 7,700 598 1,226 3,392 2,878 1,834 8,585 2,277	32,226 2,165 25,810 23,317 7,386 1,042 1,488 4,004 2,976 2,045 8,304 1,878
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	170 273 2,160	+ 22 +14	- 133 - 79 - 101	681 1 007 6,891	998 1,102 7,176
NORTHERN IRELAND:	273	+ 132	+ 147	661	443
TOTAL for above Ports	38,782	+ 4,178	- 3,729	121,298	122,360

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during March was slack, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 31.7 per cent. were unemployed at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 33.3 per cent. at 25th February, 1929, and with 28.3 per cent. at 26th March, 1928.

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

	Average Docks as	aily Numb	per of La cipal Wi	bourers em arves in L	ployed in ondon.	
	In	Docks.				
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.	
Week ended— 2nd March, 1929 9th " " 16th " " 23rd " " 30th " "	3,870 3,734 3,918 3,608 3,621	2,037 1,572 1,837 2,109 2,368	5,907 5,306 5,755 5,717 5,989	7,704 7,530 7,455 7,743 7,563	13,611 12,836 13,210 13,460 13,552	
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th March, 1929	3,754	1,972	5,726	7,600	13,326	
Average for Feb., 1929	3 ,869	2,148	6,017	7,828	13,845	
Average for Mar., 1928	4,182	2,009	6,191	8,161	14,352	

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during March was 748, compared with 977 in February, and with 782 in March, 1928.

East Coast.—Employment was still slack on the North East coast, but at Newcastle it was slightly better than in February, and at Middlesbrough it continued very good. Coal shipments were good at Grimsby, Goole and Boston. Employment continued slack at Hull and Ipswich, and fair at Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Liverpool.—Employment remained fair. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed, in the four weeks ended 29th March was 14,570, compared with 14,537 in February, and with 14,772 in March, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £35,173 in the four weeks ended 29th March, compared with £38,869 in February, and with £39,779 in March, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was fair on the whole, and again showed an improvement. At Bristol it continued fair, and there was a fair demand for labour at Avonmouth. At Gloucester employment for watermen improved, but for other classes of workers it remained stationary. It remained quiet at Southampton, and slack at Plymouth and the South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined at Dundee and was moderate. It was also moderate at Leith. At Grangemouth and Glasgow it was fair and better than in February. It continued fair at Belfast.

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, 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 25th March, 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 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public autho-rities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances,

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

in an insured trade is resumed.

The files of "lodged" books at the Employment Exchanges thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment of insured persons. In arriving at this figure the books of those persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to be sick or deceased, or who are known to have emigrated or gone 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 141 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured

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

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25th MARCH, 1929.

	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.										GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		ТЕМРО	PRARILY ST	FOPPED.	TO SERVICE OF THE PARTY OF THE	TOTAL.	Telegraphics Legislation	TEMPO:	LY UNEMPI RARILY STO ND CASUAL	OPPED,		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Fishing	3,741	66	3,807	28	3	31	3,769	69	3,838	3,749	69	3,818		
Mining:— Coal Mining	134,260	562	134,822	12,704	54	12,758	146,964	616	147,580	146,918	616	147,534		
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,371 931 4,005 432	2 5 9 1	1,373 936 4,014 433	34 83 820 419		34 83 820 419	1,405 1,014 4,825 851	2 5 9 1	1,407 1,019 4,834 852	1,370 1,014 4,474 850	2 5 9 1	1,372 1,019 4,483 851		
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,331	78	1,409	268	1	269	1,599	79	1,678	1,538	77	1,615		
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	887	12	899	40	10	50	927	22	949	887	22	909		
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,186	23	1,209	312		312	1,498	23	1,521	1,498	23	1,521		
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	2,004	58	2,062	481	21	502	2,485	79	2,564	2,477	79	2,556		
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Giass Trades :	1,257 7,564 2,433	30 737 2,019	1,287 8,301 4,452	455 2,193 2,447	22 344 2,848	477 2,537 5,295	1,712 9,757 4,880	52 1,081 4,867	1,764 10,838 9,747	1,691 9,615 4,864	1,081 4,866	1,738 10,696 9,730		
Glass Trades: Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,657 2,093	276 125	1,933 2,218	410 570	47 9	457 579	2,067 2,663	323 134	2,390 2,797	2,052 2,663	323 134	2,375 2,797		
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	5,006 509	636 192	5,642 701	376 12	69 21	445 33	5,382 521	705 213	6,087 734	5,339 521	700 213	6,039 734		
Lead Manufacture	667	132	799	75	6	81	742	138	880	742	138	880		
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,026	782	3,808	429	161	590	3,455	943	4,398	3,445	932	4,377		
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furn	2,279	14	2,293	487	and takes	487	2,766	14	2,780	2,764	14	2,778		
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	16,901	174	17,075	14,273	33	14,306	31,174	207	31,381	31,164	206	31,370		
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	2,673 1,228 1,649	160 116 98	2,833 1,344 1,747	716 5,762 661	24 484 9	740 6,246 670	3,389 6,990 2,310	184 600 107	3,573 7,590 2,417	3,361 6,990 2,308	184 600 107	3,545 7,590 2,415		
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	1,341	229	1,570	894	55	949	2,235	284	2,519	2,234	283	2,517		
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	37,956 2,667 5,689 2,511	1,338 590 25 39	39,294 3,257 5,714 2,550	13,516 377 514 753	309 109 	13,825 486 514 754	51,472 3,044 6,203 3,264	1,647 699 25 40	53,119 3,743 6,228 3,304	50,666 3,018 5,812 3,256	1,640 699 25 40	52,306 3,717 5,837 3,296		
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	10,129	829	10,958	1,982	83	2,065	12,111	912	13,023	11,936	903	12,839		
Construction and Repair of Carriages,	1,240	97	1,337	177	14	191	1,417	111	1,528	1,355	110	1,465		
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,609	42	3,651	2,032	September 1	2,047	5,641	57	5,698	- 5,636	57	5,693		

11pm, 1000.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.										GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРОЕ	RARILY ST	OPPED.	ENSER	TOTAL.	RUN	TEMPO	LY UNEMP DRARILY ST ND CASUAL	OPPED,		
1.000	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades:—	47,693	139	47,832	1,896	41	1,937	49,589	180	49,769	47,522	176	47,698		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	6,529 1,092	518 36	7,047 1,128	2,304	140	2,444 121	8,833 1,212	658 37	9,491 1,249	8,716 1,191	658	9,374 1,226		
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	3,187	1,512	4,699	277	214	491	3,464	1,726	5,190	3,460	1,726	5,186		
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	2,149	717 874	2,866 1,845	1,193	345 160	1,538	3,342 1,473	1,062	4,404 2,507	3,341 1,473	1,062	4,403 2,507		
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	1,224 355	708	1,932 362	ь 236 69	118	354 69	1,460 424	826	2,286 431	1,459 419	826	2,285 426		
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	1,360	1,025	2,385	131 444	514	958	1,804	1,539	3,343	1,789	1,539	3,328		
Metal Industries not separately specified	7,494	4,391	11,885	2,324	830	3,154	9,818	5,221	15,039	9,711	5,215	14,926		
Woollen and Worsted	10,167 5,641 2,430	16,732 5,597 1,909	26,899 11,238 4,339	12,233 6,283 1,817	24,489 9,665 1,925	36,72 2 15,948 3,742	22,400 11,924 4,247	41,221 15,262 3,834	63,621 27,186 8,081	22,399 11,862 4,043	41,213 15,219 3,700	63,612 27,081 7,743		
Linen Jut	3,426 1,449	5,845 2,313	9,271 3,762	762 70	1,742 178	2,504 248	4,188 1,519	7,587 2,491	11,775 4,010	585 1,514	1,664 2,490	7,743 2,249 4,004		
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	531 567	856 2,298	1,387 2,865	105 592	369 2,726	474 3,318	636 1,159	1,225 5,024	1,861 6,183	528 1,135	986 4,934	1,514 6,069		
Lace Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately	356 374	354 457	710 831	301 193	240 516	541 709	657 567	594 973	1,251 1,540	657 567	594 973	1,251 1,540		
specified	795	1,841	2,636	225	941	1,166	1,020	2,782	3,802	907	2,361	3,268 15,319		
etc	3,918	1,569	5,487	8,912	2,231	11,143	12,830	3,800	16,630					
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	2,394	549 716	2,943 1,621	1,601	147	1,748 383	3,995 1,110	696 894	4,691 2,004	3,992 1,097	696 889	4,688 1,986		
Glothing Trades :	4,546	3,682	8,228	355	1,153	1,508	4,901	4,835	9,736	4,585	4,699	9,284		
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	615	2,770	3,385	19	497	516	634	3,267	3,901	625	3,102	3,727		
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture Blouses Shirts Collars Undercloth-	644	443	1,087	305	293	598	949	736	1,685	947	733	1,680		
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately	347 647	2,440 453	1,100	35 109	868 326	903	382 756	3,308	3,690 1,535	302 756	1,512	1,814		
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	7,246	2,526	9,772	6,475	3,315	9,790	13,721	5,841	19,562	13,558	5,831	19,389		
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	7,523 1,462	2,944	10,467	281 323	193 14	474 337	7,804 1,785	3,137 158	10,941 1,943	1,686	156	10,243 1,842		
Food Industries not separately	2,217 4,880	3,134 5,144	5,351	522 281	2,993 458	3,515 739	2,739 5,161	6,127 5,602	8,866 10,763	2,709	6,099 5,518	8,808 10,585		
specified Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	4,863	1,801	6,664	260	216	476	5,123	2,017	7,140	4,789	1,984	6,773		
Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	541 5,799	1,418	1,959 5,912	19	580 26	599 439	6,212	1,998	2,558 6,351	508 6,085	1,864	2,372 6,222		
Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	1,125 6,449	129 1,003	1,254 7,452	229 583	23 157	252 740	1,354 7,032	152 1,160	1,506 8,192	1,306 6,885	151 1,143	1,457 8,028		
Woodworking not separately specified Printing and Paper Trades :	1,280	299	1,579	338	147	485	1,618	446	2,064	1,537	428	1,965		
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,345 756	346 1,500	1,691 2,256	264	194	458 464	1,609	1,900	2,149	1,562 788	1,712	2,026		
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	133	113	246	54	20	74	187	133	320	187	133	320		
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	110 6,425	117 3,904	227 10,329	50 226	37 559	87 785	160 6,651	154 4,463	314 11,114	160 6,467	154 4,315	314 10,782		
Building and Construction of Works :-	99,598	208	99,806	4,327	8	4,335	103,925	216	104,141	100,856	213	101,069		
Public Works Contracting, etc.	35,942	37	35,979	1,060	12	1,060	37,002	37	37,039	35,685	37	35,722		
Other Manufacturing Industries Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making	2,420 439	1,637	4,057 522	172 73	469 35 42	641 108	2,592 512 830	2,106 118 226	4,698 630	2,587 512 643	2,104 118 226	4,691 630 869		
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	689 583	184 256	873 839	36	23	183	619	279	1,056	614	278	892		
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,793	196 267	1,989	340	66	406 158	2,133	262 343	2,395 731	2,130	261 343	2,391 729		
Manufacture Gas, Water and Electricity Supply					6	314	9,457	126	9,583	9,211	125	9,336		
Industries	9,149	120	9,269	308		1 1000	A PARTIES	1 2000				and the same		
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	8,303 4,454	250 267	8,553 4,721	354 193	2 3	356 196	8,657 4,647	252 270	8,909 4,917	8,388 4,529	267	8,637 4,796		
specified Shipping Service	20,983 26,583	227 307	21,210 26,890	767 129	5 39	772 168	21,750 26,712	232 346	21,982 27,058	20,964 26,080		21,192 26,420		
Service Transport, Communication and	53,144	124	53,268	823	11	834	53,967	135	54,102	52,715		52,849		
Storage not separately specified	2,149 69,949	29,875	2,240	2,458	1,691	4,149	2,256 72,407	94 31,566	2,350 103,973	2,217	30,713	2,311 99,910		
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	5,247	805	6,052	56	9	65	5,303	814	6,117	5,134		5,935		
Finance									Total St.					
National Government Local Government	7,500 23,947 2,664	619 488 856	8,119 24,435 3,520	240 811 61	21 30 22	261 841 83	7,740 24,758 2,725	640 518 878	8,380 25,276 3,603	7,440 23,556 2,649	509 861	8,057 24,065 3,510		
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	5,163 12,828	2,269 16,266	7,432 29,094	102 130	70 348 469	172 478 514	5,265 12,958	2,339 16,614	7,604 29,572	5,120 12,585	2,312 16,344	7,432 28,929 4,884		
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	1,311 25,157	3,301 1,467	4,612	608	239	847	1,356 25,765	3,770 1,706	5,126 27,471	1,310		26,403		
TOTAL	848,493		1,003,575	131,592	68,618	200,210		223,700	1,203,785*	953,816		1,165,419		
		* T -1 -3	- 07 ATA	Committee	(35alaz 00	044 Flora	ales 1.230).			Para				

* Including 83,474 Casuals (Males 82,244 Females 1,230).

April, 1929.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

4.100, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31, 31					GREAT	BRITA	IN AND	Nort	HERN]	IRELAN	D.			5) ⁽⁴⁷⁾		
1000	INSURE:	TED NUM	S AGED		WHOLL		NEMPL	OYED A	AT 25T	H MAR	сн, 192	19.	DEO	REASE (-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	16-64 J	ULY, 192	7E, AT 8.	Un (includi Casuals	YED		MPORAR:			POTAL.			PARED		OENTAGE AT 25TH MAR.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	251H FEB., 1929.	26TH MAR., 1928.	21ST MAR., 1927.	1929.
Fishing	26,850	950	27,800	13.9	6.9	13.7	0·1 1·1	0.4	0.1	14.0	7.3	13.8	- 1.3	+ 1.2	- 1·1 - 3·6	13.8
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	1,109,800 14,580 5,540	10	1,115,910	9.4	20.0	9.4	0.2		0.2	9·6 18·3	10·1 20·0 5·6	9·6 18·1	-2.1 -4.5 -5.9	- 7·3 + 1·0	- 1·3 + 6·6	9·5 18·1
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	40,910 10,640	90 340 10	5,630 41,250 10,650	9.8	2.6	9.7	2.0		2.0	11.8	2.6	11·7 8·0	-13.7	+ 2.1 + 4.3	+ 5.1 + 6.4	11·2 8·0
specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	15,070	1,590	16,660	8.8	4·9 6·7	8·5 6·0	1.8	0·1 5·5	1.6	10.6	5·0 12·2	10.1	- 4·8 - 5·4	+ 0.9	+ 0·7 - 1·8	9-9
Digging Nen-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	14,680	180	14,860	11.6	23.0	11.7	3.0		3.0	14.6	23.0	14.7	- 1·8	+ 0.9	+ 2.7	6·2 14·7
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	15,270	1,380	16,650	13.1	4.2	12.4	3.2	1.5	3.0	16.3	5.7	15.4			+ 2.5	15.4
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	18,070 74,160	930 6,980	19,000 81,140	7·0 10·2	3·2 10·6	6.8	3.0	2.4	3.2	9.5	5·6 15·5	9.3	Resident States		+ 4.2 + 7.1	9·3 13·4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33,270	37,620	70,890	7.3	5.4	6.3	7.4	7.5	7.4	14.7	12.9	13.7	− 3·7	+ 0.9	+ 1.9	13.8
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	19,600 15,550	5,170 1,850	24,770 17,400	8·5 13·5	5·3 6·8	7·8 12·7	2·0 3·6	0·9 0·4	1·8 3·4	10·5 17·1	6·2 7·2		- 0·4 - 2·7		- 0·2 + 2·0	9·6 16·1
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	77,960 13,820	22,340 6,230	100,300 20,050	6.4	2·8 3·1	5·6 3·5	0·5 0·1	0·4 0·3	0·5 0·2	6.9	3·2 3·4	6·1 3·7	- 0·7 - 0·9	+ 0·4 - 2·1	- 0·4 - 4·0	6·1 3·7
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	14,020	4,610	18,630	4.8	2.9	4.3	0.5	0-1	0.4	5.3	3.0	4.7	- 0.6	+ 0.7	- 0.5	4.7
etc., Manufacture	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.4	3.8	5.0	0.8	0∙8	0.8	6.2	4.6	5.8	- 0.6		- 1.1	5.8
Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	21,890	270	22,160	10.4	5.2	10.3	2.2	•••	2.2	12.6	5.2	12.5	- 3·6	- 2.1	- 0.1	12.5
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	174,300 34,440	4,240 3,150	178,540 37,590	9.7	4·1 5·1	9.6	8.2	0.8	8.0	17·9 9·8	4·9 5·8	9.5	-2.2 -1.2	- 0.2	+ 2·1 - 1·0	17·6 9·5
Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	28,230 26,460	3,810 1,270	32,040 27,730	4·3 6·2	3·0 7·7	4·2 6·3	20.5	12.7	19·5 2·4	24·8 8·7	15·7 8·4	23·7 8·7	$+ \frac{1.5}{-2.0}$	+ 6·9 - 3·6	+18·7 - 5·2	23·7 8·7
facture	19,170	3,940	23,110	7.0	5.8	6.8	4.7	1.4	4.1	11.7	7.2	10.9	- 1.1	- 2.6	- 3.2	10.9
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	536,550 62,580 53,660 26,160	45,580 17,190 1,370 1,130	582,130 79,770 55,030 27,290	7·1 4·3 10·6 9·6	2·9 3·4 1·8 3·5	6·8 4·1 10·4 9·3	2·5 0·6 1·0 2·9	0·7 0·7 ···	2·3 0·6 0·9 2·8	9·6 4·9 11·6 12·5	3·6 4·1 1·8 3·5	4.7	- 1·2 - 0·7 - 1·4 - 0·5	- 0·5 - 0·3 + 2·1	- 2·2 - 1·6 - 7·7 + 0·8	9·1 4·7 11·6 12·1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Construction and Repair of Motor	011 040	07.500	-	4.8	3.5	4.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	5.7	3.9	5.5	- 1·4	- 0·3	- 1.2	5.5
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	211,240 17,190	23,590 2,360	234,830 19,550	7.2	4.1	6.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	8.2	4.7	7.8		+ 0.7	- 1.4	7.6
car Building, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	54,800 199,170	1,570 3,260	56,370 202,430	6·6 23·9	2·7 4·3	6·5 23·6	3·7 1·0	0·9 1·2	3·6 1·0	10·3 24·9	3·6 5·5	10·1 24·6			+ 3·2 - 4·5	10·1 24·9
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	00.000			0.0	C 7	8.0	2.8	1.6	2.8	11.0	7.9	10.8	- 0.4	_ 1.7	1 1.6	10.7
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	80,000 14,240	8,280 1,290	88,280 15,530	8.2	6·3 2·8	7.3	0.8	1.6	0.7	11.0	2.9	8.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7		10.7
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	53,990 22,750	32,190 9,750	86,180 32,500	5.9	7.4	5.5	5.3	1Q:7	0.5	14.7	5.4	70000	1.6	+ 0.7	- 2·6 - 2·9	13.6
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture	14,110	11,190	25,300 27,730	6·9 7·1	7·8 6·7	7.3	3.5	1.4	2.6	8.5	9.2	8.2	- 0.6	+ 0.8	-1.4 -2.4	9•9 8·2
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	7,430	570 19,410	8,000 42,860	4·8 5·8	1·2 5·3	4·5 5·6	0.9	2.6	0.9	5.7	7.9	7.8		-0.6 + 0.2	-2.0 -2.5	5·3 7·8
Metal Industries not separately specified	114,900	68,500	183,400	6.5	6.4	6.5	2.0	1.2	1.7	8.5	7.6	8.2	- 1.0	+ 0.1	- 1.0	8.2
Woollen and Worsted	197,960 98,300 31,120	356,010 144,290 39,150	553,970 242,590	5·1 5·7 7·8	4·7 3·9 4·9	4·9 4·6 6·2	6·2 6·4 5·8	6·9 6·7 4·9	6·6 6·6 5·3	11·3 12·1 13·6	11·6 10·6 9·8	11.2	- 1.9		+ 5·5 + 1·8 + 3·7	11·5 11·2 11·1
Linen Jute	25,430 12,510	55,780 27,120	70,270 81,210 39,630	13.5	10.5	11.4	3·0 0·5	3.1	3.1	16·5 12·1	13.6	14.5		+ 4.8	+ 5.6 + 1.8	15·2 10·1
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	7,160 21,390	11,610 81,480	18,770 102,870	7.4	7·4 2·8	7.4	1.5	3.2	2.5	8.9	10.6		- 1.7 -	+ 1.7	+ 0.7	9·2 5·9
Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately	6,440 9,590	10,680 14,810	17,120 24,400	5.5	3.3	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.2	10.2	5.6	6.3	- 1.5		- 1·0 + 0·5	7·3 6·3
specified	13,770 82,780	30,820	44,590 116,670	5.8	6.0	5·9 4·7	1.6	3.0	2·6 9·6	7·4 15·5	9.0	8·5 14·3		+ 1.7 + 2.8 -	- 0.7	8.1
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	32,350	9,480	41,830	7-4	5.8	7.0	4.9	1.5	4.2	12.3	7.3	1000			+ 2.5	11.2
Goods Manufacture Clething Trades :— Tailoring	11,990 66,390	13,290 132,490	25,280 198,880	7.5	5.4	6.4	1.8	1.3	1.5	9.3	6·7 3·6			+ 0.5	- 1·4 - 0·6	7·9 4·8
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	11,540	93,780	195,320	5.3	3.0	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	5.5	3.5		720	+ 0.3	- 0.4	3.6
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	13,370	20,700	34,070	4.8	2.1	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.7	7.1	3.6		TRUNCA	6531F31	+ 0.6	4·9 3·0
ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately specified	9,380	69,630	77,060 27,010	6.9	2.6	3.6	1.2	1.3	1.6	5·1 8·1	4.4	5.7		+ 1.2	+ 0.9	5.7
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	84,100	50,430	134,530	8.6	5.0	7.3	7.7	6.6	7 2	16.3	11.6	14.5	+ 0.1	+ 8.0	+ 6.4	14.5

				G	REAT B	RITAI	AND	North	BEN I	RELANI) .					
	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	P	ERCENT	AGE U	JNEMPL	OYED A	AT 25T	H MAR	он, 192	29.	INOR	EASE (-	+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSURE 16-64	PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 192	S AGED	Un (WHOLL EMPLOY Including Casuals	TED		IPORARI STOPPEI			TOTAL	•	TOTA	BASE (AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN-	TOTAL PER- OBNTAGE AT 25TH
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH FEB., 1929.	26TH MAR., 1928.	MAR.,	MAR., 1929.
Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	90,820	53,630	144,450	8.3	5.5	7.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	8.6	5.8	7.6	- 0.6	+ 0.5	- 0.2	7.4
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	25,460 25,350	3,350 49,350	28,810 74,700	5·7 8·7	4·3 6·4	5·6 7·2	1.3	6.0	1.1	7·0 10·8	4.7	6.7	- 0·8 - 0·6	+ 0.1	-0.7 + 1.9	6.6
Food Industries not separately specified	54,680	53,430	108,110	8·9 5·8	9·6 7·7	9·3 6·2	0·5 0·3	0.9	0.7	9.4	10.5	10.0	- 0.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	9.9
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	83,870 14,770	23,450	107,320	3.7	4.8	4.4	0.3	2.0	0.5	6.1	8.6	6·7 5·8	-1.1		+ 1.0	6·4 5·6
awmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making	54,200 10,690	2,830 1,810	57,030 12,500	10·7 10·5	4·0 7·1	10.4	0·8 2·2 0·7	0.9	0.7	11.5	4.9	11·1 12·0	- 1·4 - 2·0	+ 2·0 + 1·6	+ 2.0	11·1 11·9
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified Finting and Paper Trades:—	94,240 17,580	21,170 5,510	115,410 23,090	6.8	4·7 5·4	6.5	1.9	2.7	0.6	7·5 9·2	5·5 8·1	7·1 8·9	- 0·7 - 0·9	+ 0.6	$+0.5 \\ -1.2$	7·0 8·6
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.5	2.4	3.2	0.6	1.3	0.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	- 0.8	- 1.2		3.8
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	20,910	34,730 1,520	55,640	3.6	4.3	4.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	3.9	5.5	4.9		+ 0.3	-0.3	4.6
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,700 163,390	3,270 90,250	5,970 253,640	4.1 3.9	3·6 4·3	3·8 4·1	1·8 0·2	1.1	1.5	4·5 5·9 4·1	8·8 4·7 4·9	5·6 5·3 4·4	_ 1.1	+ 0·2 + 1·0 + 0·1	- 0.2	5·6 5·3 4·3
Building and Construction of Works:— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	807,650 158,880	8,910 1,150	816,560 160,030	12·3 22·6	2·3 3·2	12·2 22·5	0·6 0·7	0.1	0.6	12·9 23·3	2·4 3·2	12·8 23·1	$-12.0 \\ -7.9$	+ 1·5 + 3·7	+ 3.4 + 4.6	12·6 23·0
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Ollcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making	36,810 11,480 6,150	25,840 2,170 4,690	62,650 13,650 10,840	6·6 3·8 11·2	6·3 3·8 3·9	6·5 3·8 8·1	0·4 0·7 2·3	1·9 1·6 0·9	1.0 0.8 1.6	7·0 4·5 13·5	8·2 5·4 4·8	7·5 4·6 9·7	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+·0·7 + 0·5 + 0·7	- 2·0 + 0·1 + 1·9	7·5 4·6 8·2
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	15,260 20,250	8,860 5,930	24,120 26,180	3·8 8·9	2.9	3·5 7·6	0·3 1·6	0·2 1·1	0·2 1·5	4·1 10·5	3.1	3·7 9·1	- 0·3 + 1·4	+ 0·7 + 3·1	- 0·2 - 0·1	3·7 9·2
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,900	5,810	11,710	5.2	4.6	4.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	6.6	5.9	6.2	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		- 1.3	6.2
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	156,620	6,560	163,180	5.8	1.8	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.0	1.9	5.9	- 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	5.8
Transport and Communication :— Railway Service	132,950	7,400	140,350	6.2	3·4 4·5	6.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	6.5	3.4	6.3	_ 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	6.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified	135,460	6,950	141,390 176,360	12.4	3.3	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	3.4	4·6 3·3	3.5	-0.4 -1.2	+ 0.1 + 1.1	- 0.1	3·4 12·3
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	132,820	6,400	139,220	20·0 31·5	4·8 5·4	19.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	20.1	5.4	19.4	+ 1.2	+ 4.3		19.4
Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	168,570		18,080	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	4.5	31.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	32.0	5.9	13.0	- 1·6 - 0·8	+ 3.4	+ 1.8	31.6
Distributive Trades	974,100		1,613,790	900000	4.7	6.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.4	4.9	6.4	- 0.7	+ 0.8		6.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.5	1.1	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.6	1.1	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.2	2.7
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	102,870 236,060 67,020 44,040	19,350 49,910	116,930	10.1	2·7 2·5 1·7 9·3	6.5 9.6 3.0 10.9	0·2 0·4 0·1 0·3	0·1 0·2 0·1 0·3	0·2 0·3 0·1 0·2	4.1	1.8	6·7 9·9 3·1 11·1		+ 0.7 + 1.0 + 0.5 + 2.1	+ 1·4 + 0·3 + 1·5	6·6 9·6 3·1 11·1
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	114,460 25,510	200,360	314,820	11.2	8·1 3·2	9·2 3·6	0.1	0·2 0·4	0.2	11.3	8.3		- 1.3	+ 1.4 + 0.2	+ 0.3	9.3
Industries and Services not separately specified	89,850				4.4	21.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	28 7	5.1	22.3		I the course		21.8
Total	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,50	9.8	4.8	8.4	1.6	2.1	1.7	11.4	6.9	10.1	- 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	10.0

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING MARCH 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 25th March, 1929, differed from the figures for 25th February, 1929, to the extent of 1,500 or more:—

N	t 25th M	ecord	ed as Un 1929, as	Industry.		
M	Males.		nales.	Total.		The same of the sa
	98,648 22,816 12,635 5,667 3,334 6,906 6,240 5,638 4,668 1,591 1,710	+	5 86 3 5,064 6,627 102 314 384 2,946 2,405	1 1111 111111	98,643 22,902 12,638 10,731 9,961 7,008 6,554 5,638 5,052 4,537 4,115	Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Shipbuilding and Ship Repai Cotton
-	3,955	_	8	-	3,963	Shipping Service
-	2,967	_	164	-	3,131	Net Variation for above ind
-	169	-	2,938		3,107	Total Net Variation finsured industries
	M	Numbers 2 at 25th M with 2 Males. - 98,648 - 22,816 - 12,635 - 5,667 - 3,334 - 6,906 - 6,240 - 5,638 - 4,668 - 1,591 - 1,710 - 3,955 - 2,967	Numbers records at 25th March, with 25th F Males. Fer - 98,648 + - 22,816 12,635 - 5,667 - 3,334 - 6,906 6,240 - 5,638 - 4,668 - 1,591 1,710 3,955 - 2,967 169	Numbers recorded as Un at 25th March, 1929, as with 25th February. Males. Females. - 98,648 + 5 - 22,816 - 86 - 12,635 - 3 - 5,667 - 5,064 - 3,334 - 6,627 - 6,906 - 102 - 6,240 - 314 - 5,638 - 384 - 1,591 - 2,946 - 1,710 - 2,405 - 3,955 - 8 - 2,967 - 164 - 169 - 2,938	Numbers recorded as Unemple at 25th March, 1929, as comp with 25th February, 1929 Males. Females. T - 98,648 + 5 - 22,816 - 86 - 22,816 - 86 - 3 - 5,667 - 5,064 - 5,667 - 6,906 - 102 - 6,906 - 102 - 6,240 - 3,334 - 6,627 - 6,906 - 102 - 6,240 - 3,5638 - 3,6468 - 3,844 - 1,591 - 2,946 - 1,710 - 2,405 1,710 - 2,405 2,967 - 164 - 2,967 - 164 - 169 - 2,938 -	- 98,648

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th March, 1929, as compared with 25th February, 1929.										
	Males.	Females.	Total.								
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Cotton	- 1,099 - 2,463 - 2,052	- 1,485 + 30 - 352	- 2,584 - 2,433 - 2,404								
Road Transport not separately specified Artificial Stone and Concrete	- 2,094	- 7	- 2,101								
Manufacture	- 1,933	+ 15	- 1,918								
Supply Industries Railway Service Metal Industries not separately	- 1,746 - 1,713	- 35 - 50	- 1,781 - 1,763								
specified Hosiery	- 1,301 - 280	- 444 - 1,416	- 1,745 - 1,696								
Shipping Service	1 7 007	- 18	1 200								
Net Variation for above industries	+ 1,687 - 192,584	- 18 - 24,886	$\frac{+}{-217,470}$								
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	- 217,194	- 32,885	- 250,079								

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

THE following Table gives, for the period 12th February to 11th March, 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 :-

The state of the s	Males.	Females.	Total.
A.—Number of Cla	aims.		
Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current	694,010 1,023,437	160,786 194,076	854,796 1,217,513
B.—Disallowances by Inst	urance Off	icers.	
Permanent provisions:			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes Employment lost through misconduct	103 1,677 17,316 1,533 3,013	100 2,545 9,489 92 972	203 4,222 26,805 1,625 3,985
Employment left voluntarily without just cause Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927);	3,899 1,436	2,360 702	6,259 2,138
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time Not normally insurable and not seeking to	118	41	159
obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	744	755	1,499
ployment during the preceding two years	4,521	1,149	5,670
Total claims disallowed	34,360	18,205	52,565
C.—Recommendations of Cou-	rts of Refe	erees.‡	P. F. O. W. S.
(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.	1	9 50 11	
Total cases considered	12,730 5,154	6,464 2, 167	19,194 7,321
First statutory condition* Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes Employment lost through misconduct Employment left voluntarily without just	2 417 3,730 216 808	579 2,644 21 234	3 996 6,374 237 1,042
Other grounds	878 271	449 84	1,327
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of	10	3	13
insurable employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em-	216	86	302
ployment during the preceding two years Total recommended for disallowance	1,028	196	1,224
State of the state	7,576	4,297	11,873
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.† Total cases considered Recommended for allowance Recommended for disallowance :	147,863 141,812	19,164 17,306	167,027 159,118
Permanent provisions: Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes	15 5,935	1,765	7,700
Employment lost through misconduct Employment left voluntarily without just	2		2
Other grounds	87	85	172
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	1		1
to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em- ployment during the preceding two years		1	
Total recommended for disallowance	6,051	1,858	7,909
D.—Decisions by Un			
		1	
Oases referred by Insurance Officer Allowed Allowed Allowed Disallowed Allowed Allowed Allowed Allowed Disallowed Allowed	117 147 102 306	14 30 6 30 3	131 177 108 336 15
(Disallowed	231	27	105
Total {Allowed Disallowed	531	87	254 618
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			

It should be noted that the disallowances by Insurance Officers, the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and the decisions by the Umpire are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier.

April, 1929.

During the period 19th April, 1928, to 11th March, 1929, 582,370 applications for benefit were disallowed by Insurance Officers, and 195,741 ordinary benefit appeals were considered by Courts of Referees, of which 121,264 (or 62.0 per cent.) were recommended for disallowance. The 78-day review cases considered by Courts of Referees numbered 1,134,677 of which 46,001 (or 4.1 per cent.) were recommended for disallowance. During the same period decisions were given by the Umpire on 6,298 claims, of which 4,286 (or 68.1 per cent.) were disallowed.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

The following Table shows approximately the receipts and pay-

ments and the habilities of the Fur	na :	P. Sandardelland	State of the last
	Five weeks ended 30th March, 1929.	Four weeks ended 23rd February, 1929.	Five weeks ended 31st March, 1928.
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer	£ 1,500,000 1,275,000 1,100,000	£ 1,295,000 1,110,000 925,000	£ 1,555,000 1,325,000 1,105,000
Total	3,875,000	3,330,000	3,985,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	4,535,000 460,000 160,000 55,000	3,985,000 430,000 125,000 10,000	3,660,000 500,000 115,000 25,000
Total	5,210,000	4,550,000	4,300,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) including ac-	35,960,000	34,230,000	24,530,000
crued Interest and Deposits	35,000	430,000	370,000

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 and as temporarily stopped from the service of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 25th March, 1929, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the proportion of the total numbers unemployed classified as belonging to each such group:—

		Ma	les.		Females.				
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Percent age of Tota	
Fishing	3,741	0.4	28	0.0	66	0.0	3	0.	
Mining	143,217								
Non - Metalliferous	4,447	0.5	1 040	0.0	111				
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.,	4,441	0.5	1,248	0.9	111	0.1	43	0.	
making	7,564	0.9	2,193	1.7	737	0.5	344	0.	
Pottery, Earthen-		1							
ware, etc	2,433	0.3		1.9		1.3	2,848	4.	
Glass Trades Chemicals, etc	3,750 9,208	1.1		0.8	401 1,742	0.3		0.	
Metal Manufacture	26,071				791		257 605	0.	
Engineering, etc.	48,823							0.	
Construction and									
Repair of Vehicles	14,978	1.8	4,191	3.2	968	0.6	110	0	
Shipbuilding and	17,510	10	7,131	0 2	300	0.0	112	0.	
Ship Repairing	47,693		1,896	1.5		0.1	41	0.	
Metal Trades	24,361	2.9	7,469	5.7	9,788	6.3	2,322	3.	
Textile Trades Leather and	29,654	3.5	31,493	23.9	39,771	25.6	45,022	65.	
Leather Goods	3,299	0.4	1,806	1.4	1,265	0.8	325	0.	
Boot, Shoe, Slipper	0,200		2,000		1,200	0 0	323	0.	
and Clog Trades	7,246	0.9	6,475	4.9	2,526	1.6	3,315	4.	
Clothing Trades	6,799	0.8	823	0.6	9,788	6.3	3,137	4.1	
Food, Drink and Tobacco	21,486	2.5	1,686	1.3	14,585	9.4	4 454		
Sawmilling, Furni-	21,400	4.3	1,000	13	14,505	3.4	4,454	6.	
ture and Wood-						A SA			
work	14,653	1.7	1,563	1.2	1,544	1.0	353	0.	
Printing and Paper	9.700	1.0	658	0.5	F 000	7.0	7.070	0110	
Building and Con-	8,769	1-0	000	0.2	5,980	3.9	1,210	1.8	
struction of							The state of the s		
Works	135,540	16-0	5,387	4.1	245	0.2	8	0.1	
Other Manufactur-	0.070	0.7	044	0.0	0.007	7 .			
ing Industries Gas, Water and	6,230	0-1	844	0.6	2,623	1.7	711	1.0	
Electricity Sup-	- 11 7 3 3			3.5%			200		
ply Industries	9,149	1.1	308	0.2	120	0.1	6	0.0	
Transport and	115 010	17.0	0 707	7.0	7.00-				
Communication Distributive Trades	115,616 69,949	13.6	2,373	1.8	1,266 29,875	0-8	1 63	2.5	
Commerce, Bank-	00,045	0 2	2,700	-	40,015	15 3	1,691	4.5	
ing, Insurance		BIR Op	William I	-	of Sound				
and Finance	5,247	0.6	56	0.0	805	0.5	9	0.0	
Miscellaneous Trades and Ser-		1000	37.33	1000	S 2 1 1 1 1 1		6- 59L-03		
vices	78,570	9.3	1.997	1.5	25,266	16.3	1,199	1.6	
					30,200	30 3			
All Industries and	040 40-	100 6	171 -00			1	20011		
Services	848,493	100-0	131,592	100.0	155,082	100.0	68,318 1	00.0	

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 136 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 25th March, 1929, for the total of each group included in 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: persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

A latinity was 32 to seen a	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
Unemployed — Special Schemes	2,195	14	205	5	2,419
Claims admitted or under	2,195	14	205	3	2,419
consideration	784,880	9,821	151,096	6,462	952,259
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining regis-		0,022			
tration Uninsured persons on	89,744	4,922	12,932	3,848	111,446
Register	19,334	15,656	15,704	18,457	69,151
7. Two months' file Persons on Register (lines	58,612	3,628	33,236	3,819	99,295
2-4) Books Lodged (lines 1-3	893,958	30,399	179,732	28,767	1,132,856
and 5)	935,431	18,385	197,469	14,134	1,165,419

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 February, 1929, and on each Monday in March are given in the following Table:—

100	01	Dat	e.		Great Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
25 th F	ebrua	гу, 1929		 	1,391,861	1,429,702
4th M 11th 18th 25th	larch,	1929		 	1,387,332 1,268,839 1,182,454 1,132,856	1,425,693 1,305,776 1,219,489 1,167,957
Averag	ge (4 w	reeks)		 	1,242,870	1,279,729

The figures for 25th March are analysed below :-

	201	25th Feb., 1929,			
VALUE OF	Persons in regular e	normally mployment.	Persons	100 E	a least
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
		Gre	at Britain.	net more	7 50 BSE
Men Boys Women Girls	687,237 27,218 115,565 25,402	127,248 3,093 62,913 3,350	79,473 88 1,254 15	893,958 30,399 179,732 28,767	1,111,676 38,396 206,956 34,833
Total	855,422	196,604	80,830	1,132,856	1,391,861
	G	reat Britain	and North	ern Ireland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	706,766 27,970 123,803 25,725	128,555 3,119 64,944 3,472	82,243 89 1,256 15	917,564 31,178 190,003 29,212	1,136,851 39,171 218,338 35,342
Total	884,264	200,090	83,603	1,167,957	1,429,702

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 25th March, 1929. Of the 133,523 vacancies filled, 77,932 were for men, 32,236 for women and 23,355 for juveniles:

Week anded		Applicat Emp	ions from loyers.	Vacancies
Week ended		During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†
25th Feb., 1929		38,376	22,993	33,137
11th " "		36,290 39,688 40,532 39,258	24,359 27,398 28,374 28,529	31,585 32,734 35,344 33,860
Average (4 weeks)		38,942		33,381

* 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.

"Vacancles 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 works on alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 25th February 1929, the average number of such placings in Great Britain was 5,062 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 25th March, 1929, was 475 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 25th March, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Men. Women. Juven. Total 25th Feb.	-	Area.	Nun	Number of Persons on Register at 25th March, 1929.						
South-Reatern Division		Alte.	Men.	Women.		Total.	25th Feb.			
Brighton		London Division	94,925	17,290	5,352	117,567	- 30,419			
Chatham		Detables		5,692	3,848	47,448	- 28,723 - 1 190			
Norwich	1	Chatham	2,318	213	650	3,181	- 395			
South-Western Division	1	Norwich	3,375	577	142	4,094	- 961			
Bristol	1			A LOS ROSESTATIONS		State of the state	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
Portsmouth	1	Bristol	10,871	2,817	776	14,464	- 2,517			
Reaching		Dantamandl	5,334	576		6,212 5,042	- 455 - 872			
Swindon	1	Reading	1,068		179	1,374				
Midlands Division	1	Swindon	629	147	81	857	- 305			
Coventry	1	Midlanda Dinistan		30 199						
Cradley Heath		Birmingham	15,266	5,783	365	21,414	- 6,667			
Leicester		Cradley Heath	2 161	543	32	2,736	- 1,228			
Notthishpam	1	Leicester	3,918	1,913	83	5,914	- 2,504			
Stoke-on-Trent	ı	Nottingham	6,783			8,567	- 3.614			
Watshill	1	Otal Mont	1,563	703		2,308	- 387			
Rest of Midlands	1	Walsall	2,807	733		3,661	- 1,313			
North-Bastern Division 216,889 30,658 13,507 261,154 -52,124 -53,124 -53,124 -53,124 -53,124 -53,124 -54,125 -54,124 -54,125 -54,124 -54,125 -		Wolverhampton	4,173	773	163	5,109	- 2.040			
Barnsley	1			The state of the s		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Darlington		Barnsley	3,398	307.	159	3,864	- 1.006			
Doncaster	1	Darlington	2,092	209	224	2.525	- 629			
Halifax	1	Doncaster	1,601	263	242	2,106	- 1 069			
Harilagools		Grimsby	2,612			2,968	$- 615 \\ - 810$			
Huddersfield	ı	Haillax	2,463			3,390 5,640	- 1,003 - 511			
Leeds	ŀ	Huddersfield	2.256	1,121	235	3,612	- 1,838			
Middlesbrough 5,921 342 254 6,617 - 1,257 Rowestle-on-Tyne 14,707 1,817 1,184 1,7708 - 2,122 Rotherham 3,587 248 278 4,113 - 1,428 Sheffield 18,279 3,065 1,154 22,498 - 5,449 South Shlelds 7,827 297 3,065 1,154 22,498 - 5,449 Stockton-on-Tees 3,522 1,77 321 3,520 - 1,160 Sunderland 2,328 343 245 1,725 - 2,231 Wakefield 2,277 846 369 3,492 - 1,431 York 2,277 846 369 3,492 - 431 Rest of North-Eastern 86,444 10,136 4,766 101,346 - 22,115 Actrington 2,341 1,020 1,311 3,492 - 1,299 Ashton-under-Lyne 1,884 236 242 2,362 2,169 4,010 507 390 4,907 - 1,299 Ashton-under-Lyne 1,884 236 242 2,362 - 2,24 Birkenhead 3,247 2,575 168 5,990 - 6,18 Blackburn 3,247 2,575 168 5,990 - 6,18 Blackburn 3,247 2,575 168 5,990 - 6,18 Blackburn 2,055 1,703 115 3,873 - 2,100 Burry 1,507 1,164 1,14 2,785 3,19 Chorley 2,343 530 64 2,785 3,19 Chorley 2,343 530 64 2,937 + 132 Liverpool 44,816 6,154 3,242 54,212 1,474 Manchester 17,178 6,636 1,085 24,899 3,319 Chorley 2,343 5,30 66 9,03 1,165 5,353 Salford 7,153 3,191 644 10,968 7,44 10,968	١	Leeds	11,994	2,456	338	14,788	- 3.077			
Rothernam		Middlesbrough	5,921	342	254	6.517	- 1,257			
South Shields		Rotherham	3,587	248	278	4,113	- 1,428			
Stockton-on-Tees		South Shields	7,827	297	415	22,498	- 5,449 - 375			
Wakefield	-	Sunderland	3,322			3,820	-1,160 $-2,231$			
Rest of North-Eastern 86,444 10,136 4,766 101,346 -22,115		Wakefield	2,328			2,916	- 319			
Accrington	ı		86,444	10,136	4,766	101,346	- 22,115			
Birkennead		Accrington	2,341	1.020	131	241,404 3,492	-32,167 $-1,299$			
Birkennead		Barrows	2.679	1,406		4,249	- 178 - 234			
Blackpool	1	Birkenhead	4,010			4,901	- 120			
Burnley 2,055 1,703 115 3,873 - 210 Chorley 2,343 530 64 2,937 + 132 Liverpool 44,816 6,154 3,242 54,212 - 1,477 Manchester 17,178 6,636 1,085 24,899 - 3,319 Nelson 668 609 30 1,505 - 374 Oldham 6,685 3,190 238 10,113 + 142 Preston 3,725 1,573 160 5,488 - 1,417 Rochdale 2,349 1,592 89 4,030 - 953 St. Helens 3,096 290 150 3,536 - 353 St. Wigan 5,010 1,747 269 7,026 - 886 Rest of North-Western 44,096 18,913 3,894 66,903 - 14,743 Scotland Division 121,426 23,710 10,586 155,722 - 23,217 Aberdeen 1,315 254 235 1,804 - 208 Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 - 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 - 1,542 Glasgow 4,160 980 426 5,566 - 613 Motherwell 2,956 148 254 3,358 - 704 Palsley 2,295 148 254 3,358 - 704 Palsley 2,295 148 254 3,358 - 704 Palsley 2,295 166 684 10,533 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Northern Ireland 8,766 10,271 1,224 35,101 2,740 Rest of Northern Ireland 4,966 10,271 1,224 35,101 2,740 Rest of Northern Ireland 4,916 436 35 1,235 -23 Rest of Northern Ireland 4,916 4,969 177 7,793 - 473 Great Britain and 917.564 190,003 60,390 1,167.957 -261.745		Blackpool	1.488	765	212	2,465	- 1,259			
Chorley	-	Burnley	2,055	1,703	115	3.873	_ 210			
Liverpool		Charler	2.343	5.30	64	2,937				
Nelson		Liverpool	44,816	6,154		54,212	- 1.477			
Preston 3,725 1,573 160 5,458 — 1,417 Rochdale 2,349 1,592 89 4,030 — 953 St. Helens 3,096 290 150 3,536 — 353 Salford 7,133 3,191 644 10,968 — 744 8tockport 2,757 1,675 162 4,594 — 525 Wigan 5,010 1,747 269 7,026 — 886 Rest of North-Western 44,096 18,913 3,894 66,903 — 14,743 Scotland Division 121,426 23,710 10,586 155,722 — 23,217 Aberdeen 3,436 712 177 4,325 — 1,267 Clydebank 1,315 254 235 1,804 — 208 Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 — 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 — 1,542 Glasgow 4,160 980 426 5,566 — 613 Motherwell 2,956 148 254		Nelson	866	609	30	1,505	- 374			
St. Helens 3,096 290 150 3,536 — 353 Salford 7,133 3,191 644 10,968 — 744 Stockport 2,757 1,675 162 4,594 — 525 Warrington 2,165 237 229 2,631 — 439 Wigan 5,010 1,747 269 7,026 — 886 Rest of North-Western 44,096 18,913 3,894 66,903 — 14,743 Scotland Division 121,426 23,710 10,586 155,722 — 23,217 Aberdeen 1,315 254 235 1,804 — 208 Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 — 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 — 1,542 Glasgow 4,160 980 426 5,566 — 613 Motherwell		Preston	3,725	1,573	160	5,458	- 1,417			
Stockport 2,757 1,675 162 4,994 - 525 Warrington 2,165 237 229 2,631 - 439 Wigan 5,010 1,747 269 7,026 - 886 Rest of North-Western 44,096 18,913 3,894 66,903 - 14,743 Scotland Division 121,426 23,710 10,586 155,722 - 23,217 Aberdeen 3,436 712 177 4,325 - 1,267 Clydebank 1,315 254 235 1,804 - 208 Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 - 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 - 1,542 Glasgow 43,997 9,012 4,308 57,317 - 2,880 Greenock 4,160 980 426 5,566 - 613 Motherwell		St. Helens	3.096	290	. 150	3,536	- 353			
Warrington 2,165 237 229 2,631 - 439 Rest of North-Western 44,096 18,913 3,894 66,903 - 14,743 Scotland Division 121,426 23,710 10,586 155,722 - 23,217 Aberdeen 3,436 712 177 4,325 - 1,267 Clydebank 1,315 254 235 1,804 - 208 Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 - 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 - 1,542 Glasgow 43,997 9,012 4,308 57,317 2,880 Greenock 4,160 980 426 5,566 613 Motherwell 2,956 148 254 3,358 704 Palsley 2,227 415 346 2,988 185 Rest of Scotland 47,428 7,740 3,741 58,909 15,525 Wales Division 99,480 4,337		Stockport	2,757	1,675	162	10,968				
Rest of North-Western		Warrington Wigan	5,010	1,747	269	2,631 7,026	- 886			
Aberdeen 3,436 712 177 4,325 - 1,267 Clydebank 1,315 254 235 1,804 - 208 Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 - 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 - 1,542 Glasgow 43,997 9,012 4,308 57,317 - 2,880 Greenock 4,160 980 426 5,566 - 613 Motherwell 2,956 148 254 3,358 - 704 Palsley 2,227 415 346 2,988 - 185 Rest of Scotland 47,428 7,740 3,741 58,909 - 15,525 Wales Division 99,480 4,337 4,733 108,550 - 21,320 Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 - 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 - 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 - 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 - 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 - 1,771 Londonderry 1594 341 43 1,978 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 - 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 - 473 Great Britain and } 917,564 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 - 261,745				(TO 15 - 15) (S. 15) (S. 15)		66,903				
Clydebank Dundee 4,907 2,295 321 7,523 293 Edinburgh 11,000 2,154 778 13,932 1,542 Glasgow 43,997 9,012 4,308 57,317 2,880 Greenock 4,160 980 426 5,566 6613 Motherwell 2,956 148 254 3,358 704 Palsley 2,227 415 346 2,988 185 Rest of Scotland 47,428 7,740 3,741 58,909 -15,525 Wales Division 99,480 4,337 4,733 108,550 -21,320 Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 -1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 -891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 -17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 -2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 -1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 - 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 - 473 Great Britain and } 917,564 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 -261,745		Aberdeen	3,436	712	177	4,325	- 1,267			
Glasgow 43,997 9,012 4,308 57,317 - 2,880 Greenock 4,160 980 426 5,566 - 613 Motherwell 2,956 148 2254 3,358 - 704 Paisley 2,227 415 346 2,988 - 185 Rest of Scotland 47,428 7,740 3,741 58,909 - 15,525 Wales Division 99,480 4,337 4,733 108,550 - 21,320 Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 - 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 - 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 - 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 - 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 - 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,976 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 - 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 - 473 Great Britain and Yeather Lada 34 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 - 261,745		Dundoo	4,907	2 295	321	1,804				
Greenock 4,160 980 426 5,566 - 613 Motherwell 2,956 148 254 3,358 - 704 Paisley 2,227 415 346 2,988 - 185 Rest of Scotland 47,428 7,740 3,741 58,909 - 15,525 Wales Division 99,480 4,337 4,733 108,550 - 21,320 Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 - 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 - 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 - 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 - 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 - 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 - 44 Great Britain and } 917,564 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 - 261,745		Edinburgh	11,000 43,997	2,154 9,012		13,932	- 1,542 - 2,880			
Palsley 2,227 415 346 2,988 — 18,525 Rest of Scotland 47,428 7,740 3,741 58,909 — 15,525 Wales Division 99,480 4,337 4,733 108,550 — 21,320 Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 — 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 — 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 — 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 — 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 — 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 — 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 — 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 — 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,1		Greenock	4,160 2,956	980	426	5.566	- 613			
Wales Division 99,480 4,337 4,733 108,550 - 21,320 Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 - 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 - 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 - 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 - 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 - 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry <th></th> <th>Paisley</th> <th>2,227</th> <th>415</th> <th>346</th> <th>2,988</th> <th>- 185</th>		Paisley	2,227	415	346	2,988	- 185			
Cardiff 8,786 1,063 684 10,533 - 1,937 Llanelly 4,212 150 176 4,538 + 433 Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 - 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 - 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 - 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 - 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 - 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 - 473 Great Britain and Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 - 473		Wales Dinision		The state of		108.550	- 21.320			
Newport 4,454 325 260 5,039 — 987 Swansea 5,568 288 416 6,272 — 891 Rest of Wales 76,460 2,511 3,197 82,168 — 17,938 Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 — 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 — 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 — 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 — 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 — 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 — 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 — 473 Grat Britain and Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 — 473		Cardiff	8,786	1,063	684	10,533	- 1,937			
Northern Ireland 1,236.06 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740		Newport	4,454	325	260	5,039	- 987			
Northern Ireland 23,606 10,271 1,224 35,101 - 2,740 Belfast 14,228 6,584 925 21,737 - 1,771 Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 - 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 - 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 - 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 - 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 - 473 Grat Britain and 917,564 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 - 261,745 Northern Ireland 917,564 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 - 261,745		Post of Wales				82,168				
Londonderry 1,594 341 43 1,978 — 221 Lurgan 491 652 26 1,169 — 208 Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 — 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 — 44 Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 — 473 Great Britain and P17,564 190,003 60,390 1,167,957 — 261,745		Relfact		10,271		35,101	- 2,740			
Lisburn 764 436 35 1,235 — 23 Newry 912 259 18 1,189 — 44 Rest of Northern Ire- land 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 — 473 Great Britain and 7 Northern Lister 3 and 7 Northern Lister 3 and 7		Londonderry	1,594	341	43	1,978	- 221			
Rest of Northern Ireland 5,617 1,999 177 7,793 — 473 Great Britain and 917,564 190,003 60,390 1.167,957 — 261,745		Lisburn	764	436	35	1,235	- 23			
Great Britain and 917,564 190,003 60,390 1.167,957 - 261,745		Rest of Northern Ire-								
Month Tuelou 3 P 311,004 130,000 00,030 1.101,301 - 201,140					177	7,793	- 473			
		Montheyn Tuoland ?	917,564	190,003	60,390	1,167,957	- 261,745			

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

[•] 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 (since fixed at six 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.

TRADE DISPUTES IN MARCH.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes arrangements; and 3, directly involving 400 workpeople, on volving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as questions of Trade Union principle. involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 28, as compared with 15 in the previous month and 31 in March, 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 16,500. In addition, about 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before March and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 40, involving about 19,100 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during March, of about 133,000 working days.

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The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in March 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 :-

		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Groups of Industries.	Started before begin- ning of Month,	Started in Month.	Total.	people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Mining and Quarrying	1	10	11	7,600	91,000	
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding extile	1 3	2 5	3 8	8,900 700	23,000 9,000	
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other Industries	3 4	5 6	8 10	1,100	5,000 5,000	
Total, Mar., 1929	12	28	40	19,100	133,000	
Total, Feb., 1929	9	15	24	9,100	78,000	
Total, Mar., 1928	15	31	46	38,000	168,000	

Causes.—Of the 28 disputes beginning in March, 7, directly involving 10,700 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 12, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, on other wages questions; 4, directly involving 1,600 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions of working

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 16 new disputes, directly involving 3,300 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 7, directly involving 3,500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 4, directly involving 900 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 12, directly involving 1,100 workpeople. people, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1928 AND 1929.

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

	Janua	ry to Marc	h, 1928.	January to March, 1929.			
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	
Mining and						707.000	
Quarrying	39	52,500	267,000	24	14,200	107,000	
Bricks, Pottery,	-	400	70.000	2	100	+	
Glass, etc Engineering	5 5	300	12,000	3		19,000	
CT . T . 17.71	8	1,100	4,000	3	7,400 1 200	13,000	
Other Metal	5	200	2,000	3	4,600	127,000	
Textile	5	1,100	6,000	10	1,200	15,000	
Woodworking and		2,100	0,000				
Furniture Building, Public	6	200	3,000	4	200	2,000	
Works Con-					000	7 000	
tracting, etc.	15	1,300	20,000	75	800	7,000	
Transport and Communication	4	300	1,000	7	1,500	2,000	
Communication Commerce, Dis-	2000 300	300	1,000	100	2,000	-,-	
tribution and			The state of the s				
Finance	2	200	4,000	2	100	2,000	
Other	9	700	5,000	4	600	20,000	
Total	103	58,300	325,000	71	31,900	314,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING MARCH, 1929.

Occupations and Locality.§	Approximate Number of Work- people involved. Date when Dispute Cause or Object.		Cause or Object.§	Result.§		
	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	Delication of the second	les tearly
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—Seaham Harbour, Durham.	3,8	00	1929. 2 March	1929.	Against proposed reduction in certain piece-work rates.	No settlement reported.
METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIP- BUILDING INDUSTRIES:— Wrought iron manufacture: pudd- lers, shinglers, forge millmen, etc.—Lanarkshire.	1,500	malso	28 Jan.	2 March	Against proposed increase in working hours and reduction in tonnage rates.	Question of working hours referred to arbitration; any consequent adjustment of tonnage rates to be made by agreement, or, failing that, by arbitration. A modified increase in hours has since been awarded, and tonnage rates are at present under consideration. (See also p. 150.)
Workpeople employed in motor car manufacture—one firm— Birmingham,	7,000		25 March	4 April	Against proposed alterations in working conditions, involving reduction in wages.	Work resumed on the altered conditions, pending discussion of grievances.
Printing Industry:— Lithographic printers, transferrers, artists, stone polishers and female employees (ceramic transfer print- ing)—North Staffordshire.	109	250	1928. 22 Dec.	7 March	Against proposed reduction in wages of 13s, 6d, per week,	Work resumed at old rate of wages for four weeks, pending arbitration.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTING, ETC.:— Members of the Electrical Trades Union employed by certain electrical contractors—London.	200		1929. 11 March	8 April	Against employment by a lift manufacturing firm at engineers' rates of wages of workpeople on electrical work in connection with lift installation.	Work resumed pending negotiations

^{*} 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.

1 Less than 500 working days.

§ 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.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 March in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of about £3,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 60,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £400 in those of

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Change in Weekly Wages		
displace of the babbs atem	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Clothing	. 150	30,500 10,000 19,500	£ 25 375	£ 1,600 1,000 1,250	
Total	6,800	60,000	400	3,850	

The principal change in the clothing group of industries took effect under the provisions of an Order of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board for Great Britain, the minimum rates for pieceworkers being reduced by 5 per cent. for repairing and by 2½ per cent. for bespoke making. There were also reductions, of varying amounts, in the Trade Board minimum rates for workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in the smaller towns in Northern Ireland.

In the transport group the principal body of workpeople affected were commercial road transport workers in certain towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, whose wages were reduced by 2s. per week

In the other industrial groups there were temporary increases varying from 1s. to 3s. per week in the wages of certain classes of adult time-workers employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries in Scotland; while youths and girls in the same industries sustained reductions of varying amounts. There was a small increase (1/2 per cent. on basis rates) in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland. The minimum rates of wages fixed under

the Trade Board Acts for piece-workers and certain classes of time-workers in the brush and broom making trade were reduced, and there were also reductions in the wages of furniture trade operatives in the Manchester district.

Of the total reduction of £3,850, nearly £2,300 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including scales arranged by Trade Boards; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiation

between employers and workpeople.

Of the total increase of £400, £100 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £25 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between the parties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-MARCH, 1929.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wage s reported to the Department during the first three completed months of 1929, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes

Group of Industries.		te Number people† by net	Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
aromon states at 1915	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
			£	£	
Mining and Quarrying	900	71,000	10	3,900	
Iron and Steel	14,250	71,000	200	2,850	
Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal.	6,350	3,500	250	350	
Textile	83,000	2,750	1,100	300	
Clothing	7,000	30,750	440	1,625	
Woodworking, etc	150	3,600	15	360	
Building and Allied Industries	23,500	34,750	1,500	4,050	
Cransport	150	11,250	25	1,075	
Public Administration	4,400	1,500	340	130	
Other	1,150	13,150	70	660	
Total	140,850	243,250	3,950	15,300	

In the corresponding three months of 1928, there were net increases of £12,150 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 207,000 workpeople and net reductions of £109,000 in those of 971,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important change in normal working hours was reported during March.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	Kesteven and Lindsey Districts.	4 March	Male workers	Rates previously in operation extended up to 2nd March 1930, but for a week of 53 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter (in lieu of 52 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter as previously arranged).
Agriculture	Worcestershire§	3 March	Male workers	Rates previously in operation extended up to 1st March 1930, but for a week of 50½ hours in summer and 48 hours in winter (in lieu of 53 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter as previously arranged).
	Wannandalia	16.75-1	Female workers	Increase of ½d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rates for those under 16 remaining unchanged, making minimum rates; under 16 years, 2d.; 16 and under 18, 3½d.; 18 years and over, 5d. per hour.
	Monmouthshire	16 March	Male workers	Rates previously in operation extended up to 15th March 1930, but for a week of 54 hours in summer and 50 hours in winter (in lieu of 52 hours in summer and 50 hours in winter as previously arranged).‡
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Mar.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Decrease of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men: 44s, 3d. per week.
Pig-iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Mar.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces.	Increase¶ of ½ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 19¾ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 4s. 10d. per shift plus 19¾ per cent. plus 10d. per shift.
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scotland	18 Mar.	Hot water and drain pipe moulders	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on piece prices, leaving wages 32½ or 30 per cent. above price list of 1925, plus a flat-rate bonus of 12s. per
1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Lancashire (except Garston and Black- burn).	Paypre-	Journeymen shuttlemakers	week.** Additions to base rate reduced from 48 to 46 per cent. Minimum day-work rate after change; 1s. per hour plus 46 per cent.
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire	ceeding lst pay day in	Apprentices to shuttlemakers	(1s. 5.52d. per hour). Addition to base rate reduced from 30\frac{1}{2} to 28\frac{1}{2} per cent. Rates after change; 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing each year to 21s. at 20 years; plus, in each case, 28\frac{1}{2} per cent.
	Yorkshire	Apr.	Journeymen shuttlemakers	Additions to base rate reduced from 51 to 49 per cent. Minimum day-work rate after change: 11d. per hour, plus 49 per cent (1s. 4·39d. per hour).
Chain Manufacture.	Cradley Heath and District, Chester, Stoke, and Ponty- pridd.	4 Mar.	Workpeople employed on side- welded stud-link chain manufac- ture	New list of piece prices adopted, with provision for a specified length and weight of chain (varying according to size of links) to be made each day and a uniform scale of extras for all lengths of cable of less than 8 fathoms in length.††
* The particular shop assistants and	ars of numbers affected clerks, for which class	and amount	of change in weekly wages exclude ation available is not sufficient to	changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, form a basis for statistics. Where information is available

however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 23,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

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

April, 1929.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Laminated Spring Manufacture.	Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 Mar.	Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, smiths and strikers.	Increase* of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (6s. to 7s.).
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay day after 23 Mar.	Male workers	Bonus increased* from 13s. to 14s. in the £.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day after 4 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades:† Adult male timeworkers engaged on productive process work. Female timeworkers 18 years and over engaged on productive process work. Male workers under 18 years of age. Female workers under 18 years of age.	Increase of 3s. per week for those whose basis rates are less than 28s, per week, of 2s. 6d. per week for those whose basis rates are from 28s. to 30s. inclusive, and of 2s. per week for those whose basis rates are over 30s. but not more than 31s.; Increase of 1s. per week.; New scale of basis rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week in basis rates. Basis rates after change: 8s. at 14 years, increasing to 13s. 6d. at 17.§ New scale of basis rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 2s. per week in basis rates. Basis rates after change: 6s. at 14 years, increasing to 12s. at 17.§
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Great Britain	1 Mar.	Pieceworkers employed in the boot and shoe repairing industry.	Decrease* in the minimum piece ra tes fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (a) of 2\frac{1}{2} per cent, on list prices for bespoke hand sewn, bespoke hand sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke riveted work, leaving wages 10 per cent, below list prices, and (b) of 5 per cent, for repairing, leaving wages 17\frac{1}{2} per cent, below list prices. (See page 113 of March GAZETTE.)
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Northern Ireland (excluding the County Boroughs of Belfast and London-derry).		Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade: Male timeworkers with not less than 5 years' experience. Male pieceworkers	Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, as follows. (See page 113 of March GAZETTE:— Decrease of 1½d. per hour (1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 1¼d.). Decrease in the piecework basis time rate of 1¾d. per hour (1s. 4¼d. to 1s. 2½d.). Decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week (the rate paid during the fifth year remaining unchanged), making minimum rates: 5s. during 1st year, increasing to 24s. during 5th year. Decrease of ¾d. per hour (8¾d. to 8d.) in the time rate and of 1d. per hour (9¾d. to 8¼d.) in the piecework basis time rate. Decrease of ¾d. per hour (7¾d. to 7d.) in the time rate and of ¼d. per hour (8¼d. to 7¼d.) in the piecework basis time rate. Decreases of from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 1d. per hour during 1st year, increusing to 3d. during 4th year. Redefinition of areas for the purpose of the application of minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act, resulting in a decrease of 1d. per "log" hour for those employed in areas with a population of 4,000 or over (except Lisburn Urban District) and those employed in areas with a population of less than 2,000. Minimum rates after change: Lisburn Urban District, 9d. per "log" hour; areas with a population of 2,000 or over administered by Urban District or Borough Councils, 8d.;
Millsawing {	King's Lynn Worcester	Week ending 28 March. 4 Mar.	Workpeople employed in sawmills Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	other districts, 7d. per "log" hour. Increase* of ld. per hour for men and of ½d. per hour for boys. Minimum rates after change: machinemen and sawyers, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
Furniture and Manufacture.	London Manchester, Salford, Altrincham, Bolton and Stockport. Wigan		Bedding and mattress makers Furniture trade operatives (excluding upholsterers). Cabinet makers, machinists, french polishers, and upholsterers.	Decrease* of 2 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, making wages 65 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922. Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour for male workers, \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour for female workers and of proportionate amounts for apprentices and improvers. Rates after change: cabinet makers, chairmakers, carvers, machinists (after 4 years on machines) and polishers, 1s, \(\frac{1}{2} d. \); labourers, 1s. \(2\frac{1}{2} d. \); women polishers, 11\(\frac{1}{2} d. \); glass workers—bevellers, silverers and cutters, 1s. \(7\frac{1}{2} d. \); brilliant cutters, 1s. \(8\frac{1}{2} d. \); fitters, 1s. \(5\frac{1}{2} d. \); packers, 1s. \(4\frac{1}{2} d. \) Decrease of \(\frac{1}{2} d. \) per hour (1s. \(8d. \) to 1s. \(7\frac{1}{2} d. \)).
Road Transport	Certain towns in Lan- cashire and Ches- hire.¶		Commercial road transport workers	Decreases, generally of 2s. per week,** leaving weekly rates as follows: one-horse drivers, 51s.; two-horse drivers, 56s.; stable or garage hands, 51s.; mechanical vehicle drivers—up to 1 ton, youths (not to load more than 15 cvts.) 41s.; up to 1 ton adults, 51s.; 1 ton and under 2 tons, 55s.; 2 tons and over, 61s.; wegon assistants and loaders, 51s.; steam wagon drivers, 64s.; steam wagon second men, 53s.
Omnibus Undertakings.	Glasgow	21 Mar.	Omnibus drivers employed by Corporation.	New scale of rates adopted resulting in an increase of 4s. per week in the starting rate and of 2s. per week in the maximum rate. Weekly rates after change: 1st six months, 60s.; 2nd six months, 62s.; 3rd six months, 64s.; thereafter, 66s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Westminster	Pay following last pay day in Feb Pay following first pay day in Mar	Other Departments	Decrease of \$\frac{1}{2}\$th in cost-of-living bonus as calculated under terms of 1920 Agreement of London District Joint Industrial Council, resulting in reductions varying usually in the case of adult male workers from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d. per week.\dagger Total rates after change include: general yard labourers, roadmen labourers and refuse collectors, 60s. 9d.; road scavengers, 58s. 1d.

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† Excluding waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant.
† These increases are of a temporary nature and are to be paid only until such time as arrangements for collective piecework at the individual works have been agreed and put into operation.

§ The new basis rates are subject to the addition of cost-of-living wages of 72·1942 per cent. The total reductions, taking into account the cost-of-living wages of 72·1942 per cent. The total reductions, taking into account the cost-of-living wages of 72·1942 per cent. The total reductions, taking into account the cost-of-living wages of 72·1942 per cent. The total reductions, taking into account the cost-of-living wages of 72·1942 per cent.

living wage additions before and after the change, varied from 2s. 7d. to 4s. 4d. per week for male workers

living wage additions before and after the change, varied from 2s. 7d. to 4s. 4d. per week for male workers and from 1s. 5d. to 3s. 5d. per week for male workers.

|| Those employed (1) making cassocks, soutanes, clerical cloaks, municipal and judicial robes, (2) on the constructional parts of coats, (3) as vest-makers, trousers-makers, breeches-makers, (4) making ladies' and gentlemen's coats where the garment is made throughout by one worker.

|| The change took effect under an Agreement made on 27th February by the Lancashire and Cheshire Joint Road Transport Council which was signed on behalf of the employers by various Road Transport and on behalf of the workpeople by the Transport and General Workers' Union. The Agreement was not signed by the United Road Transport Workers' Association. Full information is not yet available as to the towns in which the new rates have been put into operation. Those in which they are already effective, according to the latest information available, include the following: Accrington, Atherton, Bamber Bridge, Blackburn, Bolton, Bury, Church, Clayton-le-Moors, Clitheroe, Darwen, Earlestown, Farnworth, Great Harwood, Heywood, Kearsley, Leigh, Leyland, Little Hulton, Oswaldtwistle, Preston, Radcliffe, Ramsbottom, Rishton, Rochdale, St. Helens, Tyldesley, Walkden, Whitefield.

** In cases where the reduction is more than 2s. per week the first reduction of 2s. was to operate from 1st March, and the balance as from 29th March, 1929.

†† The original bonus was calculated at 160 per cent. on first 30s. per week of base rate, plus 70 per cent. on remainder. Since November, 1924, the bonus has been calculated on a cost-of-living figure of 75. The bonus is now subject to a deduction of 1sths, taking the cost-of-living index number at 70 per cent., and is to remain at this level until January 1930.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brush and Broom Manufacture.	Great Britain	1 Mar. {	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain classes of male timeworkers.† All other male timeworkers Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners). Female learners (other than pan-setting learners). Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See page 113 of March GAZETTE):— Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour (1s. 2\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 1s. 2d.). Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those 16 and under 16\(\frac{1}{2}\), 17 and under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged, leaving minimum rates:—2\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. at under 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) increasing to 11d. at 21 and over. Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for certain classes. Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour for those 16 and under 16\(\frac{1}{2}\), and 17 and under 18, the time rates for those of other ages and the piecework basis time rate for those of all ages remaining unchanged. Decrease* of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per hour during the fourth three months of employment for those starting at 21 and over. Decrease* of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent, in minimum piece rates, leaving wages 20 per cent. below the list. Decrease* proportionate to the above.
Toy Manufacture	Great Britain	25 Mar.	Workpeople employed in the toy trade.	Minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts extended to cover those workers newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings Regulations, 1926; also minimum rates fixed for male wood body makers 21 and over at 57s, per week, and for body painters 21 and over at 55s, and 29s, per week for male and female workers respectively. (See also page 150.)

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING MARCH, 1929.

Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc.	Hull		 11 Mar.	Coal trimmers and teemers employed by L. & N.E. Railway Company.	
19 To 18 To	STORES OF	1710			such work to be paid for at 331 per cent. above ordinary rates with a guaranteed minimum of 12s. to each man employed.

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

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrone ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during March, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 43. Nine deaths* were reported during the month, four due to epitheliomatous ulceration, three due to lead poisoning and two due to anthrax. In addition three cases of lead poisoning (including one death) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during March, but notification of these cases is not obligatory. these cases is not obligatory.

6862.	easT for a respective
(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) Cases of Other Forms of
Among Operatives engaged in-	Poisoning.
Smelting of Metals 1	Carbon Bisulphide Poi-
THE PARTY OF THE P	soning 2
Plumbing and Soldering	Aniline Poisoning 3
Shipbreaking 3	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF — POISONING 5
Printing	POISONING 5
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE	(c) Cases of Anthrax.
Tinning of Metals 1	Wool 3
Other Contact with	Handling of Horsehair 1
Molten Lead	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 2
White and Red Lead	Hides and Skins 2
Works 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 61
	10122, 111121212 111 111 04
	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatous
Vitreous Enamelling	ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator	Pitch 2
Works 1	Tar 2
Paint and Colour Works	Paraffin
	Oil 5
Indiarubber Works	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
Coach and Car Painting	ULCERATION 9
Shipbuilding	(e) CASES OF CHROME
	ULCERATION.
Paint used in Other	Manufacture of Bichro-
Industries 1	mates 2
Other Industries	Dyeing and Finishing 4 Chrome Tanning
Painting of Buildings 4	Other Industries 4
AND RESIDENCE COME COME THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE ARMS AND THE REST OF THE R
TOTAL OF ABOVE 13	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 10
White the Standard Course of the Course	heart of the series between the series of the series

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

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

‡ In addition to these cases reported under the Act, one case of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during March, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 232, as compared with 203 in the previous month and with 202* in March, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in March, 1929, numbered 27, as

BAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards 1	
Engine Drivers and Motor-	Tramway Carriages,
men 1	Motors, Aircraft 3
Firemen 2	Other Metal Trades 3
Guards (Passenger) 2	
Permanent Way Men 9	Wood 8
Porters 1	Gas 2
Shunters 2	The state of the s
Mechanics 2	
Labourers	Chemicals, etc 6
Miscellaneous 4	
Contractors' Servants	
	Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 24	Rubber Trades 1
	Other Non-Textile Industries 5
MINES.	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Underground 96	
Surface 8	
there presents from from	Buildings
TOTAL, MINES 104	Warehouses and Railway
char shalout sample off	Sidings
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 6	Orango
SERVICE SHEET STREET, ST.	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 97
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	
	Construction or Repair of
TT 1 TT 1 1 1 01 11	Tramway
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	
Other Textiles	Total (excluding Seamen) 232
Dyeing 1 Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN.
fining 6	
Metal Conversion, including	
Rolling Mills and Tube	TTT 1 C :1:
Making 5	", Steam Steam
Making 5 Metal Founding 3	" " зоваш С
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 27
Making 9	TOTAL, SHAREN 21
Boiler Making and Con-	Total (including Seamen) 259
structional Engineering 1	Total (including Seather) 233

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETURNS have been received from 141 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the first 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.

	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which Plans were approved in the 141 Towns from which returns have been received.							
District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Work- shops.	Shops, Offices, Ware- houses, and other Business Premises.	and Public Build-	Other Build- ings, and Addi- tions and Altera- tions to Existing Buildings	TOTAL.		

ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	283,500	14,300	44,500	105,500	74,300	522,100
Yorkshire (2,314,000)	1,259,800	90,800	131,900	THE REAL PROPERTY.	273,700	1,937,100
Lancashire and Cheshire	20101	CHONGE C		Hamilton and the		
(3,035,000) North and West-	1,146,300	99,700	211,200	233,600	338,100	2,028,900
Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,636,800	295,800	183,400	277,400	430,400	2,823,800
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	330,800	17,300	92,000	11,300	135,900	587,300
Outer London* (1.966,000)	2,373,500	225,400				3,439,300
South-Eastern Counties	lang sa	CONTRACTOR OF		Sand Sa		
(949,000) South-Western	929,500					1,395,700
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon-	228,000	12,900	52,200	4,200	73,000	370,300
mouthshire (787,000)	133,000	7,100	29,300	70,300	42,300	282,000
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	594,800	212,900	33,300	367,800	366,200	1,575,000
TOTAL (16,074,000)	8,916,000	1,023,000	1,139,000	1,667,900	2,215,600	14,961,500

13 13 THE REST OF S	(b) First Quarter of 1928.					-
ENGLAND AND WALES-	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	223,800	14,500	68,700	89,100	99,200	495,300
Yorkshire (2,314,000) Laocashire and	935,600	184,300	220,700	139,600	265,800	1,746,000
Cheshire (3,035,000) North and West-	1,588,900	114,100	330,300	148,100	284,300	2,465,70
Midland Counties (2,910,000) South-Midland and	1,167,700	368,200	350,400	209,100	502,400	2,597,80
Eastern Counties (616,000) Outer London*	462,900	25,000	85,100	4,100	98,300	675,40
(1,966,000) South-Eastern Counties	2,270,300	186,200	226,700	171,000	270,900	3,125,10
(949,000) South-Western	634,400	21,600	173,200	47,900	181,100	1,058,20
Counties (433,000) Wales and Mon- mouthshire	222,000	6,300	13,300	9,600	54,700	305,900
(787,000)	247,800	5,200	42,700	46,500	42,800	385,000
SCOTLAND(2,147,000)	1,270,000	178,400	51,200	295,200	318,600	2,113,40
TOTAL (16,074,000)	9,023,400	1,103,800	1,562,300	1,160,200	2,118,100	14,967,800

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.

	Applica-	Applie	cations coved.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.		
Destination.	Approved in March, 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan March, 1929.	in March, 1929.	1922 to 1928.	Jan March, 1929.	
Australia Canada New Zealand Africa and other	934 4,362 164	160,242 98,786 42,375	3,177 7,911 382	1,456 1,378 227	158,445 99,899† 41,037	3,640 2,283 498	
parts of Empire	8	1,013	23	4	818	8	
Total	5,468	302,416	11,493	3,065	300,199	6,429	

^{*} Particulars are not available for the London County Council area. † The excess of "Departures" over "Approvals" to Canada during the period 1922-28 is accounted for by the fact that some settlers under the Family Settlement Schemes engage in work apart from the scheme after arrival in Canada. The approval certificate is consequently cancelled.

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 dayt in March 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 673,240, or 8.0 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 10.1 per cent. less than in March, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively to rates of 377, 409, and 419 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales, the number of persons relieved in March, 1929, was 550,833, a decrease of 9.5 per cent. as compared with February, 1929, and of 10.5 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 122,407, a decrease of 1.1 per cent. as compared with February, and of 8.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in March, numbered 130,081, or 4.5 per cent. less than in the previous month and 1.3 per cent. less than in March, 1928. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 543,159, or 8.8 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 12.0 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, all except Barnsley showed decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in March, as compared with the previous month, the most noteworthy being Nottingham (63 per 10,000), South London (61 per 10,000) and East London (59 per 10,000). Compared with March, 1928, twenty-seven areas showed decreases, including East London (196 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (164 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (126 per 10,000) and West Ham (104 per 10,000); while four areas showed small increases.

Number of persons* in receipt Increase (+) or

	of Poor	in Marc	Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of				
Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated	Popula comp wit	pulation as ompared with a	
				Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES,				BRAN			
Metropolis. Wesr District	9,163	6,038	15,201	186	- 27	- 7	
North District	10,688	15,071	15,201 25,759	254	- 32 - 29	- 18	
Central District East District	2,336 9,896	2,560 43,159	4,896 53,055	374 826	- 29 - 59	+ 7	
South District	19,224	55,408	74,632	384	- 61	- 62	
TOTAL, Metropolis	51,600§	122,236	173,836§	382	- 47	- 60	
West Ham	4,377	16,925	21,302	282	- 48	- 104	
Other Districts.	distant.	04.554	07.046	570	- 07	40	
Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,894	24,754	27,648	539	- 23	- 40	
District Bolton, Oldham, etc.	1,445	9,825 6,803	11,270	407	- 34 - 23	- 126 - 8	
Wigan District	1,887	14,062	15,949 36,908	348	- 40 - 37	- 17	
Manchester District Liverpool District	9,628	27,280 60,398	70,223	352 549	- 48	- 35 - 42	
Bradford District	9,825 1,797	5,759	7,556	202	- 18	- 15	
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,509	2,899	4,408	118	- 11	- 11	
Leeds	2,930	12,246	15,176	314	- 35	+ 37	
Barnsley District	1,055 2,441	12,389	13,444 24,868	390 481	+ 19	+ 29 - 26	
Sheffield Hull District	1.872	15,455 8,776 10,326 4,271	17,327 11,264	535	- 48	- 20	
North Staffordshire	2,488	8,776	11,264 12,635	270 269	- 14 - 63	- 15 - 43	
Nottingham District Leicester	2,309 1,243	4,271	5,514	225	- 24	+ 7	
Wolverhampton	CO. Company of the Co.		The second second	239	- 13	70	
District Birmingham	3,580 7,671	14,813 15,306	18,393 22,977	242	- 38	- 10 - 26	
Bristol District	2,514	9,313	11,827	284	- 42	- 95	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,592	14,717	17,309	358	- 29	- 78	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	63,876	291,819	355,695	338	- 31	- 28	
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales	119,853	430,980	550,833	348	- 36	- 41	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,981	72,463	78,444	822	- 7	- 44	
Paisley and Green- ock District	880	9,049	9,929	514	- 9 - 6	- 164	
Edinburgh Dundee and Dun-	1,633	18,008	19,641	462		- 19	
fermline	888	4,146	5,034	231	- 1	- 38	
Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	501 345	3,576 4,937	4,077 5,282	258 521	- 6 - 3	- 61 - 51	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	10,228	112,179	122,407	597	- 6	- 52	
Total for above 31 Districts in Mar., 1929	130,081	543,159	673,240	377	- 32	- 42	

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

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

April, 1929.

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

I.-FOOD

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1929. Apr. 2		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Parls)† , (other towns)† Germany Holland (The Hague) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	816 110 58 1,007 321 351‡ 54 76 160 90 82 69 69 56	776 59 58 967 474 510‡ 45 68 98 86 63 56 59	862 53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 72 440 75 84 64 51 57 50	843 53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	800 47 50 1,010 502** 476 . 56 61 465 58 84 72 52 57 51	Jan. Jan. Dec. 28 Feb. Feb. Feb. Dec. 28 Feb. Mar. Jan. Jan. Mar. Feb. Feb.		
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada	56 42§	59 51§	52 49	52 47	61 53	Feb. Mar.		
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 88 51 20	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	46 73 48 15	Mar. Jan. Feb. Feb.		

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	I	Percentage I with			Increase as compared July, 1914.*			
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
to talkagin as n	based.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	100		
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1929.		
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	73	70	66	65	62	Apr. 2		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
Belgium	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	762	Mar.		
Czechoslovakia	1,0,0,1			Marie Co.	10000000	102	Dittor.		
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	640	618	647	646	627	Jan.		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	73	Jan.		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,114	Feb.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	3019	439¶	.4079	4199	447	1st Qr.		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	54	Feb.		
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E	•••		•••	48	46	Dec.'28		
Holland (Am-	ADODE	700	710	CTO	700	00	D 100		
sterdam) Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	79 § 498	71§ 549	678	70§	68	Dec.'28		
Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	441 397	Jan. Dec. 28		
The second secon	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D	419	586	684	713	748	Jan.		
Norway	A.B.C.D.E	159	120	103	93	80	Mar.		
Poland (Warsaw)	ABCDE			15	23	25	Mar.		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	71	Apr.		
Switzerland	A.B.C.D	68	62	60	61	61	Feb.		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	748	75§	73§	70§	71	Dec.'28		
BRITISH							-		
DOMINIONS, &C.		THE REAL PROPERTY.					2nd Qr.		
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	449	479	45¶		47	28		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	558	578	55	55	57	Mar.		
India (Bombay):	_,_,,,,,,			10000			2201.		
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	49	Mar.		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	77	Jan.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	61	Feb.		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	31	Feb.		
	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61		62	61	Feb		

^{*} Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items); Greece, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Ansterdam, 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.

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

Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** Corrected figure.

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. 127–128 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).] Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

Reichsarbeitsblatt, the journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour, states that in February, contrary to the experience of past years, employment became worse, the number of persons recorded as available and seeking work reaching at the end of the month a total of 3,229,000, as against 3,003,000 at the end of January, an increase of 7.4 per cent. This decline in employment was very largely attributable to the adverse effect of the severe winter, combined with the general economic depression, on the labour market and in particular on conditions in the seasonal industries. market and, in particular, on conditions in the seasonal industries, to which group 58·1 per cent. of the unemployed belonged, as against 56·9 per cent. in January. (In February, 1927, 22·4 per cent. and in February, 1928, 29.6 per cent. of the total number of persons recorded as available and seeking work belonged to the seasonal industries.) In absolute figures, the number of seasonal workers recorded as available and seeking work rose from 486,000 in October, 1928, to 1,874,000 in February, 1929.

On 15th February, the total number of insured persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was 2,510,112, of whom 1,551,140 received ordinary benefit, 804,683 the special benefit for seasonal workers, and 154,289 emergency benefit. On 28th February, the estimated number of insured persons in receipt of unemployment benefit was approximately 2,620,000, or an increase in the second half of the

approximately 2,620,000, or an increase in the second har of about 4.4 per cent.

Returns were received relating to 4,548,946 members of trade unions. Of these, 1,015,843, or 22.3 per cent. were unemployed on 23rd February, as compared with 19.4 per cent. at the end of January. In addition, 407,128, or 8.9 per cent., were on short time, as against 8.7 per cent. at the end of January. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time among the groups of trades represented in these totals:—

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of February, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Feb., 1929.	Jan., 1929.	Feb., 1929.	Jan., 1929
Mining Quarrying, stone brick,	159,800	3.2	3.2	4.8	5.4
pottery, etc	269,600	41.1	30.5	6.9	8.4
Engineering and metal	1,028,000	10.6	9.3	10.0	9.3
Chemical	123,600	9.4	8.4	4.0	4.8
Textile	380,300	8.4	8.0	26.0	26.5
Paper	124,000	8.5	7·2 17·0	10.0	8.7
Leather	72,200	18.3	19.3	12.6	9.9
Wood	315,700 305,200	23.1	11.3	11.4	9.4
Food, tobacco, etc Clothing, boots and shoes	171,100	23.0	24.3	26.7	27.3
Building	676,200	71.7	63.2	1.6	2.4
Printing	146,600	6.5	6.7	0.9	0.6
Transport	370,400	7.3	7.0	1.0	0.9
Horticultural, etc	10,100	42.0	38.7	1.1	0.5
Hairdressing	4,300	3.7	2.9	***	
Miscellaneous	391,800	11.2	8.3	2.4	2.3
All Unions making Returns	4,548,900	22.3	19-4	8.9	8.7

FRANCE.†

There was a reduction in unemployment in March. Offers of employment continued to exceed the demand. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 30th March was 8,597 (5,365 men and 3,232 women). At the end of February (2nd March), the corresponding total was 12,988. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 17,238 (11,474 for men and 5,764 for women), as compared with 13,367 at the end of February (2nd March). During the last week of March, the Exchanges succeeded in placing 27,286 persons in situations, including 9,776 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,472 foreign immigrants.

HOLLAND.

There was a fairly considerable increase in unemployment during January. The preliminary figures in the journal of the Dutch Statistical Office, compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, show that out of 327,960 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 26th January, 1929, 50,665 (15 · 4 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 10,404 (3.2 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 29th December) the percentages were 10.3 and 2.7

^{† 30}th March in England and Wales and 15th March in Scotland.

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

[§] Includes 293 not included in district figures.

^{*} Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th March, 1929. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th April, 1929. Paris.
† Mandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 28th February, 1929. The Hague.

SWITZERLAND.*

On 28th February, 1929, 15,979 applications for employment (9·1 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 16,284 at the end of January, 1929, and 12,017 at the end of February, 1928. But for the cold weather (it is stated) the reduction in the number of unemployed would have been greater. Of the total, 6,412, were normally employed in the building industry. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,381, 2,485 and 3,564 respectively.

ITALY.+

There was an increase in unemployment during February. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 489,347 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 28th February, 1929, as compared with 461,889 at the end of January, and 413,383 at the end of February, 1928. The total for February, 1929, in the state of the stat and 415,585 at the end of February, 1928. The total for February, 1929, includes 193,796 engaged in agriculture and fishing, 152,926 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, and 43,143 in the textile industry. In addition, 15,854 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 16,655 at 31st January, and 58,109 at 29th February, 1928. In December, 1928, 75,427 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,215,206 days of unemployment. days of unemployment.

POLAND.

An increase in unemployment in March was recorded. According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 2nd March, 1929, was 182,494 as compared with 166,184 on 2nd February. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 108,320 and 81,056 respectively.

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES.

There was an increase in unemployment in Denmark during February and in Norway during January, and a decrease in Sweden

Denmark. — Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that, out of 272,119 workpeople, 30·0 per cent. were unemployed on 28th February, 1929, as against 27·6 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 25·9 per cent. at the end of February, 1928. The greater part of the increase in the month under review was due to unemployment among outdoor workers.

Norway.||—Out of 17,652 members of trade unions making returns, $18\cdot 0$ per cent. were unemployed on the last day of January, 1929. The corresponding figure for the end of December, 1928, was $17\cdot 6$ per cent., and that for January, 1928, 22.3 per cent.

Sweden.¶—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 28th February, 1929, was 14·6, as compared with 14·8 on 31st January and 13·2 on 29th February, 1928.

UNITED STATES.**

Employment in February increased as compared with the preceding month. According to returns received by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics, covering 25,772 establishments in the manufacturing industries, anthracite and bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining, public utilities, trade (wholesale and retail) and the hotel industry, these establishments employed 4,683,042 workpeople in February, 1929, or an increase of 1.9 per cent. as compared with the total for January. During the same period, the aggregate wages paid showed an increase of 6.9 per cent. As regards manufacturing industries alone, 12,143 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries of the States, reported 3,410,944 employed in February, or 2.3 per cent. more than the total for January, and 4.7 per cent. more than the total for February, 1928. The aggregate wages paid in February, 1929, increased by 7.7 per cent. as compared with the total for the preceding month. Increases in employment in February as compared with January were shown by each of the other industrial groups surveyed, varying from less than 0.1 per cent. in public utilities to 4.6 per cent. in retail trade. Employment in February increased as compared with the

retail trade.

CANADA.††

There was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March. Returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,422 firms with an aggregate of 944,681 on their pay-rolls on 1st March, as compared with 936,108 on 1st February, or an increase of 0.9 per cent. If the average employment of the reporting firms in the year 1926 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for March is 111.4, as compared with 110.5 for February, and 102.6 for March, 1928. On 28th February 6.8 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 6.3 per cent. at the end of January and 7.0 per cent. at the end of February, 1928.

Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale, March, 1929. Berne.

Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, March, 1929. Rome.

Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th March, 1929. Warsaw.

Statistiske Efterretninger, 22nd March, 1929. Copenhagen.

Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

Employment in February, 1929. Washington.

The March Employment Situation, 1929. Ottawa.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts. 1909-1918.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES-BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE-WORKING MANAGER.

The facts of this case are set out in the December, 1927, issue of The facts of this case are set out in the December, 1921, issue of this GAZETTE (pages 475-6), together with a summary of the proceedings in the Court of first instance. A report of the proceedings in the Court of Appeal is set out in the April, 1928, issue (page 150). Section 8 of the Trade Boards Act, 1928, provides that "for

Section 8 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, provides that "for the purpose of calculating the amount of wages payable in the case of a worker employed on any work for which a minimum amount of wages has been fixed under the principal Act, the worker shall be deemed to have been employed during all the time during which he was present on the premises of the employer, unless the employer proves . . . that he was so present for some purpose unconnected with his work, and other than that of waiting for work to be given him to perform"

him to perform."

In the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order a "manager" is defined as "a worker who is employed in any branch of the trade specified in the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order, 1919, who (whether working alone or with any other worker), under the terms of his employment, in addition to any work which may be required of him as a journeyman, fits up or supervises the fitting up of the work, and has control of the repairing

or making and technical direction thereof."

The House of Lords by a majority (Lord Blanesburgh dissenting) has upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal, affirming the judgment of Mr. Justice MacKinnon, that the plaintiff (who was the appellant) of Mr. Justice MacKinnon, that the plaintiff (who was the appellant) was only entitled to wages at the minimum rate fixed by the Trade Boards (Boot and Shoe Repairing) Order for the time during which he was actually employed on the work of boot and shoe repairing, and not during the whole time he was on the defendants' premises performing multifarious work, such as booking orders and selling sundries, which was outside the Order.

Their Lordships held that the respondents, who were formerly the appellant's employers, had proved that during the time that he was on the premises but not actually at the bench the plaintiff was present for a purpose "unconnected with his work." namely.

was present for a purpose "unconnected with his work," namely, for the purpose of carrying out his multifarious duties. The word "work" in Section 8 meant actual repairing work, and did not include clerical or salesman's work. The appeal was accordingly dismissed.—France v. J. Coombes and Company. House of Lords.

A laundry company and their managing director were prosecuted at the Stranraer Sheriff Court on 12th March, 1929, on the charges of underpaying fifteen workers. Both respondents pleaded guilty, and the company was fined £2; while the managing director, who had accepted full responsibility for the underpayments, was fined £10 or 60 days' imprisonment. Arrears amounting to £108 10s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d. had been paid to fourteen workers prior to the hearing.—Rex v. Greenvale Steam Laundry Company, Ltd., and Adam Martin. Stranraer Sheriff Court. 12th March, 1929.

Factory and Workshop Acts.

EMPLOYMENT OF JUVENILES-INTERVALS FOR MEALS.

A firm of chocolate manufacturers were prosecuted for employing girls continuously for more than five hours without an interval of It was stated for the prosecution that a factory inspe

It was stated for the prosecution that a factory inspector, on visiting the firm's premises on 20th February, 1929, found six girls, aged fourteen or fifteen, having a meal at 2.30 p.m. Upon enquiry it was discovered that they had been working from 8 a.m. until 2 p.m. without any interval for a meal. Although no previous conviction had been recorded against the firm there had been a number of complaints about long hours of working, unfenced machinery, insanitary conditions, and failure to have young persons medically examined. The inspector said that he had never seen food being prepared in dirtier surroundings: the state of the utensils was such that he reported the matter to the Medical Officer of Health; there were no proper washing conveniences for the girls.

was such that he reported the matter to the Medical Omeer of Health; there were no proper washing conveniences for the girls.

The firm's representative admitted the facts, but stated that they were very busy at the time making Easter eggs, and the girls were working longer than usual so that the machines would not have to be stopped.

The Stipendiary Magistrate imposed the maximum penalty of

23 on each of six summonses; he also made an order for costs, and commented severely upon the action of the defendant firm in permitting the employees to work under such unsatisfactory conditions.—Rex v. Marshall Martin and Company. West London Police Court. 26th March, 1929.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION-COMPENSATION DUE TO INJURED WORKMEN-PREFERENCES AND PRIORITIES.

Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides as

Section 7 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provides as follows:—

"(1) Where any employer has entered into a contract with any insurers in respect of any liability under this Act to any workman, then, in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or, if the employer is a company, in the event of the company having commenced to be wound up, or a receiver or manager of the company's business or undertaking having been duly appointed, or possession having been taken by or on behalf of the holders of debentures secured by a floating charge of any

property comprised in or subject to the charge, the rights of the employer against the insurers as respects that liability shall, notwithstanding anything in the enactments relating to bankruptcy and the winding up of companies, be transferred to and vest in the workman; and upon any such transfer the insurers shall have the same rights and remedies and be subject to the same liabilities as if they were the employer; so, however, that the insurers shall not be under any greater liability to the workman than they would have been under to the employer.

"(2) If the liability of the insurers to the workman is less

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than the liability of the employer to the workman, the workman may prove for the balance in the bankruptcy or liquidation, or, as the case may be, he may recover the balance from the

"(5) The provisions of this section with respect to pre-ferences and priorities shall not apply where the bankrupt or the company has entered into such a contract with insurers as aforesaid."

It has been decided by Mr. Justice Romer that the words "such a contract with insurers as aforesaid " in subsection 5 mean such a contract as was mentioned in subsection 1. The section applies only to cases where, at the date of the winding up of a company there is some liability of insurers, the benefit of which is capable of being transferred to the workman. It cannot apply to a case where, although there was a contract before the date of the winding up, all liability under the contract had come to an end before that date.—Re Bebside Coal Company, Limited. High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. 14th March, 1929.

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

TRADE UNION LAW-INVALID AMALGAMATION-DISPOSAL OF A FUND -QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP SETTLED.

In 1919 there was a purported amalgamation of the Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society and the Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society. Believing that there had been a valid amalgamation the bulk of the members of the latter union, a small association, joined the former union, which was a much larger association. On 16th December, 1919, the funds of the Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society, amounting to about £9,000, were paid over to the larger union.

An action was brought in the King's Bench Division to decide

a dispute as to who was entitled to that money. Mr. Justice Shearman held that the purported amalgamation was not valid in law, and that in consequence the smaller union had never been dissolved, although its registration had been cancelled.

Ultimately the case was referred to the Chancery Division, and at the hearing a settlement was reached by the parties, whereby it was agreed that the fund belonged to those persons who were members of the Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society on 16th December, 1919.

Mr. Justice Astbury accordingly made a declaration giving effect to the terms of the agreement.—Sheet Iron Workers and Light Platers' Society and Others v. Boiler Makers and Iron and Steel Ship Builders' Society and Others. High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. 20th

CONTRACT OF SERVICE-WAGES DURING SICKNESS-FAILURE OF EMPLOYEE'S CLAIM.

The plaintiff, a waitress, brought an action against her former employers, a co-operative society, claiming that she was entitled to wages during sickness and until notice was given to terminate

her employment.

The plaintiff was taken ill in April, 1928, and was consequently The plaintiff was taken ill in April, 1928, and was consequently unable to work. Under the terms of her contract of service with the defendants the society was liable to pay to her during sickness two weeks' full pay and two weeks' half pay in any one year, and the plaintiff had duly received payment in accordance with this condition. In September, 1928, the society's doctor examined the plaintiff and informed her that she was entirely unfit for employment as a waitress, and that the society could not give her similar work again: it was suggested that she should apply for sedentary work.

It was submitted on behalf of the plaintiff that, under the common law, an employee was always entitled to receive full wages during incapacity due to sickness.

The Judge held that at common law a right to wages only existed if there was an express or implied contract to pay them. In the

The Judge held that at common law a right to wages only existed if there was an express or implied contract to pay them. In the present case the special conditions that the parties had agreed upon did not impose any general liability upon the defendants to pay full wages throughout all periods of sickness.

It was true that technically the plaintiff had continued in the society's service until she was given notice, but that meant no more than that there was an understanding that her place would be kept onen for a reasonable time

be kept open for a reasonable time.

Judgment for the defendants, with costs.—Woolwich County Court,

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD-MINIMUM WAGE RATES-NON-COMPLIANCE.

A farmer was prosecuted for failing to pay wages at not less than

the legal minimum rate to an employee, a farm labourer.

On behalf of the defendant it was stated that he had only a small holding of some forty acres, and that the work done by the employee concerned had previously been performed by a boy. The definional had employed the man out of charity, as he was almost destitute when he applied for work. The Bench made an order for the payment of arrears of wages amounting to £34, together with costs.—Rex v. Metcalfe. Richmond (Yorkshire) Petty Sessions, 9th March, 1929.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS. 1920-29.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself.

The following are recent decisions of general interest:—

Case No. 1879/29. (11.3.29.) Sections 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended) and 5 (2) (ii) of 1927 Act—Unable to obtain suitable employment.

PROVISO (b)—SEAMEN, ACCUSTOMED TO STEAMSHIPS, OFFERED EMPLOYMENT ON SAILING VESSEL AT LOWER RATE OF WAGES—HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR NEARLY 12 WEEKS—HELD NOT AN OFFER OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT—PERIOD OF UNEMPLOY-MENT HELD NOT WITHIN PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5 (2) (ii) OF

The applicants, who had been unemployed for varying periods nct exceeding 12 weeks, refused an offer of employment, and their claims for benefit were disallowed. The circumstances of the case are as stated in the following decision given by the Umpire:—

Decision.—" On the facts before me my decision is that the claims

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

"These applicants were offered and refused employment on the ketch 'Daisy,' a small sailing vessel of 120 tons employed in the coasting trade; thereupon their benefit was suspended on the ground that they had failed to prove that they were unable to obtain suitable employment. The applicants' previous employments had always been on board steamships of over 200 tons gross. The Court of Referees (by a majority) has recommended allowance of benefit on the ground that the employment offered was not suitable as the applicants have been accustomed to steamships and to a higher rate of pay than that offered. In order that I might have further information before deciding these cases I invited the applicants' information before deciding these cases I invited the applicants' Association to attend a hearing (which an official of the Association Association to attend a hearing (which an official of the Association did). From the information then given to me it transpired that the work on a small sailing vessel such as the 'Daisy' is so different from that on a steamship that the two occupations must be considered as separate occupations. The wages offered to the applicants were £8 10s. a month, whereas when in their previous employments their wages were £9 a month, as fixed by the National Maritime

Board Agreement.

"On board the ketch 'Daisy' any member of the crew could be called upon to cook the food, handle or repair the sails, or do sail-making, to none of which duties were the applicants accustomed.

"Unless the applicants had been unemployed for so long a period that the provisions of Sections 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, were applicable to their cases, they were entitled to consider the employment offered unsuitable by reason of the provisions of Section 7 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. The applicants had not been so long unemployed as to come within the provisions of Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Act of 1927, and, therefore, I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"This decision may appear at first sight irreconcilable with Decision 842/27 (not circulated), in which benefit was disallowed. On reference to the facts of that case I find that the applicant refused employment on a steamer which was the ship on which he had last served on the ground that she was changing from foreign to coasting articles and this distinguishes the two cases

Case No. 1881/29. (11.3.29.) Sections 7 (1) (iv) of Principal Act (as amended) and 5 (2) (ii) of 1927 Act—Unable to obtain suitable

PROVISO (b)-TWO SEAMEN, ACCUSTOMED TO STEAMSHIPS, OFFERED EMPLOYMENT ON SAILING VESSEL AT LOWER RATE OF WAGES—HAD BEEN UNEMPLOYED FOR 15 WEEKS AND 21 WEEKS RESPEC-TIVELY—HELD AN OFFER OF SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT—PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT HELD WITHIN PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5 (2) (ii)

The same circumstances obtained in this case as those described in Decision 1879/29, except that in this case the applicants had been unemployed in one case for 15 weeks, and in the other for 21 weeks. The Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

"In view of the length of time which had elapsed since these applicants were last employed, the employment which was refused must be held to be suitable employment by reason of the provisions of Section 5 (2) (ii) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and therefore benefit will be disallowed."

(*) Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1927 (price 7s. 6d. net). A volume containing a special selection of important decisions given by the Umpire prior to 19th April, 1928, and remaining of interest at that date, has also been issued (price 15s. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest monthly pamphlet issued is that for February, 1929. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

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

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(A)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

Messengers, H.M. Dockyards and other Admiralty Establishments.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Rates of Pay—Application for increase. Decision.—That the present rates of pay shall remain unaltered, and shall cover a working week of 47 hours, beyond which all time that a messenger is required to work shall be paid for at overtime rates. Award to be operative as from the beginning of the first full pay week in April, 1929. Award issued 9th March, 1929. (1415.)

MALE CLEANERS—OFFICE OF WORKS.—Official Side v. Trade Union Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Award No. 1362—Interpretation of Paragraph 6. Decision.—The Court ruled that the words "new entrants" refer to new entrants in the grade of male cleaner, and the words "those at present in the service" refer to male cleaners in the service at that date. Award issued 15th March,

SMITHS—LAMINATED SPRING TRADE.—Associated Blacksmiths, Forge and Smithy Workers' Society v. Laminated Railway Spring Manufacturers' Association. Difference.—Hoops made from steel—Whether there should be any addition to the price list for hoops made from steel instead of iron. Decision.—The Court were not satisfied that a case had been made out for an addition to the price list for hoops made from steel instead of iron, in so far as the steel used comes within the definition of steel as laid down by the steel used comes within the definition of steel as laid down by the British Engineering Standards Association. In cases in which the steel used does not comply with this definition special rates should be mutually agreed. Award issued 15th March, 1929. (1417.)

WRITING ASSISTANTS, ESTABLISHED TYPISTS AND SHORTHAND TYPISTS AND CLERICAL OFFICERS IN THE GENERAL CLERICAL CLASS—CIVIL SERVICE.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—Substitution Pay. Decision.—The Court decided that as from 1st April, 1929—

(1) Any officer of the grades now before the Court who substitutes for one or more officers in a higher grade than his or her own for any period in excess of the "qualifying period" as hereinafter defined, owing to the absence of such officer on leave, and who undertakes the ordinary and customary duties of such officer, shall be entitled to be paid an allowance equivalent to 20 per cent. of his or her salary (including cost-of-living bonus) for any period beyond the "qualifying period" during which such substitution continues.

(2) Any substituting officer of the same grade as the officer on leave for whom he or she is called upon to deputise shall, if the substituted officer is in receipt of an allowance for any special duty and the substituting officer is called upon to perform that duty, be entitled to be paid at the same rate for any period beyond the "qualifying period" during which such substitution continues.

For the purpose of this decision, the qualifying period shall be six months in any period of twelve months, and may be made up of broken periods, which shall be not less than 12 consecutive working

days each.

No officer having qualified for additional remuneration as provided for above shall again be required to qualify within a period of six months from the last day on which he or she was employed on substitution duty

Award issued 19th March, 1929. (1418.)

PARK-KEEPING STAFF, ROYAL PARKS.—Government Minor Grades Association v. H.M. Office of Works. Difference.—Annual Leave. Decision.—The Court decided that the annual leave, exclusive of public holidays, shall be—Inspectors, 16 days; Sergeants, 12 days; and Park-keepers, 10 days. Award operative as from the first day of the current leave year. Award issued 26th March,

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: MANSFIELD.—National Union of Boot Boot and Shoe Trade: Mansfield.—National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives v. Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers (representing the Mansfield Shoe Company, Ltd.). Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., was appointed under Section 2 (1) (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Arbitrator in six matters of difference between the Union and the firm. The were amicably and satisfactorily disposed of as a result of discussion. The two remaining issues related to the application of certain clauses of the Boot and Shoe Trade National Agreement, 1928, and undertakings given by the Company and accepted by the Union were by agreement recorded in the form of an Award dated 14th March, 1929.

Iron and Steel Trade: Scotland.—Employers v. Workers in the Wrought Iron Industry in Scotland. Difference.—Claim for the introduction of a two shift system with a 47½ hour effective working week, worked in five shifts. Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C.,

appointed under Section 2 (2) (b) of the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator in the matter, with Mr. Hugh Waterston and Baillie James Walker as assessors for the employers and workers respectively. Award.—A 45 hour effective working week to be respectively. Award.—A 45 hour effective working week to be instituted, to be worked in five shifts under a two-shift system, between the hours of 6 a.m. Monday and 6 a.m. Saturday. Award issued 19th March, 1929. The Arbitrator stated that his Award was based entirely on the present position of the Scottish wrought iron industry, and necessarily does not establish any principle as regards any other sections of the iron and steel industry.

April, 1929.

(C)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: SCOTLAND.—Employers v. Workers in the Wrought Iron Industry in Scotland. Difference.—Stoppage of work as a result of claim by employers for the introduction of a two-shift system with a 47½ hour effective working week worked in five shifts and a reduction in tonnage rates. Settlement. Notices to be withdrawn, and work, to the extent available, to be resumed on rates and working conditions operative prior to the stoppage, pending the reference of the employers' claim to arbitration. (See paragraph B above). Any adjustment of tonnage rates consequential upon the decision on hours to be the subject of negotiation by a Joint Committee representative of the works concerned, and failing agreement as to any rate this shall be referred to the same arbitrator not later than three weeks from the date of the decision on hours. Agreement signed on 2nd March,

TRADE BOARDS ACTS

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement-Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order U. (24), dated 26th March, 1929, confirming minimum rates of wages for female workers in the Cerement-Making Section of the trade for specified periods not dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure, and specifying the 1st April, 1929, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order Y. (8), dated 18th March, 1929, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates fixed for male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Toy Manufacturing Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1926, which are not included by the Regulations with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Toy Trade (Great Britain) dated 17th August 1920, and varying general minimum time-rates and overtime rases for certain classes of male and female workers in the said trade, and specifying 25th March, 1929, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.W.D. (19), dated the 12th March, 1929, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and general overtime rates for female workers in the Retail Bespoke Dressmaking Branch of the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade in Northern Ireland, exclusive of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry, and specifying the 8th April, 1929, as the date from which such minimum rates

II.—NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal X. (8), dated 12th March, 1929, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of work in the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928.

Objection period expires 12th May, 1929.

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

Higher rates of wages have become operative as from the 1st April, Higher rates of wages have become operative as from the 185 April, 1929, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 66, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain). General Minimum Piece Rates, D. (34) and D. (36), column 4.

The alteration in the cost-of-living index figure does not necessitate changes in the general minimum time-rates and guaranteed time rates specified or referred to in D. (32), D. (33) and D. (36).

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M (39), M. (40), M. (41) and M. (43), column 11.

NORTH-WEST MIDLANDS ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1928.

REPRESENTATIVE OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY.

THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that, as soon as may be after the 22nd day of April, 1929, he will designate to the Electricity Commissioners, in accordance with Section 2 (10) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the North-West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1928, the employees' organisations having members in the appleament of authorised undertakers tions having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the district, in order that the organisations so designated may choose a representative of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the district to be a member of the Joint

Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered Any employees organisation which is desirous of being considered by the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (10) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than the 22nd day of April, 1929, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

HEALTH SERVICES .- Tenth Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health, 1928. (Cmd. 3304; price 6s.)

Health, 1928. (Cmd. 3304; price 6s.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—The London Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment. Fifth Annual Report, 1928. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—List of the principal Acts of Parliament Regulations, Orders, Instructions and Notices relating to merchant shipping in force on the 1st January, 1929. Board of Trade, Mercantile Marine Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT.—Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for the year ending 31st December, 1928. (Cmd. 3308; price 9d.) POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in December, 1928, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 122.)

PRINTERS' SICKNESS — An investigation into the sickness experience of printers (with special reference to the incidence of tuberculosis).

Report No. 54. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. pubation; price 4s. 6d.)

quarries. Educational Pamphlets, No. 68. (Industry Series, No. 5). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

Trade Unions.—Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1927, Part 4. Trade Unions. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, MARCH, 1929. ADMIRALTY.

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

Devonport ? Bricks : Amalgamated Anthracite Collieries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Portsmouth: Greosoted Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C. Portland Cement: Holbrough Cement Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Broken Granite, etc.: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Timber: Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Northam, Southampton

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Contract and Purchase Department.)

Cylinders, Oxygen: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—
Dieheads: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Doors, Cast Steel Condenser:
T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Clyde Alloy Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Drawers, Brown Cotton: Simpkin Son & Emery, Hinckley.—
Enamelled Ware: Anglo-Enamelware, Ltd., West Bromwich;
Eveson Bros. (1928), Ltd., Lye.—Equipment, Steam Heating:
Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Fan Units: Bull
Motors, Ltd., Ipswich.—Felt, Hair: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield Motors, Ltd., Ipswich.—Feit, Half: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansheld & Co., Ltd., Waterfoot, near Manchester.—Firebricks, etc.: Bonnybridge Silica & Fireclay Co., Ltd., Bonnybridge; Burn Fireclay Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; H. Foster & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Glenboig Union Fireclay Co., Ltd., Glasgow; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge; Priestman Collieries, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. T. Price & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Firehearth Gear: W. Green & Co. (Ecclesfield), Ltd., Ecclesfield; Carron Co., Falkirk; Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield; Darwin Yeardley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. Portway Ltd., Sheffield; Darwin Yeardley & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; C. Portway & Son, Halstead; Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—Flags: Adam & Lane and Neeve, Ltd., London, E.; W. Cockshaw, Ltd., Leeds; Kirk Hall & Co., Leeds; E. Riley & Co., Ltd., Leeds; J. W. Plant & Co., Leeds.—Flour: Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), London and Liverpool.—Gates, Collapsible Steel: John Bennie, Ltd., Glasgow.—Grease, Mineral: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: Stott & Smith, Ltd., Manchester.—Headers, Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrewshire.—Hoists, Telemotor-operated: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Hollow Ware (Gast Iron): T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Archibald Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich: J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Ingots,

Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, Manganese Bronze: Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Jerseys, Blue: I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—Lagging, Block, Blue Asbestos: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lamps, Electric, Incandescent: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W., Lemington-on-Tyne and Chesterfield.—Lead Sheet and Pipe: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Angles, Mild Steel: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Saltburn: Fredingham Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Saltburn; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—Angles, Steel: Bladwins, Ltd., Port Talbot; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Saltburn.—Asbestos Goods: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Batteries: D. P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell.—Batteries and Cells: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Battery Gear: Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Betting, Balata: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Rochdale.—Blankets: John Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—Blocks, Terminal, etc.: Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Pinnacle Switchgear & Fuse Co., Weybridge; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Boats, Motor: Clare Lallow, Cowes; A. M. Dickie & Sons, Bangor.—Boilers: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Jas. Neilson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Junction, A. M. Dickie & Sons, Bangor.—Boilers: Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Jas. Neilson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—Boxes, Junction, Distribution, etc.: General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Pinnacle Switchgear & Fuse Co., Weybridge; Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Brassfoundry: Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; W. R. James, Birmingham; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Evered & Co., Ltd., Smethwick; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; W. Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton: Ltd., Birmingham; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrick & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Brooms and Brushes: Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Brushes, Shaving: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, Electric: Glover & G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, Electric: Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., Charlton, Kent; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Calico: G. I. Sidebottom & Co., Manchester.—Cameras, Stereo: Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Cases, Suit: David Stocks, Edinburgh.—Chain Cable Gear: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—Chain, Mooring, etc.: Brown Lenox & Co. Ltd. Pontypridd: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; J. G. Walker & Son, Ltd., Old Hill.—Chain, Mooring, etc.: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Chemicals**: F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cloth, American: The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cloth, Coal Sack: The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Coils, W/T: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Condenser Units, W/T: W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Conduit Accessories: Electrical Conduits, Ltd., Walsall; Stella Conduit Co., Ltd., Bilston.—Copper Articles: T. G. Blood, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. G. Blood, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Burt Bros., Ltd., Birmingham; A. A. Corre & Co., London, E.C.; J. Hudson & Co., Birmingham; J. Levick, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Copper Strip: Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Counterpanes, Coverlets, etc.: Barlow & Jones, Ltd., Manchester; James Kippax & Son, Ltd., Bolton.—Cranes, Electric Overhead Travelling: Clyde Crane & Engineering Co., Ltd., Mossend, Lanarkshire.—Crane, Electric Wharf: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cutlery: Wm. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Walker & Hall, Ltd., Sheffield; Abram Brookshank & Co. (Sheffield). Ltd. Sheffield. Abram Brooksbank & Co. (Sheffield), Ltd., Sheffield; John Clarke & Son, Ltd., Sheffield; Ralph Hawley & Sons, Sheffield; S. & J. Kitchin, Ltd., Sheffield; Maleham & Yeomans, Ltd., Sheffield; Needham, Veall & Tyzack, Ltd., Sheffield; Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Steel Products, Ltd., Sheffield.—
Leather for Boots: J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Joseph C. Caldiett Wellinghagensh C. Carphell. Leather for Boots: J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Joseph C. Coldicott, Wellingborough; Gomshall Tanneries, Ltd., Gomshall; Richard Nickols, Leeds; W. & A. J. Turner, Ltd., Ipswich; William Walker & Sons, Ltd., Bolton; E. Watts & Co., Ltd., Wellingborough.—Leggings, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.—Life Jackets: Speedings, Ltd., Sunderland.—Lightning Conductor Fittings: G. Clark & Sons (Hull), Ltd., Hull; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham.—Linen Goods: T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; D. & R. Duke, Brechin; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon; W. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast; The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast:—Linen, Damask: Wm. Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast: The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast: Wm. Son, Ltd., Belfast; The Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast; Wm. Liddell & Co., Ltd., Donacloney; M'Crum, Watson & Mercer, Ltd., Milford, Armagh.-Metal, Britannia, Nickel Silver and White Metal Articles: Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Gladwin, Ltd., Sheffield; Wm. Hutton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Sheffield Silver Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birming-Plate & Cutlery Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Milk, Unsweetened Condensed: Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co., London, E.C.; Wilts. United Dairies, Ltd., Trowbridge.—Oil, Mineral Lighting: The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Oil, Mineral Lubricating: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Oil, Mineral Sperm: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Overcoats: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Packing, Cotton and Hemp: Beldam Asbestos Co., Ltd., Hounslow; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Panels, Distribution, Fuse: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd.,

St. Albans.—Plates, "D" and "D.1" Steel: Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff; Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Hartlepool; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Plates, Chequered Steel: Baldwins, Ltd., Port Talbot; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Hartlepool.—Plates, Mild Steel: Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Durham; Baldwins, Ltd., Port Talbot; Appleby Iron Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Calville & Sone, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Calvill & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; J. Dunlop & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff; Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Cld., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Middlesbrough.—Plates, Middlesbrough.—Plates, Middlesbrough.—Plates & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plates & C Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Plates, Steel Ship: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff.—Plywood: Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pumps and Starters: Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Pumps, Fire and Bilge: Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Reps: Glover Bros. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds; Walsh & McCrea, Ltd., Halifax; R. Maude & Co., Ltd., Halifax—Plywor Staffield: Rivet Bolt & Conpert & Tuyper Staffield: Rivet Bolt & Rivet Bol fax.—Rivets, D.R. Steel: Cooper & Turner, Sheffield; Rivet Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow; T. D. Robinson & Co., Ltd., Derby; Monks Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Rivets, Mild Steel: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; E. Gladstone, Ltd., Stocktonon-Tees; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Darlaston; Newport Rivet Co., Ltd., Newport; North West Rivet Bolt & Nut Factory, Ltd., Airdrie; Monks Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Rope, Steel Wire: British Ropes, Ltd., London, W.—Sausages, Tinned: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Sections, "D" and "D.1": D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middles brough; Pease & Partners, Ltd., Saltburn; Steel Co. of Scotland Ltd., Glasgow; Frodingham Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Bolckow, Vaughan & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Serge, Blue: James Casson, Ltd. Elland; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; W. Edleston Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Serge, Blue Diagonal: A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley.—Shackles: Brown Lenox & Co., Ltd. Pontypridd.—Shirts, White Soft: Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gorleston.—Solder: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; G. W. Neale, Ltd W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; G. W. Neale, Ltd.
London, S.E.; Ratcliffs (Great Bridge), Ltd., Great Bridge, Staffs.;
Sheldon Bush & P.S. Co., Bristol.—Soups and Broths: C. & E.
Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—
Spirit, Petroleum: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Scottish Oil
Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—Starters, Automatic, and Resistances:
Watford Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Watford.—Steel, Tool: S.
Osborn & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield;
Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Studs, Naval Brass: J. Stone
& Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—
Suits, Blue, Overall: J. B. Hoyle & Co., Hebden Bridge.—Switchboard, Main Controlling: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—
Switches, Fuse Release: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester;
Bertram Thomas, Manchester.—Ties, Black Silk: Toms, Steer &
Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tiles, White: Malkin Tiles (Burslem),
Ltd., Burslem; Mansfield Bros., Ltd., Church Gresley, near Burtonon-Trent; Maw & Co., Ltd., Jackfield, Shropshire; Minton Hollins
& Co., Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Tractors and Trucks: Greenwood &
Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Tubes, Boiler: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Batley, Ltd., Leds.—Tubes, Boiler: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube and Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birmingham; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall; British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore.—Tubes, Deck, and Glands, Bulkhead: W. McGeoch & Co. Ltd., Physical Rev. Led. British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Physical Rev. British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Physic Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Hailwood & Ackroyd, Ltd., Leeds; Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Tubes, Steel: Tubes, Ltd., Birmingham; Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube & Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birming-Perfecta Seamless Steel Tube & Conduit Co. (1923), Ltd., Birmingham; British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore; Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Weldless Steel Tube Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Talbot Stead Tube Co., Ltd., Walsall.—Tubing, India Rubber: India Rubber, Gutta Percha, etc., Co., Ltd., London, E.; Macinlop, Ltd., London, E.C.; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.—Twill, Union, Blue: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Varnishes, etc.: Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull; Colthurst & Harding, Ltd., Bristol; Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd. Ripon: London Varnish & Enamel Craig & Rose, Ltd., Edinburgh; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon; London Varnish & Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E. John Smith & Sons (Haltwhistle), Ltd., Haltwhistle; C. W. Walters, Ltd., London, E.C.; L. G. Wilkinson, Ltd., London, E.C.; Samuel Wills & Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Vests, Summer and Winter: I. & R. Morley, Nottingham and Heanor.—Vinegar: White Cottell & Co., London, S.E.—Voice-pipes and Gear: Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.—Waistbelts: Frank R. Pardow & Co., Ltd., Walsall; Watchcoats: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Wire: T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Nevill, Druce & Co., Ltd., Llanelly; F. Smith & Co., Manchester; D. F. Tayler & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ramsden, Camm & Co., Ltd., Brighouse; J. Smith, Ltd., Birmingham; Camm & Co., Ltd., Brighouse; J. Smith, Ltd., Birmingham Whitehead, Hill & Co., Ltd., Cwmbran, Mon.—Wire Work: H. W Carter & James, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Dickson, Ltd., London, N.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; Heaton & Dugard, Ltd., Birmingham; R. Johnson, Clapham & Morris, Ltd., Manchester; C. M. Metherell, Plymouth; J. Nichols & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; F. W. Potter & Co., London, E.C.; Procter Bros. (Wireworks), Ltd., Leeds.—Zinc Slabs and Sheets: W. Barns & Son, London, N.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

WAR OFFICE.

Basins, Soup, Steel, Tinned: M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Blankets, White: T. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Mytholmroyd.—Brass-Aluminium Sheets: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle. on-Tyne.—Brushes, Hand: Moss & Paddock, Ltd., Bolton.—Brushes, Scrubbing: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse.—Cable and Wire, Electric: Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—Canvas, Khaki: Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Pendleton.—Chairs, Leather Seat: Wm. Bartlett & Son, Ltd., High Wycombe.—Chasis, Medium, Six-wheeled: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Cordage, Spun Yarn: British Ropes, Ltd., London, E.—Grane and Spares: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Dowlas: R. Buckton.—Cordage, Spun Yarn: British Ropes, Ltd., London, E.—Grane and Spares: H. Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—Dowlas: R. Buckton.—Dynamos: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Helmet Bodies, Khaki: Helmets, Ltd., Wheathampstead; Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Compton, Sons, & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—C.—Milling Machine: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—Mop Heads: T. M. Clewes & Son, Cradley, Staffs.—M.T. Spirit: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Redline Motor Spirit Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Oil, Fuel: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C., Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, M.C.; Redline Motor Spirit Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Gottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C., Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, E.C., Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, M.C.; D. Anderson & Sons, Ltd., Condon, E.C., Stell, Mex, Ltd., London, S.W.; Glico Petroleum Ltd., London, E.—Radiators, Motor: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Chertsey; Midland Motor Radiator Co., Birmingham.—Roofing Felt, etc.: Ruberoid Co. Ltd., London, S.W.; Glico Petroleum Ltd., London, E.—Radiators, Motor: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Stel, Mill, Sheets: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Newpo

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; De Haviland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft Modifications: G. Parnall & Co., Bristol; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft Reconditioning: Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft Reconditioning and Conversion: Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft Repairs and Conversion: Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft Ltd, Parkside, Coventry.—Aircraft Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Filton House, Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers (Aviation) Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Airscrews: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Layes, Middlesex.—Aluminium Sheets: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers Works (Calshot): Exors. of F. Cole, Fawley, Hants; Artificers Works (Calshot): Exors. of F. Cole, Fawley, Hants; Artificers Works (North Weald): James Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., Epping. Motor Generator (Cranwell): Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Bushbury, Wolverhampton. Petrol Swinging Booms (M.E. and Gosport): Simmons and Hawker, London, E.C. Planting Shrubs, etc. (Hornchurch): English Forestry Association, Reading. Steelwork for Institute, etc. (Singapore): Fleming, Bros., Glasgow. Supply and Erection of Huts, etc. (Catfoss): J. Taylor & Son, Hull.—Cable: London Electric Wire Co & Smiths, Ltd., London, E.C.—Clutches: Adamant Engineering Co., Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., P

Engines, Aircraft, Running Tests: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: A. D. C. Aircraft, Ltd., London, W.C.—Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Gillett Stephen Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares (New Nose): Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Special Tools, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Supercharger Repairs: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Supercharger. and Tool Kits, etc.: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Ethylene Glycol: Chance & Hunt, Ltd., London, E.C.—Furnace Fuel Oil: British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Shell Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—Fuzes, Cylinders, etc., Aircraft: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Generators: Haslam & Newton, Ltd., Alfreton, Derby.—Generating Set Spares: Norman Eng. Co., Ltd., c/o Arthur Lyon & Co. London, E.C.—Motor Boats: J. W. Brooke & Co., Ltd., Lowestoft.—Parachute Spares: Irving Air Chute of Great Britain, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—Paraffin: Anglo-Amercian Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Petrol Electric Pack Sets: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Roofing Materials: Wolverhampton.—Titanium Tetrachloride: Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cloth—Tracing: Blyth & Co., Manchester; B. J. Hall & Co., Cheadle, Cheshire.—Monotype Metal: Morris Ashby, Ltd., London, E.—Paper (of various descriptions): Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; Disley Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Disley, Cheshire; Portals, Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; E. Towgood & Sons, Ltd., Sawston, Cambs.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Scotland—Account Book Binding, Division I (1929): Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh; Scotland—Account Book Binding, Division II (1929); Scotland—Account Book Binding, Division IV (1929): McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Group 609 (1929), Jobwork Printing: Barclay & Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.—Stencils: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.—Toilet Rolls: J. Rutherford & Co., Ltd., London, N.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telegraphic: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Apparatus,

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