

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

VOL. XXXVI.—No. 10.]

OCTOBER, 1928.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

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

### EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change, on the whole, as compared with August.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,800,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 11·5 at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 11·7 at 20th August, 1928, and 9·3 at 26th September, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th September was 8·6, as compared with 8·3 at 20th August; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·9, as compared with 3·4. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st October, 1928, was approximately 1,384,000, of whom 1,064,000 were men and 242,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 27th August, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women; and at 26th September, 1927, it was 1,075,000, of whom 855,000 were men and 155,000 were women.

In the coal-mining industry there was a further improvement in employment, a slight decline in the numbers wholly unemployed being accompanied by a considerable decline in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. There was also some improvement in the iron and steel, pottery, motor vehicle, constructional engineering, boot and shoe, and furnishing industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in the marine engineering, shipbuilding, tinplate, woollen and worsted, silk, textile bleaching and dyeing, tailoring, building, and transport industries.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during September resulted in an increase of about £2,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 39,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £1,900 in those of over 20,000 workpeople.

The principal group of workpeople whose wages were increased were adult plain timeworkers employed in federated shipbuilding yards in England and Scotland. With the restoration of their bonus to 10s. per week most classes of skilled men received an increase of 1s. 6d. per week; other adult time-workers not in receipt of the full bonus of 10s. received the sum required to make up that amount, varying up to a maximum of 1s. 6d. per week. Timeworkers employed in the shipyards at Belfast had their wages similarly increased.

Among workpeople whose wages were reduced were those employed in the light castings industry in England

and Scotland, and coal miners at certain collieries in Warwickshire. There was a small reduction in the wages of blastfurnace workers in Cumberland.

During the nine completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of £20,150 in the weekly full-time wages of 201,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £169,450 in those of 1,696,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of £31,200 in the weekly full-time wages of 289,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £364,100 in those of 1,715,000 workpeople.

### COST OF LIVING.

At 1st October 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 66 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. a month ago and 67 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 57, 56 and 61.

The rise in the index figure since 1st September was mainly due to increases in the prices of milk, eggs, butter, and coal, which were partly counterbalanced by decreases in the prices of potatoes, bread, flour, and sugar.

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 items 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 September, was 20. In addition, 11 disputes which began before September were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in September (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 10,800, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during September was about 56,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 5,400 workpeople involved and 23,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 15,200 workpeople involved and 84,000 days lost in September, 1927.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first nine months of 1928 was about 1,254,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 110,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were 1,041,000 days and 92,000 workpeople, respectively.



## RELATIVE LEVELS OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND SEPTEMBER, 1928.

IN previous issues\* of this GAZETTE particulars have been given, from time to time, of the comparative levels of rates of wages in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August, 1914, and at subsequent dates. In the following article a comparison is made, so far as this is possible from the information in the possession of the Department, between the levels of rates of wages at August, 1914, and the end of September, 1928.

It should be observed that no comprehensive information has been collected by the Department as to the rates of wages actually paid by individual employers in the various industries in 1914 and at September, 1928, and the information available for the purposes of such a comparison is in nearly all cases limited to (a) the standard or minimum rates of wages fixed by collective Agreements signed by the Employers' Associations and Trade Unions concerned or embodied in Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders under the Trade Boards Acts, etc., or, (b) in some industries in which no such Agreements, Awards, or Orders have been made, to the minimum rates recognised by the Trade Unions concerned. In some cases in which the actual rates of wages at both dates are not embodied in signed Agreements, information which is available as to the amounts of general changes in the existing level of time or piece rates of wages, agreed upon from time to time by the employers' and workers' organisations, has been utilised. It is important, however, to realise that the rates of wages actually paid to individual workpeople, or to particular sections of workpeople, may, in a considerable proportion of cases, have been altered since 1914, independently of the general changes jointly agreed upon by Employers' Associations and Trade Unions, or fixed by Awards, Orders, etc. Moreover, no information exists as to the changes which have occurred in rates of wages in industries, or sections of industries, in which neither standard nor minimum rates, nor the general amounts of increase or decrease in rates of wages, have been fixed by collective Agreements, Arbitration Awards, Statutory Orders, etc. The particulars given below, therefore, while based on a careful examination of such material as is available to the Department, should be considered in the light of these qualifications and should not be regarded as furnishing more than an approximate indication of the relative levels of wage rates at the two dates; and caution should especially be observed in drawing from them conclusions which depend upon small margins of difference between one figure and another.

**Building Trades.**—At the end of September, 1928, the hourly rates of wages in the larger towns showed increases, compared with the pre-war rates, ranging mostly from 9d. to 11½d. an hour in the case of skilled men and 7½d. to 8½d. an hour in the case of labourers. On the basis of the unweighted averages of the standard rates of wages of the principal classes of workmen, the average increases in hourly and weekly rates at the end of September, 1928, in towns with populations over 100,000, were as shown in the following Table. The weekly rates shown have been computed by multiplying the hourly rates of wages by the number of hours constituting a full ordinary week (averaging approximately 49½ in 1914 and 44½ at September, 1928), both the summer and winter hours being taken into account for this purpose:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of Recognised Rates of Wages in Large Towns at		Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at 30th Sept. 1928.
	4th Aug., 1914.	30th Sept., 1928.	
Hourly Rates.			
	d.	d.	Per cent.
Bricklayers ... ..	9.9	19.6	98
Masons† ... ..	9.8	19.6	100
Carpenters and Joiners ...	9.8	19.5	100
Plumbers ... ..	9.6	19.5	103
Plasterers ... ..	9.7	19.9	105
Painters ... ..	8.8	19.5	121
Labourers ... ..	6.6	14.6	123
Weekly Rates.			
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Bricklayers ... ..	40 7	72 6	79
Masons† ... ..	39 7	72 8	84
Carpenters and Joiners ...	39 11	72 5	81
Plumbers ... ..	39 8	72 5	83
Plasterers ... ..	40 0	74 0	85
Painters ... ..	36 3	71 11	98
Labourers ... ..	27 0	54 3	101

If the increases shown above are combined in the proportions of the relative numbers of men employed in the different occupations, the resulting general average increase over pre-war rates was approximately 9½d. per hour (or about 113 per cent.) at the end of September. The increase in weekly full-time wages, allowing for the effect of the reductions which have been made since 1914 in the weekly working hours, was approximately 30s. 11d., or about 92 per

cent. It should be observed that the percentages given are general averages for all the large towns combined, and that there is much variation in the percentage increases in different towns.

**Coal Mining.**—The information available as to the changes in wages in the coal-mining industry is insufficient to enable a trustworthy estimate to be made of the average increase in rates of wages in this industry since 1914. The general district percentage additions to standard basis rates of wages in the principal coalfields at the beginning of August, 1914, and at the end of September,\* 1928, were as shown below:—

District.	Date of Basis.	Percentage Additions† to the Basis Rates of the Years Specified at	
		4th August, 1914.	30th September, 1928.*
Northumberland ...	1879	Per cent. 50	Per cent. 40
Durham ...	1879	57½	65
Yorkshire ...	1911	10	32.00; 30.33; 27.00†
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1911	10	32
North Staffordshire ...	1911	10	35
North Derbyshire and Notts.	1911	10	38
South Wales and Mon.	1915	6½	28
Scotland ...	1888	75	110

These figures do not provide a full measure of the increases in wage rates, since special advances or allowances have been granted in many districts to particular grades of men. In some cases, the basis rates of wages (to which the percentages are added) have been varied; the lower-paid grades of men in many districts have received special "subsistence" allowances; men on afternoon and night shifts in South Wales, whose working week is generally one of five shifts, have been paid, since 1915, as for an extra shift each week; and piece rates of wages have been increased in the those districts where the normal working hours are now 7½ per shift compared with 8 in 1914. The average percentage increase in rates of wages resulting from the combined effect of all these changes cannot be reliably estimated.

As regards *earnings*, however, statistics compiled by the Mines Department indicate that the estimated average earnings per man-shift worked in June, 1914, and in the quarter ended 30th June, 1928, (the latest date for which information is available), were as shown in the following Table. The "subsistence" rates for lower-paid workers at June, 1928, are also given in the Table.

District.	Average Earnings per Shift.		Percentage Increase.	"Subsistence" Rates per Shift for lower-paid adult workers at June, 1928.‡
	June, 1914.	Quarter ended June, 1928.		
Northumberland ...	s. d. 6 2½	s. d. 7 3½	18	6s. 9½d.
Durham ...	6 2½	7 11½	29	6s. 6½d.
Yorkshire ...	6 10	10 0½	47	See Note II.
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffordshire.	6 0½	9 3½	54	See Note I.
North Derbyshire and Notts.	6 6½	10 4½	58	See Note II.
South Wales and Mon.	6 9	9 6½**	41	8s. 0½d.
Scotland ...	6 9	9 2½	37	7s. 0d.††
All districts ...	6 5½	9 3	43	—

It may be observed that in September, 1928, the percentage additions to basis rates were generally the same as in June, and earnings per shift, therefore, were probably about the same as in the June quarter.

The hours of labour of underground workers in certain districts are now 7½ per shift compared with 8 in 1914, and those of surface workers are usually 48 to 49, compared with 51 to 58 in 1914. The percentage increases in hourly wages are thus greater than the percentage increases in earnings per man-shift shown above.

**Other Mining and Quarrying.**—For iron miners in Cleveland and limestone quarrymen in Durham, rates of wages at the end of September were about 25 to 45 per cent. over the pre-war rates. In Cumberland the bargain prices for iron-ore miners in September, 1928, were about 25 to 35 per cent. above the pre-war level. For limestone quarrymen in Cumberland the increases over pre-war rates ranged from 45 to 70 per cent.

**Engineering and Shipbuilding.**—In the engineering industry the general advance over pre-war rates for men on time work now amounts to 19s. a week, except in certain districts where the men are

\* As the details given below as to average *earnings* relate to the quarter ended June, it may be mentioned that the percentage additions to basis rates generally remained unchanged between June and September.

† As the basis rates to which the percentages apply vary in different districts, the percentages quoted should not be taken as indicating the relative level of wages in different districts.

‡ The highest of these percentages applies to all classes of workers in South Yorkshire and to underground workers in West Yorkshire. The addition of 30.33 per cent. applies to surface workers in the Eastern Sub-division of West Yorkshire and that of 27.00 per cent. in the Western Sub-division.

§ The amounts quoted applied both in June and September.

|| 6d. per shift in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum of 8s. 9d. (inclusive). In North Derby and Notts a minimum rate of 7s. 11d. (inclusive) has also been fixed.

¶ 1s. per shift in excess of earnings, subject to a maximum of 7s. 9d. (inclusive), and a minimum of 7s. for adult males.

\*\* This figure relates to the quarter ended July, 1928.

†† The rate is subject to the provision that the addition to earnings shall not exceed 1s. per day, and applies to surface workers only.

\* See the issues for May, 1919; April, 1920; February, 1921; March, 1922; October, 1922; April, 1923; October, 1923; February, 1925; October, 1925; and October, 1927.

† Where different rates were paid to banker masons and fixers respectively the rates used are those for the former.



paid at hourly rates, in which it is 19s. 10½d. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance on time rates amounts to 17s. or 17s. 10½d. a week. In some cases, however, further advances have been granted to particular classes in both industries.

The following Table shows the unweighted averages of the *district*\* time rates of wages of men in certain representative occupations in 16 of the principal engineering centres and 9 of the principal shipbuilding centres at 4th August, 1914, and at 30th September, 1928, with the percentage increase over pre-war rates:—

Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of recognised Weekly Time Rates in the principal centres at		Average Percentage Increase over pre-war rates at 30th Sept., 1928.
	4th August, 1914.	30th September, 1928.	
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
<b>Engineering:—</b>			
Fitters and Turners ...	38 11	58 9	51
Ironmoulders ...	41 8	62 1	49
Patternmakers ...	42 1	63 2	50
Labourers ...	22 10	41 11	3
<b>Shipbuilding:—</b>			
Shipwrights ...	41 4	58 7	42
Ship Joiners ...	40 0	57 9	44
Labourers ...	22 10	39 11	75

For semi-skilled classes the percentages range between those shown for skilled men and those for labourers.

The above figures relate to a full ordinary week of 53 hours in some districts and 54 in others in 1914, and of 47 hours generally at September, 1928. The percentage increase in hourly rates is thus nearly 70 per cent. for skilled workers to about 105 per cent. for labourers in the engineering trade, and from about 60 to 65 per cent. for skilled men to about 100 per cent. for labourers in the shipbuilding trade.

In the case of pieceworkers the general advance over pre-war rates in the engineering industry amounts to 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 10s. a week. In the shipbuilding industry the general advance is 10 per cent. on basis piece rates, plus a flat rate advance of 7s. a week; in addition, a portion of certain special advances, granted during the war under the "Standard Ship Cycle" of awards and consequential extensions, is still paid to some classes of men. The information at the disposal of the Department is not sufficient to enable a reliable calculation to be made of the percentage increase in the wages of piece-workers.

**Electrical Installation.**—The average of the recognised time rates of wages of wiremen employed by electrical contractors in 12 of the largest towns at the end of September, 1928, was 74s. 5d. a week, compared with 39s. 4d. a week at August, 1914, showing an average increase of 89 per cent. As the normal weekly hours of labour, which were usually 53 or 54 in 1914, were reduced to 47 in 1919, without any reduction in weekly wages, the increase in hourly rates since 1914 is greater, being about 110 per cent.

**Other Metal Trades.**—In the heavy iron and steel trades (smelting, puddling, rolling, forging, &c.), in which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the selling price of the finished products, the increases over pre-war rates vary very widely, being, in some cases (e.g., with certain blastfurnace labourers) equivalent to over 70 per cent. over the pre-war weekly rates, while at the other extreme the rates for iron and steel workers in South Wales show increases of less than 20 per cent. on pre-war weekly wages. In the tinplate and steel sheet trade in South Wales the increase over pre-war rates amounts to about 25 to 35 per cent., and in addition special advances have been granted to particular classes of workpeople. Among other metal-working industries the general increases over pre-war rates of wages at the end of September (for male timeworkers) were 19s. a week in the sheet-metal working trade, 19s. 6d. a week in the spring, tube and various other industries in the Midlands, and 20s. to 20s. 6d. a week in the light castings industry. In the iron and steel and tinplate industries a uniform shift of 8 hours was adopted for shift-workers in 1919 in place of 8 or 12 hours previously, and for day-workers the hours were reduced from about 53 to 47 per week. In the other metal trades the hours were reduced from 53 or 54 to 47.

**Cotton Industry.**—In August, 1914, piece rates of wages in this industry stood generally at 5 per cent. above the standard list prices. At the end of September, 1928, they were 95 per cent. above the standard. Part of this increase, however, was granted in 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly working hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. If proportionate allowance is made for this reduction in working hours, weekly full-time wages would appear to be generally about 61 per cent. above the pre-war level, the equivalent increase in hourly wages being about 86 per cent. If, however, the average hourly output of pieceworkers has increased as a result of the reduction in hours, the percentage increase in wages will be correspondingly higher. In addition, special increases or allowances have been granted to certain classes of operatives, the effect of which would be to augment the general percentages quoted.

**Wool Textile Industry.**—The rates of wages of woollen and worsted operatives in Yorkshire are calculated by the addition of a "cost-of-living wage" to basic rates. At the end of September, 1928, the pre-war basic rates had been increased generally by 10 per cent., and to the basic rates so increased was added a "cost-of-living wage" of 72½ per cent. for timeworkers\* and 63¾ per cent. for pieceworkers, making total increases over pre-war rates of approximately 80 to 90 per cent. for a full working week. In addition special increases of varying amounts have been made in the rates of wages

of particular sections of workpeople, which would tend to augment the percentages quoted. A general advance of over 15 per cent. on hourly and piece rates was also granted in March, 1919, concurrently with a reduction in weekly hours from 55½ to 48, in order to maintain weekly wages at the same level as before. The average percentage increase in hourly rates, therefore, is correspondingly greater than that in weekly rates quoted above.

**Other Textile Industries.**—In some other important sections of the textile trades the general increases over pre-war rates at the end of September, 1928, were as follows:—

Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing and Finishing:—

Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland:

Men ... 21s. 4d. per week.†  
Women ... 12s. 8d. per week.†

Yorkshire:

Timeworkers ... 84 per cent.

Pieceworkers ... 64 per cent.

Hosiery Manufacture (Midlands) ... 58½ per cent.‡

Carpet Manufacture:—

Timeworkers ... 60 per cent.

Pieceworkers ... 55 per cent.(approx.)

Apart from these increases in weekly wages, the weekly working hours, which generally varied from 54 to 56, were reduced in 1919 to 48, the weekly rates of timeworkers remaining unchanged, and the rates for pieceworkers being enhanced to compensate for the change in hours.

**Boot and Shoe Industry.**—In the manufacture of boots and shoes the minimum time rate of wages for the principal classes of skilled workmen at the end of September, 1928, was 56s. a week. Before the war it was 30s. a week for the majority of the workers in most districts, though in a few districts it was 28s. or 29s.; while for men in the heel-building department and in the stock and shoe rooms, a rate of 27s. a week was adopted in 1914, with effect from the beginning of 1915. For women of 20 years or over, employed in certain operations in the closing and heel-building departments and the stock and shoe rooms, the minimum rate is 34s. a week, compared with 17s. or 18s. adopted in 1914, but not operative till 1915. The hours of labour have been reduced from 52½ per week in 1914 to 48 per week.

**Railway Service.**—For the principal grades of adult workmen in the traffic sections of the railway service, the wages in operation at the end of September, 1928, showed increases ranging mostly from 25s. to 32s. a week above the pre-war averages for the corresponding grades. Owing to the wide variation in the pre-war rates of wages, the percentage increases varied considerably. For some of the porters on pre-war rates of about 18s. a week the increase was as much as 140 per cent.; on the other hand, for certain classes of higher-paid men, it amounted to a little under 100 per cent. The hours of labour were reduced to 48 a week in 1919, without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, and the increases in hourly rates are, therefore, higher than the percentage increases in weekly rates.

**Other Transport Services.**—For dock labourers, the rates generally paid in September, 1928, were 11s. to 13s. 6d. a day of eight hours, compared with about 4s. 6d. to 7s. for a day of usually 9 to 10½ hours in 1914. In the case of seamen, the standard rates in September were £9 a month for able seamen and £9 10s. for firemen, compared with £5 to £5 10s. and £5 10s. to £6 respectively in August, 1914. In the road transport industry the average of the weekly rates of wages for one-horse drivers in twelve of the principal towns was 53s. 3d. a week at the end of September, 1928, compared with 25s. 7d. in 1914, weekly hours being 48 in 1928 as compared with 55½ and upwards, usually, in 1914. In the tramway services it is estimated that the average weekly rates of wages at September, 1928, in over 50 large towns, were 59s. 11d. for drivers and 56s. 5d. for conductors, compared with 30s. 11d. and 27s. 5d. at August, 1914, increases of 94 and 106 per cent. respectively; as, however, the weekly hours of labour were reduced from an average of about 59 in 1914 to 48 in 1928 the approximate average increases in hourly rates of wages were 139 and 154 per cent. respectively.

**Agriculture.**—The rates of wages of ordinary agricultural labourers in England and Wales at September, 1928, ranged from 30s. to 36s. a week, including the value of certain allowances. In the same districts in 1914 the cash rates of wages (which were subject to the addition of certain allowances) ranged from 13s. to 21s. a week. It is estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture that the average of the rates of wages prevailing for ordinary labourers in England and Wales at September, 1928, was 31s. 8d., representing an increase of about 76 per cent. over the average of the cash rates and allowances in 1914, which was 18s. a week. This comparison takes no account of overtime payments, nor of extra earnings at special seasons, and no allowance is made for the shorter hours now worked.

**Other Industries.**—In the following Table particulars are given of the rates of wages at 4th August, 1914, and at September, 1928, of some of the principal classes of workpeople in the printing and book-binding, furniture making, and baking trades in a number of towns.

\* The full percentage is paid on basic rates up to 33s. a week; on basic rates over 33s. up to 51s. the cost-of-living wage is calculated either at the time-workers' full percentage on 33s., or at the equivalent of 80 per cent. of the time-workers' full percentage, whichever is the greater; on basic rates over 51s., the cost-of-living wage payable on 51s. is increased by 20 per cent. of the timeworkers' full percentage on the first 13s. above that amount, and 8 per cent. of that percentage on the remainder.

† These amounts are exclusive of increases in basic rates, varying for different classes of workpeople, granted in 1919.

‡ This percentage includes an enhancement given in compensation for the reduction in hours in 1919. In addition, basic rates of wages have been increased in some cases.

\* In the computation of these averages, no account is taken of any variations of individual wage rates from the general district rates, statistics not being available as to the extent of such variations.



Trade and Occupation.	Average (unweighted) of Recognised Weekly Time Rates of Wages in certain Large Towns* at		Average Percentage Increase over Pre-war Rates at 30th Sept., 1928.
	4th Aug., 1914.	30th Sept., 1928.	
	s. d.	s. d.	Per cent.
Printing and Bookbinding :—			
Hand Compositors on Book and Jobbing Work ... ..	35 8	73 10	107
Bookbinders and Machine Rulers...	33 11	73 7	117
Furniture Making :—			
Cabinet Makers ... ..	39 5	73 6	86
Upholsterers ... ..	38 8	73 5	90
French Polishers ... ..	37 5	73 4	96
Baking :—			
Table Hands ... ..	30 1	64 4	114

The hours of labour in a normal full week at September, 1928, were generally 48 in the printing and baking trades, and 44 to 47 in the furniture trade, compared with 50 or 51 in the printing trades, 48 to 60 for bakers, and 46½ to 54 in the furniture trade at August, 1914. The percentage increases in hourly rates are thus greater than those in weekly rates shown in the Table, averaging (in the towns to which the Table relates) about 119 per cent. for compositors, 129 per cent. for bookbinders, 108 per cent. for cabinet makers, 114 per cent. for upholsterers, 120 per cent. for french polishers, and 137 per cent. for table hands in the baking trade.

In the pottery industry, the general level of rates of wages is 50 to 61½ per cent. (in different sections) above the pre-war level, but increases in basic rates have been granted, in addition, to certain classes of workpeople. For labourers in the heavy chemical trade the increase on the 1914 weekly rates of wages amounts to between 105 and 115 per cent. The hours of labour had been reduced in the pottery industry from 52 in 1914 to 47 per week, and in the chemical industry from 12 to 8 per shift for shift workers and from 53 or 54 to 47 for day workers.

For unskilled labourers in the non-trading departments of Local Authorities in 28 large towns, the average weekly rate of wages shows an increase of about 96 per cent. over that for August, 1914, from 26s. 9d. to 52s. 5d. Hours of labour having been reduced without any reduction in weekly rates of wages, the increase in hourly rates is about 117 per cent.

For unskilled labourers in gasworks, the average of the rates of wages at the end of September, 1928, in over 40 towns was 53s. a week, compared with 25s. 8d. a week in August, 1914, an increase of 106 per cent. As the hours of labour were reduced between the two dates without any reduction in weekly wages, the increase in hourly rates is greater, being about 133 per cent. The average rate for unskilled labourers in the electricity supply industry in over 50 towns at September, 1928, was 55s. 8d. a week, compared with 26s. 6d. a week in August, 1914, showing an increase of 110 per cent. In this case also the hours of labour have been reduced, and the increase in hourly rates amounts to 140 per cent.

#### SUMMARY.

Both the amounts and the corresponding percentages of increase over pre-war rates show a wide diversity among different classes of workpeople. In some cases the increases in full-time weekly rates at the end of September, 1928, were equivalent to only about 20 per cent. on the pre-war rates. On the other hand, they were equivalent in some cases to over 100 per cent. on the pre-war rates. The information at the disposal of the Department is insufficient to enable the average percentage increase for all industries and occupations to be calculated exactly, but it is estimated that at the end of September, 1928, weekly full-time rates of wages, for those classes of adult workpeople for which information is available, averaged between 70 and 75 per cent. above the level of August, 1914, as compared with 170 to 180 per cent. at the end of December, 1920, when wages generally were at their highest level. As considerable reductions in normal weekly working hours were made in nearly all industries in 1919 and 1920, the percentage increase in hourly rates of wages, since 1914, is substantially greater; while it is not practicable on the basis of available information to make any precise calculation, it seems probable that at the end of September, 1928, the average level of hourly rates was between 90 and 100 per cent. above that of August, 1914.

For those classes of workpeople as to which information is available the average percentage increase in weekly full-time rates of wages at the end of each quarter since 1920, as compared with the beginning of August, 1914, is estimated, on the basis indicated above, to have been approximately as shown in the following Table :—

Year.	Estimated Average Percentage Increase in Weekly Full-Time Rates of Wages at end of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
1920 ... ..	130-135	150-155	160-165	170-180
1921 ... ..	160-170	145-155	130-135	110-115
1922 ... ..	100-105	85-90	75-80	70-75
1923 ... ..	70	65-70	70 (nearly)	65-70
1924 ... ..	70 (nearly)	70	70-75	70-75
1925 ... ..	75	75	75	75
1926 ... ..	75	75	75	75
1927 ... ..	75	70-75	70-75	70-75
1928 ... ..	70-75	70-75	70-75	...

It should be observed that the foregoing particulars relate to recognised minimum or standard rates of wages for full-time working and not to actual earnings, which in many industries are affected at present by unemployment and short-time working.

\* The averages are based on the rates current in 26 towns in the printing and bookbinding and baking trades, and in 20 towns in the furniture trade.

## UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE.

THE seventh (interim) Report\* of the Unemployment Grants (Viscount St. Davids) Committee, covering the period from 1st July, 1927 to 30th June, 1928, again shows a substantial reduction in the volume of work approved for grant by the Committee. The total value of the 28 new schemes approved for grant by the Committee was £319,000, or less than half of the value of those approved in the previous year, and less than 2 per cent. of the value of those approved during the year 1925-6. It is stated in the Report that this rapid diminution is attributable to the more rigid conditions as to grant now obtaining, and also to the fact that Local Authorities are now more cognisant of these conditions and therefore less disposed to submit applications. The Committee continued to observe these conditions; that is, they again strictly confined their grants to areas where the volume of unemployment sought to be relieved was exceptional, and where the works proposed by the Local Authority were put in hand solely for the relief of unemployment, and were being undertaken very appreciably in advance of the time when they might have been required in the ordinary course. Although there has been an increase in the number of districts where the position as to unemployment appears to satisfy the restricted requirements for the receipt of State assistance by way of unemployment grants, the growing financial difficulties of Local Authorities, and their disinclination to accelerate relief works by five years or more, furnish additional causes for the reduction in the number of applications received. As would be expected it is to coal mining districts that the majority of applications for grants are attributable.

The number of applications for grants was 82, and their value totalled £986,720, as compared with 166 and £1,822,409 respectively in the previous year; while the value of new schemes assisted by the Committee was, as stated above, only £319,000, as against £792,000 in the preceding year.

The following Table shows the classes of work undertaken by Local Authorities and approved for grant by the Committee from the beginning of their operations (October, 1921, in the case of "loan" schemes, and December, 1920, in the case of "wages" schemes) up to and including 30th June, 1928. It should be explained that "loan schemes" are those in which the grants consist of a percentage of the interest, or of the interest and sinking fund charges, on loans raised by Local Authorities for approved works; while "schemes on a wages basis" are those in which grants take the form of a percentage of the wages paid to unemployed men taken on for the work.

Class of Work.	Loan Schemes.	Schemes on a Wages Basis.
	£	£
Roads and footpaths ... ..	21,497,863	1,510,578
Sewers and sewage disposal... ..	16,630,853	900,390†
Docks, harbours, quays ... ..	10,652,686	297,200
Water ... ..	8,229,245	†
Electricity ... ..	6,904,609	72,016
Parks and recreation grounds, tennis courts, bowling greens, cemeteries, etc. ...	4,658,007	1,367,766
Tramways ... ..	3,833,344	411,100
Gas ... ..	2,137,108	†
Public institutions ... ..	1,304,904	199,974
Sea defence ... ..	902,180	...
Land development and reclamation ...	548,097	159,370
Sanitation ... ..	347,159	...
Painting ... ..	...	300,661
Conveniences ... ..	179,217	...
Miscellaneous ... ..	817,910	67,190
TOTALS ... ..	£78,643,182	£5,286,245

Grants to public utility companies carrying out works of public utility are not included in the above Table. No new proposals were received from such companies during the period covered by the Report. The net total capital cost approved for grant under this heading up to 30th June, 1928, was £3,224,122, distributed as follows :—

	Amount approved for Grant.
£	
Gas undertakings ... ..	1,606,592
Docks ... ..	1,218,549
Water undertakings ... ..	174,455
Tramways and light railways ... ..	36,926
Electricity undertakings ... ..	187,600
Total ... ..	£3,224,122

On 30th June, 1928, the Committee had 16 schemes still under consideration (all on a loan basis) of a value of £333,113. Applications were being received in small numbers and, where the schemes complied with the revised conditions, were being entertained.

\* H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net.

† Includes water and gas schemes.

‡ Included with sewers and sewage disposal schemes.



## TRADE BOARD MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

IN 39 trades to which the Trade Boards Acts of 1909 and 1918 have been applied, general minimum time rates of wages have been fixed by the Trade Boards and confirmed by Orders made by the Minister of Labour. The rates are legally binding on all employers affected. In the majority of the trades the rates are applicable to the whole of Great Britain; but in some trades different rates are operative for England and Wales and for Scotland, and in a few cases different rates have been fixed for certain specified areas, such as London, Cornwall and the North of Scotland, or according to the population of the area in which the employer is situated. In seven trades, viz., boot and shoe repairing, brush and broom, chain, coffin furniture and cerement making (men only), perambulator and invalid carriage, paper bag, and paper box, the minimum rates vary in correspondence with fluctuations in the cost of living. In all the trades, with two exceptions, overtime rates are payable for all time worked in excess of the number of hours of work declared by the Trade Board to be the normal.

The general minimum time rates fixed by the Trade Boards and in operation at 1st October, 1928, for the lowest grades of experienced adult male and female workers, together with the hours of labour in respect of which the rates are payable, are shown in the following Table. Except where otherwise stated, the rates quoted are operative at the age of 21 in the case of males and 18 in the case of females:—

Trade.	General Minimum Hourly Time Rates.		Weekly Hours of labour in respect of which the rates quoted are normally payable.
	Males.	Females.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aerated waters (England and Wales)	s. d. 1 1	d. 7	48
Aerated waters (Scotland):—			
Orkney and Shetland ...	0 11½	5½	48
Rest of Scotland ...	1 0½	6½	48
Boot and floor polish ...	1 1½	7½	48
Boot and shoe repairing ...	1 2½	10*	48
Brush and broom ...	0 11	6½*	48
Button manufacturing ...	1 1½	6½	48
Chain† ...	1 3½†	6½†	...
Coffin furniture and cerement making:—			
Coffin furniture ...	1 2½	6½*	47
Cerement making ...	...	7½†	47
Corset ...	1 1½	7	48
Cotton waste reclamation:—			
England and Wales ...	1 0	7	48
Scotland ...	1 0	6½	48
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales):—			
Retail bespoke section ...	1 0½	6½, 7, 7½	48
Other sections ...	1 0½	7	48
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Scotland):—			
Retail branch ...	1 2½	7, 7½	46
Other branches ...	1 2½	6½	46
Drift nets mending ...	...	6	44
Flax and hemp ...	0 10½	6	48
Fur ...	1 2	8½	48
General waste materials reclamation	0 11	6½	48
Hair, bass and fibre ...	0 11½	6½	48
Hat, cap and millinery (England and Wales) ...	1 1½	7	48
Hat, cap and millinery (Scotland):—			
Wholesale cloth hat and cap section	1 2½	7½	46
Other sections ...	1 2½	7, 7½	46
Hollow-ware ...	0 11½	6½	47
Jute ...	0 10½	6½	48
Lace finishing† ...	†	6½†	...
Laundry:—			
Cornwall and N. of Scotland ...	1 1½	6½	48
Rest of Great Britain ...	1 1½	7	48
Linen and cotton handkerchief and household goods and linen piece goods ...	1 0	6½	48
Made-up textiles ...	0 10½	6½	48
Milk distributive:—			
England and Wales ...	{ 0 10½ } 1 1 1 2	6½, 7½, 8½*	48
Scotland ...	0 11½	6½*	48
Ostrich and fancy feather and artificial flower ...	1 0½	7	48
Paper bag ...	1 1½	7½	48
Paper box ...	1 0½	7½	48
Perambulator and invalid carriage	0 11½	6½*	48
Pin, hook and eye and snap fastener	0 10½	6½*	47
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring ...	0 11½	7	48
Retail bespoke tailoring:—			
England and Wales ...	{ 0 9 } to 1 1½	6d. to 8d.	48
Scotland ...	{ 0 10 } to 1 0	7, 7½	48
Rope, twine and net ...	0 10	6½	48
Sack and bag ...	0 11½	6½	48
Shirtmaking ...	1 2½	7	48
Stamped or pressed metal wares ...	0 11	6½	47
Sugar confectionery and food preserving ...	1 0½	6½	48
Tin box ...	1 1	7½	48
Tobacco ...	1 3½	9½*	48
Toy ...	1 0½	6½*	48
Wholesale mantle and costume ...	0 11½	7	48

\* At 21 years.

† The minimum rates in the chain and in the lace finishing trades are not fixed by reference to sex. The rates shown under the column "Females" are those applicable to work normally performed by women, and the rate shown under "Males" is that applicable to work normally performed by men.

‡ At 24 years.

§ At 22 years.

|| According to population.

¶ According to locality.

The Boards have fixed lower rates, based on age or experience, or a combination of age and experience, for juvenile workers; and in many cases it has been made a condition of the application of these lower rates that the juvenile shall be registered with the Trade Board and provided with reasonable facilities for learning the trade. Special rates for indentured apprentices have been fixed by seven Boards.

Many of the Boards have fixed minimum rates for special classes of qualified workers. Pieceworkers have also been specially provided for by some of the Boards, either by general minimum piece rates or by basis time rates fixed at a slightly higher level than the general minimum time rates. Where no special provision has been made the basis rate for pieceworkers is the general minimum time rate.

Column (4) of the above Table shows the normal weekly hours of work in the various trades. When these hours are exceeded overtime rates are payable. In addition to the normal weekly hours, most of the Boards have declared the normal daily hours and have provided for the payment of overtime rates when the normal day is exceeded, notwithstanding that the normal week is not exceeded. No overtime rates have been fixed by the Chain Board or by the Lace Finishing Board.

The rates, together with any conditions and qualifications attached to them, are set out in detail in the Minister's Confirming Orders, copies of which are on sale at H.M. Stationery Office.

It should be added that the Boards have power to issue permits exempting from the operation of the minimum time rates infirm workers who cannot suitably be employed on piece-work.

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

A STATISTICAL summary\* of the output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June 1928,† prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 55,034,291 tons of saleable coal, or about 97 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 50,662,186 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £36,709,027, equivalent to 14s. 5.90d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £33,115,381, equivalent to 13s. 0.88d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £3,593,646, or 1s. 5.02d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that the debit balance ranged from 7.60d. in Durham to 2s. 0.61d. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire.

The number of workpeople employed was 890,863, and the number of man-shifts worked was 52,466,253. The average output per man-shift worked was 20.98 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 16.74 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire, to 23.59 cwt. in Scotland. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 3.09d., ranging from 7s. 3.85d. in Northumberland to 10s. 4.48d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. These earnings do not include the value of allowances in kind.

The number of man-shifts lost which could have been worked (including absences due to sickness or accident) was 3,208,637.

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (−) balance per ton.‡	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked.
1924.	Per cent.	Tons.	s. d.		Cwts.	s. d.
31st Mar.	94	67,047,657	+2 9.63	1,111,280	17.79	10 2.82
30th June	93	61,552,868	+1 0.34	1,107,457	17.48	10 11.17
30th Sept.	92	59,163,976	+0 0.26	1,082,340	17.33	10 10.24
31st Dec.	94	62,428,185	+0 7.61	1,078,758	17.74	10 7.04
1925.						
31st Mar.	94	62,458,898	+0 6.13	1,074,079	17.98	10 7.58
30th June	95	54,982,191	+0 11.81	1,032,216	17.85	10 6.77
30th Sept.	98	54,976,337	+0 2.82§	1,013,757	17.88	10 4.85
31st Dec.	98	62,662,455	+1 6.70§	1,041,997	18.31	10 5.14
1926.						
31st Mar.	99	66,071,166	+1 4.99§	1,074,395	18.46	10 4.79
1927.						
31st Mar.	96	63,329,641	+1 2.41	969,943	20.66	10 7.12
30th June	96	58,880,719	+1 0.65	981,393	20.47	10 2.84
30th Sept.	96	58,585,249	+1 2.00	946,487	20.47	9 9.53
31st Dec.	96	60,350,401	+1 0.43	945,480	20.82	9 7.38
1928.						
31st Mar.	97	61,833,281	+0 9.34	921,448	21.24	9 5.02
30th June	97	55,034,291	+1 5.02	890,863	20.98	9 3.09

\* Cmd. 3210. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

† In the case of South Wales and Monmouthshire the period covered is the quarter ended 31st July, 1928.

‡ Calculated on the quantity of coal disposable commercially.

§ After crediting subvention.



## PRODUCTION IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1924.

THE Board of Trade have issued a summary of the preliminary Reports on the Third Census of Production, taken in respect of the production of mining and manufacturing industries in Great Britain in the year 1924.\*

### Numbers Employed.

The total numbers of persons covered by the first and by the third† Censuses of Production, in 1907 and in 1924, respectively, were as follows:—

	1907.	1924.
Males ... ..	5,064,000	5,746,100
Females ... ..	1,623,500	1,866,700
Total ... ..	6,687,500	7,612,800

It will be seen that the numbers employed increased by 13·47 per cent. in the case of males, and by 14·99 per cent. in the case of females, the total for both sexes increasing by 13·84 per cent. This agrees very closely with the percentage increase (13·87 per cent.) for all persons "gainfully occupied," as estimated on the basis of the decennial Censuses of population.

The following Table shows the numbers employed in the several industrial groups, distinguishing operative staff and administrative, technical, and clerical staff:—

Groups of Trades.		Operative Staff.		Administrative, Technical and Clerical Staff.		Total.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
		Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Mines and quarries ...	{ 1924 1907	1,262·2 930·2	5·7 6·1	26·0 17·7	1·8 ...	1,295·7 954·0
Iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering, etc. ...	{ 1924 1907	1,176·9 1,064·2	135·8 72·3	147·5 87·0	44·1 7·6	1,504·3 1,231·1
Textiles ... ..	{ 1924 1907	429·7 452·1	666·6 665·2	45·8 36·6	12·6 3·2	1,154·7 1,157·1
Clothing ... ..	{ 1924 1907	174·9 187·6	410·8 453·1	50·2 39·0	29·1 32·7	665·0 712·4
Food, drink and tobacco ...	{ 1924 1907	251·4 239·6	161·1 117·3	71·2 50·6	20·9 6·0	504·6 413·5
Paper and printing ...	{ 1924 1907	182·1 174·5	111·4 97·7	39·9 30·8	15·7 5·3	349·1 308·3
Timber ... ..	{ 1924 1907	155·3 173·0	27·7 20·3	27·9 20·9	4·7 0·7	215·6 214·9
Building and building materials ...	{ 1924 1907	561·5 615·8	46·9 36·7	63·4 46·2	10·1 3·0	681·9 701·7
Public utilities ... ..	{ 1924 1907	661·6 544·2	5·9 5·0	57·9 38·2	5·8 0·4	731·2 587·8
Other trades ... ..	{ 1924 1907	303·4 276·4	126·9 83·1	57·2 39·4	23·2 7·8	510·7 406·7
Total ... ..	{ 1924 1907	5,159·0 4,657·6	1,698·8 1,556·8	587·0 406·4	168·0 66·7	7,612·8 6,687·5
Total, without mines and quarries ...	{ 1924 1907	3,896·8 3,727·4	1,693·1 1,550·7	561·0 388·7	166·2 66·7	6,317·1 5,733·5
1924: Under 18 years ...		410·0	396·0	36·3	24·1	866·4
18 years and over ...		3,486·8	1,297·1	524·7	142·1	5,450·7
1907: Under 18 years ...		473·4	389·0	34·6	9·8	906·8
18 years and over ...		3,254·0	1,161·7	354·1	56·9	4,826·7

It will be seen that, taking the entire range of industries covered together, there was no significant change in the proportion of males to females, which was very nearly 3 to 1 in both years. A considerable proportion of the total increase in numbers, however, took place in mines and quarries, in which males are almost exclusively employed. In the manufacturing industries, on the other hand, the proportion of females employed has increased from 28·2 per cent. to 29·4 per cent. The maintenance, in each group of trades, of the same proportion of male to female operatives in 1924 as in 1907, the total numbers not being altered, would have added about 144,000 to the number of males actually recorded, and reduced the female total by the same figure.

The following Table shows the percentage distribution of males and of females, and of all persons, employed in the manufacturing industries as recorded in 1907 and 1924, distinguishing groups of trades:—

Groups of Trades.	Males.		Females.		All employed.	
	1907.	1924.	1907.	1924.	1907.	1924.
Iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering ...	28·0	29·6	4·9	9·7	21·5	23·8
Textiles ... ..	11·9	10·7	41·3	36·4	20·2	18·3
Clothing ... ..	5·5	5·1	30·0	23·7	12·4	10·5
Food, drink and tobacco ...	7·1	7·2	7·6	9·8	7·2	8·0
Paper and printing ... ..	5·0	5·0	6·4	6·8	5·4	5·5
Timber ... ..	4·7	4·1	1·3	1·8	3·8	3·4
Building and building materials ...	16·1	14·0	2·5	3·1	12·2	10·8
Public utilities ... ..	14·1	16·1	0·3	0·6	10·2	11·6
Other groups ... ..	7·6	8·2	5·7	8·1	7·1	8·1
Total ... ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

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

† The preparation of the results of the second Census, in respect of the year 1912, was not completed, owing to the War.

There has been a reduction, from 473,400 to 410,000, in the number of male operatives under 18 employed. Girls under 18, on the other hand, show a small increase, from 389,000 to 396,000. Thus, at ages under 18, the number of girls employed is nearly equal to the number of boys employed.

There has been a great increase in the numbers of the "administrative, technical, and clerical" staffs, amounting to 48 per cent. in the case of males, and to 150 per cent. in the case of females. The Report comments as follows upon this change:—"The increase of such staffs from 8 per cent. to 11½ per cent. of the aggregate of all engaged in manufacturing industry is a somewhat remarkable change. The fact that the proportion of females has increased from about 15 per cent. to about 23 per cent. appears to indicate that an increase of clerical staff is largely responsible. The increase of the practice of maintaining careful records of operations and the development of cost accounting probably explain a substantial part of the expansion of this section of the staffs of manufacturing enterprises; while, so far as it has importance, the undertaking by manufacturers, to a greater extent than formerly, of merchanting work, and work preparatory thereto, may furnish a further clue to the conditions underlying this change in the make-up of their staffs."

### Output.

The total gross outputs recorded in the Returns to the Census of Production Office amounted to £1,698·2 million in 1907 and to £3,853·1 million in 1924; and the net outputs (i.e., the gross outputs, less cost of materials and of work given out to be done on goods) to £689·1 million and £1,697·5 million respectively. The following Table shows the total net output, and the net output per person, in 1907 and 1924 in the various groups of trades\*:—

Groups of Trades.	Net Output, 1907.		Net Output, 1924.		Col. (4) as a percentage of Col. (2).
	Total.	Per Person Employed.	Total.	Per Person Employed.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	£ million.	£	£ million.	£	
Mines and quarries ...	118·0	123·7	229·9	177·4	143
Iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering, etc. ...	130·0	105·6	299·7	199·3	189
Textiles ... ..	88·8	76·7	205·4	178·0	232
Clothing ... ..	45·4	63·7	103·4	155·6	244
Food, drink and tobacco ...	66·4	160·4	187·0	370·6	231
Paper and printing ...	32·1	104·1	94·0	269·4	259
Timber ... ..	17·9	83·1	40·7	188·8	227
Building and building materials ...	58·8	83·8	141·4	207·4	248
Public utilities ... ..	65·1	110·8	162·5	222·2	200
Other trades ... ..	52·6	129·3	140·5	275·1	213
Total ... ..	675·1	100·9	1,604·5	210·8	209
Total, without mines and quarries ...	557·1	97·2	1,374·6	217·6	224

An attempt is made in the Report to eliminate, as far as possible, the effect of price changes between the years 1907 and 1924. It is estimated, on the basis of calculations made from a number of trades in which quantity data were obtained in the Returns, that the average advance in prices of products between 1907 and 1924 was in the near neighbourhood of 100 per cent. Making allowance for this advance in prices, the total net output (after deducting excise duty) increased by about 19 per cent., while the number of persons employed, as stated above, increased by 13·8 per cent. The final conclusion reached is that "at present it does not appear possible to make any statement more definite than that a small quantitative increase of net output per head appears to be indicated."

### Power Equipment.

A long section of the Report, which can here only be very briefly summarised, is devoted to the power equipment of industry. The total horse-power of engines available at mines, factories and works in Great Britain, excluding electricity supply stations, increased from 8,842,000 in 1907 to 11,037,000 in 1924. (At the latter date, 9,210,000 horse-power was ordinarily in use, while 1,828,000 horse-power was in reserve or idle; no corresponding particulars were obtained for 1907.) In addition, there were shown in the Returns for 1924, made in respect of these factories and works, electric motors driven by purchased electricity the total capacity of which amounted to 4,557,000 horse-power, including 627,000 horse-power reported as in reserve or idle. No corresponding particulars are available for 1907, but a rough estimate is attempted in the Report. The final conclusion reached is that "taking these figures in the mass, they represent an increase in the mechanical power per head amounting to not less than 7½ per cent., and possibly to as much as 40 per cent. If the idle and reserve plant included in the 1907 figures were taken into account, the minimum estimate of the proportion of increase would be raised in correspondence with the importance of such plant." The capacity of electric generators installed at the factories or works rose from 1,704,000 kilowatts in 1907 to 6,507,000 kilowatts in 1924 (of which 4,969,000 kilowatts were in use, and 1,538,000 kilowatts in reserve). Excluding electricity supply stations, the corresponding figures were 702,000 in 1907 and 2,564,000 in 1924, the latter figure including 1,847,000 in use and 717,000 in reserve.

\* For the purposes of this Table, £93 million have been deducted in 1924, and £14 million in 1907, in respect of excise duties included in the total net outputs, in cases in which output has been valued duty-paid, while the cost of materials has been based on duty-free values.



## 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 24th September, 1928, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging to each such group:—

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing ...	2,472	0.3	82	0.0	18	0.0	3	0.0
Mining ...	185,560	21.4	74,111	33.6	761	0.5	447	0.4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	4,631	0.5	934	0.4	140	0.1	23	0.0
Brick, Tile, etc., making...	6,771	0.8	1,713	0.8	609	0.4	307	0.3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	2,131	0.2	2,217	1.0	2,044	1.4	3,287	2.8
Glass Trades ...	3,987	0.5	1,660	0.8	415	0.3	106	0.1
Chemicals, etc. ...	8,646	1.0	1,446	0.7	1,596	1.1	302	0.2
Metal Manufacture	28,941	3.3	29,151	13.2	738	0.5	665	0.6
Engineering, etc.	51,252	5.9	20,501	9.3	2,014	1.3	997	0.9
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	21,585	2.5	6,218	2.8	1,451	1.0	475	0.4
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	58,537	6.7	3,354	1.5	155	0.1	28	0.0
Metal Trades ...	26,160	3.0	9,737	4.4	10,005	6.7	2,729	2.4
Textile Trades ...	31,920	3.7	41,132	18.6	47,527	31.6	73,285	63.6
Leather and Leather Goods	2,515	0.3	1,185	0.5	903	0.6	421	0.4
Clothing Trades...	14,893	1.7	10,719	4.9	15,428	10.3	21,310	18.5
Food, Drink and Tobacco	18,790	2.2	1,355	0.6	12,326	8.2	3,189	2.8
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork ...	11,628	1.3	1,286	0.6	1,338	0.9	419	0.3
Printing and Paper Trades...	9,138	1.1	1,022	0.5	4,771	3.2	1,454	1.3
Building and Construction of Works ...	123,224	14.2	3,687	1.7	181	0.1	2	0.0
Other Manufacturing Industries...	5,260	0.6	1,171	0.5	2,264	1.5	1,306	1.1
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries...	9,257	1.1	340	0.2	89	0.0	21	0.0
Transport and Communication	108,007	12.4	2,867	1.3	1,047	0.7	71	0.1
Distributive Trades	62,990	7.2	2,737	1.2	23,129	15.3	2,772	2.4
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ...	4,279	0.5	41	0.0	634	0.4	11	0.0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services ...	66,247	7.6	1,934	0.9	20,775	13.8	1,602	1.4
All Industries and Services ...	868,821	100.0	220,600	100.0	150,358	100.0	115,232	100.0

## IRISH FREE STATE: CENSUS OF 1926.

THE second volume of the Census of Population, 1926, of the Irish Free State, which has been compiled by the Department of Industry and Commerce, gives statistics of occupied males and females of twelve years of age and over, by occupation, sex, and locality.

The following Table shows the numbers of persons aged twelve years and over occupied in each occupational group in the Irish Free State at 18th April, 1926:—

Occupational Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of Total No. occupied.
Agricultural Occupations ...	550,172	121,957	672,129	51.4
Fishermen ...	5,736	17	5,753	0.4
Mining and Quarrying Occupations ...	2,590	9	2,599	0.2
Other Producers, Makers and Repairers ...	154,016	32,601	186,617	14.3
Workers in Transport and Communication ...	63,686	1,266	64,952	5.0
Commerce, Finance and Insurance Occupations ...	56,520	28,488	85,008	6.5
Persons in Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional Men and Typists)	33,348	3,985	37,333	2.8
Professional Occupations (excluding Clerks) ...	25,936	29,505	55,441	4.2
Persons in Personal Service (including Hotels, etc.) ...	18,381	109,461	127,842	9.8
Clerks (not Civil Servants or Local Authority) and all Typists ...	17,206	12,801	30,007	2.3
Other Gainful Occupations ...	36,177	3,804	39,981	3.1
Total occupied persons 12 years and over ...	963,768	343,894	1,307,662	100.0
Unoccupied persons 12 years and over ...	193,012	783,183	976,195	...
Total persons 12 years and over ...	1,156,780	1,127,077	2,283,857	...
Total persons under 12 years of age ...	350,109	338,026	688,135	...
Total Population ...	1,506,889	1,465,103	2,971,992	...

## DECASUALISATION OF DOCK LABOUR IN ITALY.

DURING the past five years, a series of decrees has been promulgated in Italy, having for their object the organisation and decasualisation of dock labour.

The first of these enactments, dated 15th October, 1923, empowers the Commissioner for the Mercantile Marine Services, after consulting the Minister of National Economy, to issue decrees limiting the number of transport workers in ports, ordering that such workers should be entered on special registers, regulating their distribution among the various employers, limiting the number of contractors, and fixing wage scales and hours of labour in ports for work of a public utility character.

This Decree does not apply to the port of Genoa, where the powers conferred by the Decree on the Commissioner for the Mercantile Marine Services devolve, under an Act of 12th February, 1903, on the independent commission of the port.

In order to administer the Decree of 15th October, 1923, a Decree of 1st February, 1925, empowers the Minister of Communications, after consultation with the Minister of National Economy, to set up dock labour offices attached to the harbour authorities and under the supervision of the harbour master. The functions assigned to the dock labour offices under this Decree include the keeping of registers of dock workers, the issue of permits to contractors, the assignment of workers to employers, the settlement of individual disputes, the supervision of work and the fixing of hours of work. The Decree provides that the dock labour offices may be authorised, by decree, to levy on persons receiving and despatching goods a contribution not exceeding 10 per cent. of dues on goods loaded or unloaded, to cover the working expenses of the offices. Further, it imposes fines and penalties for breaches of discipline and contraventions of the rules on the part of either workers or employers.

Dock labour offices have been set up in almost every port, and councils of labour have been appointed to assist in the work of the offices. A Ministerial Decree of 3rd September, 1928,\* provides that these councils of labour shall be established on a uniform basis. The director of the labour office is to act as chairman, and the membership comprises a representative of the industry and labour inspectorate, the director of the provincial economic office, and three representatives of employers and three representatives of workers nominated by their respective associations. In the case of five small ports the place of the council of labour is taken by a commission, a smaller body of similar composition, to which the employers' and workers' associations send only one representative, and of which the director of the provincial economic office is not a member.

The decrees establishing dock labour offices in the various ports contain provisions, which vary only slightly in the individual cases, for the carrying out of the functions assigned to the offices under the Decree of 1st February, 1925. A typical decree provides that persons employed in connection with loading, unloading, transshipping, storing and conveying goods are to be divided into categories and the categories subdivided into permanent and casual workers, permanent workers being those who derive their principal means of subsistence from their dock work. The council of labour determines the total number of workers required, and is responsible for the division into categories.

All dock workers must be entered in registers kept at the dock labour office, containing particulars of the workers' civil, military, and industrial record. Permanent workers must be Italian citizens between the ages of 18 and 35 at the date of registration, and must be satisfactory from the point of view of health, conduct and morals. Vacancies in the registers of permanent workers are filled from the registers of casual workers of the same category, for whom the age limits do not apply. Every registered worker is supplied, on payment of a fee, with a numbered identity card which he is bound to carry with him. No one may be admitted to work unless he is registered, nor may he work in a category other than his own without special permission. An employer who employs an unregistered person becomes liable to a fine equal to three times the daily wage for each day of irregular employment. When, however, there is a shortage of labour after the permanent and casual workers of any category, and any available workers of other categories, have been called up, the labour office may authorise employers to avail themselves, for that day, of unregistered workers.

Regulations for the conduct of the workers, the daily arrangements for engagement of labour, and the circumstances under which workers' names are removed from the registers, are provided for by the Decree. A special fund for the assistance of workers is set up at the dock labour office, constituted from the proceeds of fines, and forfeited deposits (*cauzioni*) paid by associations of workers or by employers.

No one may carry on the business of contractor for the purpose of the loading, unloading, storing and transport of goods without the authority of the harbour master and the consent of the council of labour. Authority to act as a contractor is contingent on the production of personal documents and a certificate of technical competence from the Provincial Economic Council. A register of employing undertakings is kept, and employers are required to make an annual payment and to pay a deposit as a guarantee that they will observe the regulations. Permits to act as contractors may be withdrawn by the harbour master, with the consent of the council of labour.

The decrees setting up dock labour offices provide for the formation of associations among registered workers, subject to various conditions, including the payment of an annual subvention and of a

\* *Gazzetta Ufficiale*, 15th September, 1928. Rome.



deposit to the dock labour office. It is intended that these associations (formerly called co-operatives) shall be co-ordinated with the general organisation of trade associations, and shall form companies under the control of the provincial trade union of dock workers.

This method of organisation has already been inaugurated in the port of Genoa,\* where workers are organised in companies according to category, each company being under leaders (*consoli* and *vice consoli*) nominated by the independent commission of the port from candidates proposed by the provincial trade union of dock workers. The independent commission and the provincial trade union exercise joint control over the administration of the companies, and the commission provides for the division of the companies into groups, where necessary, and for the formation of squads and shifts of workers.

Payment for work done is made to the companies, who distribute the wages to the workers, making deductions, at rates approved by the port commission and the trade union, to cover the cost of acquiring, maintaining and repairing tools, administrative expenses, and indemnities due for damage done by workers. The company leaders are responsible, under the port officials, for seeing that the work is properly carried out, and for the control of the squad leaders. The companies are required to pay a deposit as a guarantee that their obligations will be carried out, damage made good, and fines paid.

## WAGES IN SWITZERLAND IN 1927.

STATISTICS of wages are regularly published in Switzerland, based upon data taken from the records of the Swiss National Fund for insurance against accidents. The figures relate to earnings, not rates of wages, and include bonuses, family allowances and other allowances regularly paid at the time of the accident.

The following Table, extracted from a recent issue of the official organ† of the Federal Department of Public Economy, shows the average daily earnings of five classes of workpeople, in various industries, who were victims of industrial accidents in 1927 (approximately 72,000 in all). The length of the working day is not stated in the source.

Industries.	Average Daily Earnings, in Swiss Francs.‡				
	Foremen.	Skilled and Semi-skilled Workmen.	Unskilled Workmen.	Women of 18 Years and over.	Juvenile Workers under 18 Years.
Metal and engineering ...	16.89	12.46	9.78	...	4.85
Building ...	15.81	13.30	10.17	...	7.47
Woodworking ...	15.01	12.06	9.29	...	...
Bricks, tiles, pottery, etc. ...	...	...	9.30	...	5.40
Chemicals ...	...	...	10.36	...	...
Food and tobacco ...	17.43	13.37	11.14	5.71	...
Textiles ...	15.47	...	...	6.81	4.53
Watchmaking ...	...	12.16	...	7.15	...

The next Table shows the average daily earnings of the five classes of workpeople in all the industries covered (including some not mentioned in the above Table), in 1913, 1921, 1923, and 1927, and the percentage increase in 1927 over 1913:—

Class of Workpeople.	Average Daily Earnings, in Swiss Francs.‡				Percentage increase in 1927 over 1913.
	1913.	1921.	1923.	1927.	
Foremen ...	7.80	16.82	16.03	16.08	106
Skilled and semi-skilled workmen ...	6.07	13.02	12.03	12.56	107
Unskilled workmen ...	4.79	10.65	9.47	9.91	107
Women, 18 years and over ...	3.22	7.07	6.37	6.61	105
Juveniles under 18 years ...	2.94	6.29	5.09	5.31	81

In 1921, these average earnings reached a peak; but they declined in 1922 and 1923, since when they have steadily increased again.

As a supplement to the above Tables, the average hourly earnings in certain industries and occupations, taken from the results of enquiries made by various employers' associations among their members, are quoted in the following Table. The Swiss Labour Office is taking steps to encourage the conduct of such enquiries at regular intervals.

Industry, Group of Workers and Date.	Average Hourly Earnings.	Industry, Group of Workers and Date.	Average Hourly Earnings.
<i>Brick, tile and artificial stone</i> (June, 1926).	Swiss Francs.	<i>Silk ribbon</i> (May, 1927).	Swiss Francs.
Foremen ...	1.48	Adult males ...	1.10
Skilled males ...	1.27	Adult females ...	.89
Semi-skilled males ...	1.14	<i>Chocolate</i> (Feb., 1927).	
Unskilled males ...	1.06	Skilled males ...	1.56
Females ...	.75	Unskilled males ...	1.32
<i>Pottery</i> (Sept.-Dec., 1926).		Females ...	.88
Skilled males ...	1.43	<i>Road Transport, other than State or municipal</i> (Jan.-Feb., 1927) ...	
Unskilled males ...	1.10	Skilled males ...	1.68
Females ...	.72	Unskilled males ...	1.41
<i>Chemical</i> (March, 1927).			
Skilled males ...	1.61		
Unskilled males ...	1.44		

\* *Bollettino del Lavoro*, 31st March, 1928. Rome.

† *Rapports Economiques et Statistique Sociale*, September, 1928. Berne.

‡ The exchange value of the Swiss franc is approximately 9½d.

## INDUSTRIAL EARNINGS IN ITALY IN MARCH, 1928.

A RECENT supplement to the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*,\* the official organ of the Italian Government, gives the results of an inquiry into the hourly earnings of 868,794 workpeople employed in twenty-four important industries throughout Italy in March, 1928.

The figures relate to all workpeople in each group of establishments without distinction of occupation, sex or age, and are obtained by dividing the total amount of the pay roll in each industrial group of establishments by the total number of hours (including overtime) worked by that group of workers.

The following Table shows the average hourly earnings in each industrial group covered by the inquiry, with the corresponding figure for May, 1925, where comparable:—

Industrial Group.	Average hourly earnings.		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (-).
	March, 1928.	May, 1925.	
<i>Textiles:—</i>	Lire.†	Lire.†	
Silk throwing ...	0.99	1.11	-10.8
Silk weaving ...	1.77	1.84	-3.8
Artificial silk ...	1.85	1.87	-1.1
Cotton weaving ...	1.61	1.74	-7.5
Wool... ..	1.86	2.04	-8.8
Flax and hemp ...	1.41	...	...
Jute ...	1.43	...	...
Hosiery ...	1.56	...	...
<i>Metal and Engineering:—</i>			
Iron and steel ...	3.06	3.25	-5.8
Metal founding ...	2.72	2.85	-4.6
Motor cars ...	3.48	...	...
Construction and repair of railway rolling stock ...	2.59	2.84	-8.8
Construction of electrical machines and material ...	2.68	2.77	-3.2
Specialised engineering ...	2.86	...	...
General engineering ...	2.45	2.45	...
Shipbuilding ...	2.64	2.62	+0.8
<i>Leather:—</i>			
Boots and shoes ...	1.36	...	...
Tanning ...	2.56	...	...
<i>Other:—</i>			
Hats and caps ...	2.66	...	...
Rubber ...	2.76	...	...
Phosphate ...	2.51	2.68	-6.3
Paper ...	1.92	1.99	-3.5
Cement ...	2.27	...	...
Food paste (macaroni, etc.) ...	1.72	...	...
All industries ...	2.01	2.07	-2.9

It will be seen that in those thirteen industries in which a comparison is made between the hourly earnings in 1925 and 1928, only shipbuilding shows a small increase; general engineering shows no change, and the other industries show reductions.

The source also gives the variations in the average hourly earnings by provinces in March, 1928. Compared with the general average earnings of 2.01 lire an hour for the kingdom as a whole, the highest averages are shown for Liguria, 2.60 lire an hour, where the chief industries are iron and steel, shipbuilding and engineering, and for Venetia Giulia, 2.57 lire an hour, where shipbuilding is the most important industry. In Piedmont and Lombardy, where the bulk of the workers covered by the enquiry are found, the averages are 2.15 and 1.96 lire an hour respectively. Other provincial averages are Tuscany, 2.03 lire an hour, Lazio, 2.23 lire an hour, Campagna, 1.88 lire an hour and Sicily, 1.69 lire an hour; the lowest average is in Calabria, 0.71 lira an hour.

## WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE National Industrial Conference Board of New York (a body composed of representative national and State employers' associations, and organised to provide information and to facilitate discussion and co-operative action on matters affecting industrial development) has recently published a volume‡ which gives the results of an inquiry into wages in July, 1914, and from 1920 to the fourth quarter of 1927, in 25 branches of manufacturing industry, as well as in agriculture, the railway service, public utility services, anthracite mining and building in the United States generally.

The information regarding the manufacturing industries, anthracite mining and public utilities was obtained directly from employers. The number of wage earners covered by the inquiry was in each case considerable, being about 20 per cent. of the total number of workers in the manufacturing industries, 27 per cent. in electricity supply, 42 per cent. in the gas industry and 70 per cent. in anthracite mining. In these three groups the figures given are hourly earnings. In building construction the hourly wage rates given are properly weighted averages based upon agreed wage rates in 17 crafts in 23 cities. Official documents have been drawn upon for wages in agriculture and on the railways.

A previous volume on the subject of wages issued by the above-named body was published in 1926, and contained the results of a similar investigation up to and including the first quarter of 1926. An account of this inquiry was given in this GAZETTE for October, 1926.

A comparison of the wages earned in the last quarter of 1927 with

\* *Supplemento ordinario alla Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia*, August, 1928. Rome.

† The exchange value of the lira is approximately 2½d.

‡ *Wages in the United States, 1914-1927*. National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 247 Park Avenue, New York. 1928.



those in the corresponding quarter of 1926 shows that, on the whole, there were but slight changes. This appears from the following Table:—

Industry.	Average Wage Rates or Earnings.			Index for 1927. (Base, 1926 = 100.)
	Period for which wages are quoted.	Amount.		
		1926.	1927.	
		Dollars.	Dollars.	
Agriculture... ..	Day	2.430	2.420	99.59
Building construction	Hour	1.122	1.151	102.58
Manufacture ... ..	Hour	0.562	0.569	101.25
Mining (anthracite coal) ... ..	Hour	0.902	0.900	99.78
Public utilities ... ..	Hour	0.605	0.599	99.01
Railroads ... ..	Hour	0.603	0.615	101.99

The maximum change indicated by the figures in the above Table occurred in building construction, where an advance of 2.58 per cent. is shown. In two other fields, manufactures and railroads, wage payments per worker increased in somewhat less degree; in three they receded by less than one per cent. The average result of all these changes, when weighted in proportion to the number of wage earners in each industry, shows an over-all increase of a little more than one per cent.

With regard to the actual hours worked in the 25 manufacturing industries covered by the inquiry, it is stated that the average actual working hours per week in the last quarter of 1926 were 50.0 for male unskilled, 47.9 for male skilled and semi-skilled, and 43.5 for women; for all males combined they were 48.3, and for all wage earners combined 48.2. In the last quarter of 1927, these weekly hours had for the most part been reduced by about an hour, the corresponding figures being 49.3 for male unskilled, 46.9 for male skilled and semi-skilled, 43.4 for women; for all males combined it was 47.4, and for all wage earners combined 47.3. The average nominal working hours were practically the same at both periods, being 49.6 in the last quarter of 1926 and 49.5 at the corresponding period of 1927.

## WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

### (a) GERMANY.

**Textile Industry.**—No agreement has been reached in the disputes in the Düren and München-Gladbach and Rheydt areas of which accounts were given in the last issue of this GAZETTE. In the Düren dispute, conciliation proceedings broke down on 24th September, while in the München-Gladbach district the employers met the demands of the workers by giving notice of a general lock-out for the whole area, unless the workers agreed to the extension of the existing general and wage agreements until the end of 1929. Informal negotiations were initiated by the Conciliation Officer, during which the employers notified their intention to extend the lock-out to workers in the Viersen silk industry. The lock-out became effective at the end of September, and involves some 5,000 workers. The informal conciliation proceedings broke down on 9th October, and the latest reports state that the dispute is likely to extend to all the textile workers (about 190,000) in the Rhineland and Westphalia.

Demands affecting wages and hours have also been advanced by the workers in a number of other districts, of which the following are the more important: North Hanover (7,000 workers); Saxony, where some 25,000 workers in the weaving mills have demanded a 25 per cent. increase in wages; Saxony-Thuringia, where an arbitration award affecting working hours has been rejected by the employers; Silesia; and Hamburg (2,200 workers).

**Coal Mining.**—On 4th September the employers' organisation in the Aix-la-Chapelle coalfield notified their intention to terminate the existing working hours agreement on 31st October. The workers' organisations have declared their opposition to any attempt to increase working hours, and advanced a counter demand for a reduction in working hours.

The miners in the Lower Silesian coalfields formulated a demand for a 15 per cent. increase in wages, which the employers declared could only be granted subject to authority for an advance in the price of Lower Silesian coal by 1 R.M.\* a ton. This condition was unacceptable to the workers, and the preliminary negotiations were accordingly broken off on 13th September. A strike was subsequently declared, and 27,000 workers ceased work on 2nd October. Conciliation proceedings resulted, on 8th October, in the issue of an award providing for a general increase in wages of 8 per cent. This award was rejected by both parties.

**Shipbuilding.**—The workers in the North-West shipyards notified their intention to terminate the existing wage agreement on 30th September last, and demanded modifications designed to adjust wages to the variation in the cost-of-living index figure. Direct negotiations were fruitless, and conciliation proceedings were accordingly instituted on 15th September, as the result of which an award was issued providing for an hourly increase in wages of 4 pfennigs, and the reduction of the working-week from 52 to 51 hours, the payment of wages to be made outside working time. This award was rejected by both sides, and subsequent negotiations at the Ministry of Labour having failed, 50,000 workers ceased work on 1st October.

The workers demand the 48-hour week and increases in the existing hourly rates for skilled men, which would bring the varying

rates (83 to 87 pfennigs) in Hamburg to 1 R.M. and the rates in other shipyards (75 to 81 pfennigs) to 94 pfennigs. About 80 per cent. of the workers are piece workers, the piecework basis time rate in Hamburg being 20 per cent., and in other shipyards 26 per cent. above the ordinary time rate.

A number of shipyards have issued notices dismissing all workers on strike.

**Iron and Steel.**—Towards the end of September, the workers' organisations in the North-West Group of the iron and steel industry, comprising works in the area extending from Hamm to Düsseldorf, notified their intention of terminating the existing wage agreement concluded on 15th December, 1927, and demanded an increase of 15 pfennigs an hour for all workers over 21 years of age. Negotiations are proceeding.

### (b) FRANCE.

**Textile and Metal Workers at Halluin.**—Towards the end of July, 1928, engineers in the metallurgical works at Halluin demanded a wage increase of 50 centimes an hour and obtained an increase of 30 centimes. Engineers in the textile industries then went on strike in support of a similar demand. Other classes of textile workers ceased work in support of the engineers' demand, and by 14th September practically all the textile workers in Halluin were on strike. On that date a demand was made for an all-round increase of 50 centimes an hour, and on 19th September, following the rejection of this demand, the *Syndicat Unitaire* (communist) declared a general strike for Halluin and the surrounding districts. The *Syndicat Libre* of Halluin supported the strike, in which about 7,000 workers of all unions in Halluin participated. Efforts to extend the strike met with some success in certain of the small towns in the locality, but with small response in larger towns like Roubaix, Tourcoing, Lille and Armentières. Official figures show that on 26th September about 50 per cent. (or 19,000) of the workers in and around Halluin were on strike. At a meeting with the unions on 4th October the employers announced that they were not prepared, at present, to consider the question of an increase in wages. On 5th October a general strike in Tourcoing was declared by the *Syndicat Unitaire*, but of 40,000 workers in the town only 3,000 ceased work. Many strikers have returned to work in the district outside Halluin, and at Armentières and Houplines, in particular, it is reported that the resumption of work will soon be general.

**Bordeaux Dock-workers.**—On 24th September dockers at Bordeaux went on strike in support of a demand for an increase in the daily rate from 31 francs to 36 francs to meet the increased cost of living. On 5th October it was reported that the position was unchanged, and that no settlement was in sight.

### (c) POLAND.

**Lodz Textile Workers.**—On 20th September, 1928, approximately 40,000 textile workers in Lodz came out on strike as a protest against the issue by the employers of new regulations imposing severe disciplinary penalties. The number of workers affected by the strike increased rapidly, and a general strike was threatened. The workers invoked the intervention of the Government, and negotiations were arranged between representatives of the employers and the trade union. On the advice of the Government, the regulations in question, which the employers claimed to be in conformity with a Presidential Decree, were withdrawn, and the strikers returned to work on 24th September.

The wage agreement in the Lodz textile trade expired on 1st October, and, as the employers refused the workers' demand for a 20 per cent. rise in wages, 40,000 workers again went on strike on 4th October. They were joined by the workers in neighbouring textile centres, and by 12th October 120,000 workers were reported to be on strike.

### (d) CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

**Coal Miners.**—The miners in the Moravian-Ostrau district of Czechoslovakia have been negotiating with the employers, since the beginning of September last, for an increase of 15 per cent. upon the present piece rates, and a bonus on increased output. The Ministry of Labour assisted in the negotiations, but no settlement was arrived at, the employers claiming that the proposed increase in wages, affecting over 40,000 workers, would increase costs by more than 1,800 Czech kronen per worker per annum, which cannot be borne by the industry in its present depressed condition.

On 23rd September the workers' organisations gave a month's notice to terminate the present wage agreement, which dates from 7th October, 1923, unless their claims are granted. The Ministry of Labour is again attempting to mediate between the parties, and has invited the socialist union, the Christian union, and the communist international miners' union to send delegates to a conference with the employers' delegates in Prague at the beginning of October. A demonstration strike of one day was planned by the communist organisation, but this was rejected by the other unions at a meeting held on 6th October.

In the Kladno coal field the situation became acute during September, and, the employers' offer of a 2 per cent. increase having been rejected, a general strike, affecting at the outset over 10,000 men, began on 1st October. The employers announced that no increase of wages could be considered if the strikers had not resumed work by 8th October. The number of safety men in the pits is being reduced to the minimum, and no settlement of the dispute has yet been reached.

### (e) UNITED STATES.

The strike of textile workers at New Bedford, of which an account was given in the August number of this GAZETTE, page 285, was settled early in October by a compromise, which was brought about by the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, the employers having reduced their demand for a wage reduction of 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. Work was resumed on 8th October.

\* One Reichsmark = 100 pfennigs = about 11.8d.



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

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	66%
Food only	...	...	57%

## FOOD.

At 1st October the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food was slightly higher than a month earlier. A seasonal advance of 1d. per quart of milk was in operation in a large number of towns and there were also slight increases, as compared with 1st September, in the average prices of eggs and butter. On the other hand, potatoes, bread, flour and sugar were somewhat cheaper.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 57 per cent. at 1st October, 1928, as compared with 56 per cent. at 1st September, 1928, and with 61 per cent. at 1st October, 1927.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st September and 1st October, 1928:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Oct., 1928, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1928.	1st October, 1928.	July, 1914.	1st Sept., 1928.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 5½	1 5	+ 0 7	— 0 0½
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	...
Mutton, British—					
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6½	1 6½	+ 0 7½	— 0 0½
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3½	...
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 5	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 5½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4	1 3½	+ 0 5	— 0 0½
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 0 2½	— 0 0½
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 0 10½	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 3½	0 3½	+ 0 1½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 6½	+ 0 3	+ 0 0½
Butter—					
Fresh ...	1 2½	1 11½	2 0	+ 0 9½	+ 0 0½
Salt ...	1 2½	1 10½	1 10½	+ 0 8½	+ 0 0½
Cheese† ...	0 8½	1 2½	1 3	+ 0 6½	+ 0 0½
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 2½	0 2½	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 7½	0 7	+ 0 2½	— 0 0½

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st October, 1928, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Sept., 1928.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	72	69	70	72
Thin Flank ...	38	40	39	40
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	45	44	45	45
Thin Flank ...	11	17	14	14
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	73	76	75	77
Breast ...	56	53	55	55
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	76	67	71	71
Breast ...	25	29	27	25
Bacon (streaky)*	52	47	49	49
Fish ...	117	96	107	105
Flour ...	43	49	46	51
Bread ...	49	49	49	52
Tea ...	53	60	56	57
Sugar (granulated) ...	63	53	58	62
Milk ...	82	86	84	64
Butter—				
Fresh ...	62	68	65	63
Salt ...	60	60	60	57
Cheese† ...	72	72	72	70
Margarine ...	8	4	6	6
Eggs (fresh) ...	95	96	95	85
Potatoes ...	54	39	46	57
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	57	57	57	56

\* 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.

‡ The fall in prices since 1st September averaged less than 1 per cent., but lowered the average price, as expressed to the nearest farthing.

## 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 rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st October, 1928, was approximately 51 per cent. Of the total increase about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st October 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 were advanced in a number of towns and at 1st October averaged between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with between 70 and 75 per cent. at 1st September. The average price of gas remained the same, i.e., between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st October, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st October is, approximately, **66 per cent.\*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. at 1st September, 1928, and 67 per cent. at 1st October, 1927.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1928 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1918 TO 1928.

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, 1918 to 1928:—

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

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Jan. ...	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68
Feb. ...	90	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66
Mar. ...	90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64
April ...	90-95	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64
May ...	95-100	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64
June ...	100	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65
July ...	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65
Aug. ...	110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65
Sept. ...	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65
Oct. ...	115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66
Nov. ...	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	...
Dec. ...	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	...

## NOTE.

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

\* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less.



## EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change, on the whole, as compared with August. In the coal-mining industry there was a further improvement in employment, a slight decline in the numbers wholly unemployed being accompanied by a considerable decline in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers. There was also some improvement in the iron and steel, pottery, motor vehicle, constructional engineering, boot and shoe, and furnishing industries. On the other hand, there was a decline in employment in the marine engineering, shipbuilding, tinplate, woollen and worsted, silk, textile bleaching and dyeing, tailoring, building and transport industries.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,800,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 24th September, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11.5, as compared with 11.7 at 20th August, 1928, and 9.3 at 26th September, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 24th September was 12.7, as compared with 13.0 at 20th August; for females the corresponding figures were 8.3 and 8.1. The percentage wholly unemployed at 24th September, 1928, was 8.6, as compared with 8.3 at 20th August, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st October, 1928, was approximately 1,384,000, of whom 1,064,000 were men and 242,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th August, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women; and at 26th September, 1927, it was 1,075,000, of whom 855,000 were men and 155,000 were women.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

*Mining and Quarrying.*—In the coal-mining industry employment continued bad. There was, however, an improvement as compared with the previous month, which took the form mainly of a reduction in the number temporarily stopped. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd September, 1928, was 896,016, an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with August; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, was 4.77, as compared with 4.58 in August.

In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was an increase of 0.1 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with August, 1928, but a decrease of 5.7 per cent. compared with September, 1927. At limestone quarries in the Buxton district employment was reported as steady; in the Weardale district it continued moderate. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was again reported as moderate. At the slate quarries in North Wales it was fairly good. In china clay quarries it was also fairly good, and in tin mines it was reported to be good. Employment at chalk quarries was very slack.

*Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.*—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad. Of 424 furnaces, the number of furnaces in blast at the end of September, 1928, was 131, as compared with 130 at the end of August, 1928, and with 160 at the end of September, 1927.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate trade employment showed a decline towards the end of the month. In the week ended 29th September, 352 tinplate mills were in operation at the works for which information was available, compared with 401 in August, and with 289 in September, 1927. In the steel sheet trade employment was fair generally; in the week ended 29th September, 118 mills were in operation, as compared with 128 in August, and with 124 in September, 1927.

*Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.*—In engineering, employment was very slack, but rather better than during the previous month, an improvement being shown in constructional engineering and on motor vehicle work. Employment remained fair in electrical engineering; in marine engineering it was bad and showed a decline. In the textile engineering section, considerable short time was worked, and a curtailed week was in operation at important railway works. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, employment remained very bad, on the whole, and showed a decline in most districts as compared with the previous month.

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

*Textile Industries.*—In the cotton industry there was little change in the general state of employment during September. In the American spinning section, about 11 per cent. of the spindles were reported

to be entirely stopped; in the Egyptian spinning section employment remained fairly good; in the manufacturing section it was very slack, except with operatives employed in the fine and fancy goods trade, with whom employment was fairly good.

In the wool textile industry, employment continued bad in most of the principal centres, and, with some exceptions, was slightly worse than in August. A good deal of machinery was idle during the month, and much short time was worked in all the principal districts. In the carpet section, employment remained fair, on the whole.

In the hosiery trade, employment was fair, on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed a marked decline; in the lace trade there was little change; in linen manufacture, employment was bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the jute trade there was a slight decline. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment was generally slack, and worse than during the previous month.

*Clothing Industries.*—Employment in the retail bespoke and in the ready made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was moderate, on the whole, short time being worked at a number of centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was fair on the whole, whilst in the shirt and collar and corset trades it was fairly good at most centres. In the felt hat trade employment was fair, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the boot and shoe industry, employment showed a slight improvement, and a few factories that had been on short time were able to resume full-time working; a large majority, however, in all the principal districts continued to work short time.

*Leather Trades.*—Employment in the tanning and currying section showed a further slight decline; with saddlery and harness makers there was a slight improvement; in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section, employment continued fair.

*Building, Woodworking, etc.*—Employment in the building trades showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month; it was fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, it was fairly good, on the whole, with carpenters and joiners; with bricklayers it declined somewhat but was generally fair; with masons it was also fair; with plasterers and plumbers it continued moderate to fair in most districts. With slaters, employment declined and was moderate; with painters it also declined, but was fair, on the whole, with skilled workers; with tradesmen's labourers it remained moderate. In brick manufacture, employment showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it was again reported to be good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed an improvement and was fairly good; with millsawyers it continued moderate and showed little change as compared with the previous month; with coach-builders it was also moderate.

*Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.*—With paper makers, employment was fair, on the whole. With letterpress printers employment was again moderate, on the whole, but showed an improvement in a number of districts, including London, Birmingham and Derby; a decline was reported at Manchester. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment generally continued good, but was not so good as in August in London, Manchester and Cardiff. With lithographic printers employment generally continued fair, though it showed a decline in London and Glasgow; there was an improvement at Manchester, while at Belfast employment was again reported as bad. With bookbinders employment generally continued fair.

*Pottery and Glass.*—Employment in the pottery industry showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month, but much short time was still worked. In the glass trades, employment continued bad in the bottle-making section, in which it was worse than during the previous month; in other sections a slight improvement was reported.

*Agriculture and Fishing.*—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of skilled labour was about sufficient for demand, while casual labour was ample for requirements. With fishermen, employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

*Dock Labour and Seamen.*—With dock labourers, employment was slack: with seamen it was moderate on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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



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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for September 1928.	September 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	896,016	4.77	+ 0.19	— 0.06
Iron „ ...	6,113	5.45	— 0.11	+ 0.07
Shale „ ...	2,521	6.00	...	+ 0.12
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron ...	...	131	+ 1	— 29
		Mills working.		
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	470	— 59	+ 57
		Shifts Worked (one week)	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	64,764	351,960	+ 3.2	— 2.8

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	77,320	+ 2.3	— 2.1	137,111	+ 2.2	— 5.7
Woollen ...	62,260	+ 0.2	— 3.1	127,511	+ 1.8	— 8.5
Worsted ...	84,954	+ 0.2	— 2.5	156,417	+ 1.7	— 8.1
Carpet ...	9,897	+ 0.3	+ 4.1	18,273	+ 1.9	+ 2.1
Boot and Shoe ...	49,820	+ 1.4	— 2.2	102,135	+ 1.1	— 13.6
Pottery ...	11,086	+ 1.5	— 0.3	21,264	+ 5.8	+ 2.3
Brick ...	8,808	+ 0.3	— 4.8	23,480	+ 2.5	+ 0.1

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 24th September, 1928, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1927. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 24th September, 1928.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,091,260	6.7	3.0	5.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3
South-Eastern ...	849,410	5.5	3.7	5.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
South-Western ...	807,100	8.6	5.2	7.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.1
Midlands ...	1,733,280	11.4	9.5	10.9	— 1.5	+ 3.1
North-Eastern ...	1,961,560	17.6	11.1	16.2	— 0.5	+ 3.1
North-Western ...	2,090,390	14.6	12.2	13.8	— 0.3	+ 3.3
Scotland ...	1,268,170	13.4	7.2	11.7	+ 0.1	+ 2.7
Wales ...	607,580	24.3	7.3	22.7	+ 1.6	+ 0.6
Northern Ireland	249,000	19.8	21.1	20.3	— 0.1	+ 9.3
Special Schemes	126,250	2.0	0.4	1.5	...	+ 0.3
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,784,000</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>— 0.2</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from September, 1927, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Numbers.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped	Total.		
1927						1927.	
26 Sept. ...	10.8	5.9	6.9	2.4	9.3	26 Sept. ...	1,075,000
24 Oct. ...	10.8	6.0	7.2	2.3	9.5	31 Oct. ...	1,132,000
21 Nov. ...	11.3	6.4	7.6	2.4	10.0	28 Nov. ...	1,172,000
19 Dec. ...	11.3	5.9	7.7	2.1	9.8	19 Dec. ...	1,127,000
1928.						1928.	
23 Jan. ...	12.2	6.8	8.3	2.4	10.7	30 Jan. ...	1,199,000
20 Feb. ...	12.0	6.3	8.2	2.2	10.4	27 Feb. ...	1,139,000
26 Mar. ...	11.0	5.7	7.7	1.9	9.6	2 Apr. ...	1,071,000
23 Apr. ...	11.0	5.7	7.6	2.0	9.6	30 Apr. ...	1,171,000
21 May ...	11.4	5.9	7.6	2.3	9.9	21 May ...	1,143,000
25 June ...	12.3	6.9	7.8	3.0	10.8	25 June ...	1,239,000
23 July ...	13.1	7.9	8.1	3.6	11.7	30 July ...	1,354,000
20 Aug. ...	13.0	8.1	8.3	3.4	11.7	27 Aug. ...	1,367,000
24 Sept. ...	12.7	8.3	8.6	2.9	11.5	1 Oct. ...	1,384,000

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

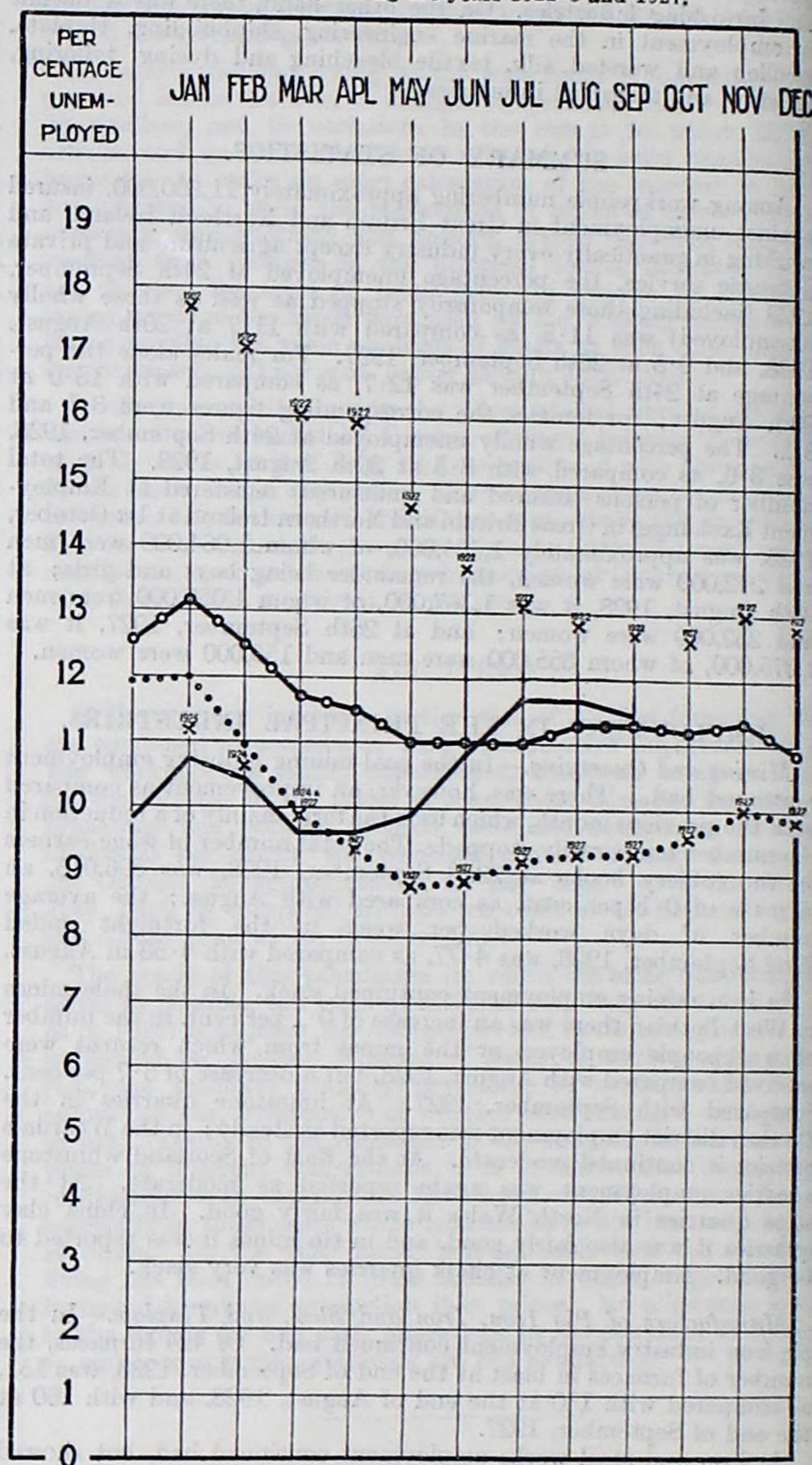
PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :—

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1928.

Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1927.

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

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1922-5 and 1927.



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Num-ber.	Per-centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1927.*
South-Eastern :						
(a) London ...	1,174	5,152	2,396	5,153	13,875	0.66
(b) Rest of South-Eastern ...	964	2,297	975	1,644	5,880	0.69
South-Western ...	852	2,144	778	1,517	5,291	0.66
Midlands ...	856	3,976	778	3,427	9,037	0.52
North-Eastern ...	780	4,410	1,074	2,859	9,123	0.47
North-Western ...	835	4,204	984	3,911	9,934	0.48
Scotland ...	801	2,764	818	2,121	6,504	0.51
Wales ...	369	1,466	381	398	2,614	0.43
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>26,413</b>	<b>8,184</b>	<b>21,030</b>	<b>62,258</b>	<b>0.55</b>

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

\* Aged 16-64 inclusive.



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

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

### COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued bad, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. There were decreases in the numbers of insured persons temporarily stopped in every district, except Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland, and Wales and Monmouth.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.6 at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 25.5 at 20th August, 1928, and 19.1 at 26th September, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.2 from 15.5 to 15.3, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 3.7 from 10.0 to 6.3.

The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 22nd September, 1928, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with 25th August, 1928, but a decrease of 8.8 per cent. as compared with 24th September, 1927.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, was 4.77, an increase of 0.19 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, but a decrease of 0.06 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th September, 1927.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week\* during the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Year before.
		Month before.		Month before.	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES:</b>					
Northumberland ...	45,841	+0.4	5.14	+0.36	+0.17
Durham ...	127,468	+0.7	4.63	-0.14	-0.23
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,350	-8.9	5.02	+0.03	+0.31
South Yorkshire ...	113,090	-2.4	4.21	+0.16	-0.72
West Yorkshire ...	53,107	-0.1	4.34	+0.48	-0.08
Lancs and Cheshire ...	76,512	-0.4	4.12	+0.73	+0.23
Derbyshire ...	53,359	+0.9	4.54	+0.90	+0.12
Notts and Leicester ...	60,104	-0.6	4.68	+0.60	+0.20
Warwick ...	16,694	+1.1	5.44	+0.52	-0.15
North Staffordshire ...	28,131	+0.3	4.33	+0.65	-0.58
South Staffs,† Worcs. and Salop ...	30,790	+0.3	4.59	+0.07	-0.61
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,725	+0.6	4.36	+0.04	-0.50
Kent ...	3,586	+1.0	5.50	...	-0.01
North Wales ...	14,218	+0.9	5.50	+0.47	-0.07
South Wales and Mon.	162,332	+1.6	5.37	-0.28	+0.27
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>805,307</b>	<b>+0.0</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>+0.22</b>	<b>-0.08</b>
<b>SCOTLAND:</b>					
Mid & East Lothians	12,260	+1.2	5.29	-0.03	...
Fife and Clackmannan	21,225	+0.9	5.52	+0.20	+0.26
Rest of Scotland ...	57,224	+0.6	5.31	-0.09	+0.14
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>90,709</b>	<b>+0.8</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>-0.01</b>	<b>+0.16</b>
<b>GREAT BRITAIN ...</b>	<b>896,016</b>	<b>+0.1</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>+0.19</b>	<b>-0.06</b>

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, was 1.03 days per week, of which 0.87 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, was 1.21 days per week, of which 1.10 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 24th September, 1927, the figure was 0.97 of a day per week, of which 0.91 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 22nd September, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as 18,520,800 tons, as compared with 16,199,200 tons in the four weeks ended 25th August, 1928, and 19,503,900 tons in the four weeks ended 24th September, 1927. The output of coal for the four weeks ended 25th August, 1928, was affected by holidays.

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 5,896,600 tons in September, 1928, as compared with 6,070,200 tons in August, 1928, and with 6,204,000 tons in September, 1927.

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work people in the respective areas at 24th September, 1928, and the increases or decreases as compared with 20th August, 1928, and 26th September, 1927, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 24th September, 1928.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (Incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>178,699</b>	<b>72,381</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>- 3.9</b>	<b>+ 2.5</b>
<b>England and Wales ...</b>	<b>154,445</b>	<b>71,157</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>- 4.0</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>24,254</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>- 2.6</b>	<b>+ 4.4</b>
<b>Principal Districts in England and Wales:—</b>							
Northumberland ...	9,264	2,704	15.8	4.7	20.5	+ 1.4	- 6.3
Durham ...	29,809	6,741	18.5	4.2	22.7	- 1.4	- 2.8
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	2,828	1,051	22.7	8.4	31.1	+11.3	+22.2
Yorkshire ...	21,281	9,353	11.2	5.0	16.2	- 8.9	+ 5.6
Lancs and Cheshire ...	12,258	16,230	12.0	15.9	27.9	- 9.4	+ 7.2
Derbyshire ...	4,544	2,857	6.9	4.3	11.2	- 9.4	+ 0.9
Notts and Leicester ...	5,097	2,242	7.1	3.2	10.3	- 9.2	+ 4.2
Warwickshire ...	1,592	18	11.9	0.1	12.0	- 3.7	+ 8.6
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	8,067	8,106	10.2	10.2	20.4	- 6.3	+13.0
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,850	1,321	13.3	9.6	22.9	- 4.2	+ 7.0
Kent ...	152	...	5.6	...	5.6	+ 1.8	+ 2.2
Wales and Monmouth ...	56,996	20,520	22.3	8.0	30.3	+ 1.3	- 2.3

### IRON AND SHALE MINING.

#### IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during September.

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 14.2 at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 14.3 at 20th August, 1928, and 11.8 at 26th September, 1927.

The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods.

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.		Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Year before.
		Month before.		Month before.	
		Per cent.		Per cent.	
Cleveland ...	2,403	- 6.0	4.85	- 0.27	+ 0.03
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,423	+ 2.2	5.86	- 0.14	- 0.14
Other Districts ...	1,287	- 2.1	5.82	+ 0.20	+ 0.54
<b>ALL DISTRICTS</b>	<b>6,113</b>	<b>- 2.1</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>- 0.11</b>	<b>+ 0.07</b>

#### SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, by firms making returns, was 2,521, showing an increase of 0.1 per cent. compared with the previous month but a decrease of 5.7 per cent. compared with September, 1927. The average number of days\* worked per week by the mines was 6.00 in September, 1928, the same number as in August, 1928, as compared with 5.88 in September, 1927.

### PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.4 at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 18.9 at 20th August, 1928, and with 15.2 at 26th September, 1927.

\* See footnote† in previous column.



According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 131 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, compared with 130 at the end of August and 160 at the end of September, 1927.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 16,838 workpeople at the end of September, showed an increase of 1.2 per cent., as compared with August, but a decrease of 8.6 per cent. as compared with September, 1927, in the total numbers employed. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of September, 1928, August, 1928, and September, 1927 :—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1928.	Aug., 1928.	Sept., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	97	29	28	36	+ 1	- 7
Cumberland and W. Lancs ... ..	44	11	11	13	...	- 2
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ... ..	31	9	8	13	+ 1	- 4
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ... ..	65	28	28	31	...	- 3
Lincolnshire ... ..	24	15	14	14	+ 1	+ 1
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick ... ..	50	11	10	13	+ 1	- 2
South Wales ... ..	23	8	9	8	- 1	...
Total, England and Wales	334	111	108	128	+ 3	- 17
SCOTLAND ... ..						
...	90	20	22	32	- 2	- 12
Total ... ..	424	131	130	160	+ 1	- 29

The production of pig iron in September amounted to 503,900 tons, as compared with 519,000 tons in August, 1928, and 591,500 tons in September, 1927.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in September continued bad but was better than in the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.9 on 24th September, 1928, as compared with 23.2 on 20th August, 1928, and 17.6 on 26th September, 1927.

According to returns received from firms employing 64,764 workpeople in the week ended 22nd September, 1928, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of men employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) increased by 3.2 per cent. as compared with August, 1928, but showed a decrease of 2.8 per cent. as compared with September, 1927. The average number of shifts\* during which the works were open was 5.4 in September, 1928, as compared with 5.5 in August, 1928, and 5.3 in September, 1927.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
		Month before.		Month before.		
		Year before.		Year before.		
		Per cent.		Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,491	+ 4.2	36,676	+ 7.2	- 12.1	
Puddling Forges ...	1,582	- 26.9	7,179	- 22.1	- 13.8	
Rolling Mills ...	23,624	+ 2.3	120,147	+ 3.2	- 3.6	
Forging & Pressing	2,882	+ 7.3	15,255	+ 7.3	- 8.4	
Founding ...	7,589	+ 0.1	43,333	+ 1.1	- 6.8	
Other Departments	8,451	+ 5.5	47,708	+ 7.6	+ 10.8	
Mechanics, Labourers ...	14,145	+ 0.6	81,662	+ 2.6	+ 0.6	
TOTAL ...	64,764	+ 1.5	351,960	+ 3.2	- 2.8	
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	13,920	+ 12.1	77,791	+ 13.2	- 11.2	
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	16,472	- 1.6	87,405	+ 0.1	- 5.7	
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	1,281	+ 6.0	6,941	+ 3.9	- 15.4	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	6,559	+ 4.1	33,307	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	
Staffordshire ...	5,040	- 6.3	27,753	- 5.3	+ 9.7	
Other Midland Counties ...	3,090	- 11.3	17,804	- 7.6	- 5.4	
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,750	+ 2.3	37,066	+ 2.5	+ 15.5	
Total, England and Wales ...	53,112	+ 1.9	288,067	+ 2.8	- 2.6	
Scotland ...	11,652	- 0.3	63,893	+ 5.2	- 3.6	
TOTAL ...	64,764	+ 1.5	351,960	+ 3.2	- 2.8	

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 718,600 tons in September, 1928, as compared with 648,300 tons in August, 1928 and 777,000 tons in September, 1927.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry was fairly good during the early part of September, but towards the end of the month there was a decline, a number of mills being temporarily idle in the week ended 29th September. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th September, 1928, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.4, as compared with 5.7 at 20th August, 1928, and 32.4 at 26th September, 1927. In the week ended 29th September, 1928, 352 mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 401 in the previous month, and with 289 in September, 1927. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued fair generally. In the week ended 29th September, 1928, 118 mills were in operation, as compared with 128 in the previous month and with 124 in September, 1927.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	Week ended 29th Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 29th Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	66	- 5	+ 10	352	- 49	+ 63
Steel Sheet	13	- 1	...	118	- 10	- 6
TOTAL ...	79	- 6	+ 10	470	- 59	+ 57

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1928, amounted to 85,386 tons, or 33,328 tons less than in August, 1928, and 26,492 tons less than in September, 1927.

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very slack during September, but conditions were rather better, on the whole, than in August, improvement being experienced on motor vehicle work and in constructional engineering. Conditions remained fair in electrical engineering, but employment in marine engineering was bad, and showed a decline. Considerable short time was worked in the textile machinery section, and a curtailed week was in operation at important railway works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th September, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th September, 1928.						Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a	
	Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,244	278	82	116	1,677	5,397	+ 162	- 1,096
South-Eastern	1,495	208	213	93	1,445	3,454	+ 155	+ 315
South-Western	1,699	115	482	95	1,396	3,787	- 403	- 71
Midlands ...	7,409	1,087	37	657	14,377	23,567	- 3,929	+ 2,209
North-Eastern	16,385	757	4,239	833	1,032	23,246	- 414	- 364
North-Western	19,978	1,340	88	197	1,478	23,081	+ 900	+ 457
Scotland ...	7,741	261	2,052	697	537	11,288	- 253	+ 1,453
Wales ...	904	35	27	111	230	1,307	+ 97	- 61
Northern Ireland	997	30	778	4	138	1,947	+ 23	+ 4
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	59,852	4,111	7,998	2,803	22,310	97,074	- 3,662	+ 2,846
<b>Percentage Unemployed at 24th September, 1928.</b>								
London ...	4.1	2.3	10.6	3.9	4.6	4.1	+ 0.1	- 0.7
South-Eastern	3.6	2.4	6.9	15.8	5.7	4.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
South-Western	5.0	3.7	7.6	14.8	5.5	5.4	- 0.6	...
Midlands ...	8.3	4.6	2.4	9.9	14.8	10.8	- 1.8	+ 1.2
North-Eastern	14.2	9.5	20.6	11.9	8.3	14.2	- 0.3	+ 0.2
North-Western	15.3	7.2	9.2	7.1	7.8	13.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Scotland ...	10.2	9.9	11.6	12.9	5.3	10.1	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Wales ...	14.5	10.6	14.2	15.2	11.3	13.7	+ 1.0	- 0.2
Northern Ireland	14.7	12.0	16.1	13.3	7.3	14.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	10.4	5.3	14.3	10.5	9.7	10.0	- 0.4	+ 0.6
Ditto, Aug., 1928	10.3	5.4	13.3	14.1	11.3	10.4	...	...
Ditto, Sept., 1927	10.0	4.6	12.7	7.2	9.3	9.4	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, especially in marine engineering, but improvement was experienced on constructional engineering work. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment remained moderate.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment, on the whole, remained bad, and continued to decline, much short time being worked in the textile machinery section. On electrical and motor work conditions remained moderate.



In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment in the motor vehicle section was bad, but showed a distinct improvement; while conditions on electrical work remained fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was moderate, and continued to decline.

In London and the Southern Counties employment was fairly good, on the whole, and very good in the electrical section.

In Scotland employment continued slack, with no decided change. In Wales and in Northern Ireland it was bad.

### SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad, on the whole, during September. As compared with August there was a decline in most districts; on the North-East Coast and in Wales more than 40 per cent. of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed. Compared with a year ago employment was much worse on the whole; in the Southern and in the North-Western Counties there was a slight improvement, but on the North-East Coast and in Scotland there was a heavy decline.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 24th September, 1928:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 24th Sept., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 24th Sept., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,468	+ 655	— 430	23.3	+ 6.2	— 3.0
South-Eastern ...	686	— 60	— 143	8.5	— 0.8	— 1.5
South-Western ...	2,341	+ 220	— 1,085	10.7	+ 1.0	— 4.5
Midlands ...	36	— 39	— 9	8.0	— 8.7	— 1.8
North-Eastern ...	25,392	+ 3,165	+ 8,908	43.4	+ 5.4	+ 16.2
North-Western ...	7,970	+ 193	— 1,055	27.5	+ 0.6	— 2.6
Scotland ...	15,348	+ 616	+ 7,648	26.7	+ 1.1	+ 13.8
Wales ...	4,225	+ 794	+ 287	41.3	+ 7.8	+ 4.4
Northern Ireland ...	3,608	— 218	+ 870	28.9	— 1.7	+ 7.6
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>62,074</b>	<b>+ 5,326</b>	<b>+ 14,991</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>+ 2.6</b>	<b>+ 8.0</b>

### SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1928.

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 September, 1928, amounted to 1,089,760 tons, as compared with 1,202,610 tons at the end of June, 1928, and 1,536,416 tons at the end of September, 1927.

The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 244,591 tons, or a reduction of 34,392 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 387,572 tons, as compared with 403,168 tons in the previous three months.

The total horse-power of the marine engines building, or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1928, amounted to 846,146 H.P., as compared with 813,157 H.P. in the previous quarter.

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

### WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING September employment continued bad in most of the principal centres, and with some exceptions was slightly worse than in August. A good deal of machinery was idle during the month, and much short time was worked in all the principal districts.

In the carpet section employment remained fair on the whole.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.1 on 24th September, 1928, as compared with 14.9 on 20th August, 1928, and with 8.2 on 26th September, 1927.

**Worsted Section.**—Employment continued generally to be bad. In the week ended 22nd September the returns received from employers showed that 36 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,\* losing approximately 13 hours each on the average. About 5 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime.

In the wool sorting, preparing and combing departments employment continued bad, and was worse than in the previous month; during the week ended 22nd September, about 60 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, nearly 18 hours each in short time working. In worsted spinning employment showed little change. According to the returns received from employers, 35 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, with a loss of 12½ hours each, on an average, during the week ended 22nd September, while about 6 per cent. worked overtime, with an average of about 5 hours each.

Employment, on the whole, was bad with worsted weavers in the Bradford, Keighley and Halifax districts; but a slight improvement was reported in the fine cloth trade of Huddersfield. About 30 per cent. of the worsted weavers lost on an average, 12½ hours each in short time\* during the week ended 22nd September.

**Woollen Section.**—Employment continued slack, on the whole, in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September showed that about 36 per cent. of the spinners and about 38 per cent. of the weavers worked short time,\* losing, on an average, about 10 hours each. On the other hand, about 10 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of approximately 9 hours each; there was little overtime with weavers. Taking the woollen section as a whole, 35 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, nearly 11 hours each in short time,\* while 6 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley woollen industry employment continued very quiet. In the Heavy Woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley, employment continued very bad; and increased unemployment was reported at Leeds. At Morley there was a further slight improvement in the low woollen trade. At Stockport employment was again reported as fair. The blanket manufacturing section in the Heavy Woollen district was fairly well employed. At Rochdale employment with flannel workers continued slack. In Scotland employment continued fairly good.

**Carpet Section.**—Employment was fair on the whole, and about the same as a month earlier. At Kidderminster there was some seasonal slackness, but employment was fair generally, about the same as in August and a year ago. In Yorkshire also, employment on the whole was fair. The employers' returns for the week ended 22nd September showed that about 10 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average, of 8½ hours each; there was practically no overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	9,916	— 0.6	92.1	20,820	— 7.0	75.4
Spinning ...	40,838	— 0.4	97.0	62,377	+ 0.3	93.6
Weaving ...	21,053	+ 1.3	98.2	42,728	+ 8.6	97.8
Other Depts. ...	11,266	+ 1.7	100.5	26,978	+ 2.5	95.1
Not specified ...	1,881	— 2.7	93.3	3,514	— 1.0	88.9
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>84,954</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>156,417</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Wool Sorting ...	1,256	— 0.9	94.4	2,803	— 2.2	99.3
Spinning ...	14,227	+ 0.3	94.9	29,905	+ 1.6	100.6
Weaving ...	26,546	+ 0.3	103.7	48,207	+ 2.3	105.9
Other Depts. ...	18,238	+ 0.2	96.0	42,194	+ 1.8	99.4
Not specified ...	1,993	— 0.2	95.3	4,402	— 1.2	104.0
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>62,260</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>127,511</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>102.1</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,897</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>18,273</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>102.8</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>157,111</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>302,201</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>
<b>Districts† :</b>						
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>						
Bradford ...	37,149	— 0.5	93.4	68,639	— 2.7	81.6
Huddersfield ...	10,649	+ 2.3	110.3	24,279	+ 13.6	121.6
Halifax ...	9,809	+ 1.2	94.1	16,585	+ 8.3	90.1
Leeds ...	8,289	+ 1.5	94.9	14,718	+ 4.7	92.5
Keighley ...	8,886	— 1.4	98.8	15,515	— 1.5	101.9
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	2,688	+ 0.7	101.3	4,274	+ 3.9	109.4
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>77,470</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>96.6</b>	<b>144,010</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>
<b>West of England and Midlands ...</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>— 0.6</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>— 0.8</b>	<b>89.3</b>
<b>Lancs ...</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>116.9</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>+ 0.8</b>	<b>115.1</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>104.5</b>	<b>3,023</b>	<b>— 5.6</b>	<b>125.1</b>
<b>Total—Worsted</b>	<b>84,954</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>156,417</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>91.8</b>
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>						
Huddersfield ...	12,598	+ 2.1	91.6	28,219	+ 11.0	87.6
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	12,103	— 2.0	96.7	25,694	— 0.8	108.4
Leeds ...	8,763	+ 0.3	106.8	19,244	+ 0.3	118.4
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,669	— 0.6	94.1	5,337	+ 2.9	86.4
Bradford ...	1,339	+ 7.3	104.7	2,834	+ 7.3	96.6
<b>Total, West Riding ...</b>	<b>37,472</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>97.2</b>	<b>81,328</b>	<b>+ 3.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>
<b>Lancs ...</b>	<b>5,653</b>	<b>— 0.5</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>— 10.2</b>	<b>99.4</b>
<b>West of England and Midlands ...</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>7,972</b>	<b>+ 0.6</b>	<b>112.5</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>14,559</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>101.0</b>	<b>27,412</b>	<b>+ 1.5</b>	<b>106.4</b>
<b>Wales ...</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>— 4.4</b>	<b>104.6</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>— 6.8</b>	<b>93.5</b>
<b>Total—Woollen</b>	<b>62,260</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>127,511</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>102.1</b>
<b>CARPET SECTION ...</b>	<b>9,897</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>106.7</b>	<b>18,273</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>102.8</b>
<b>Total—Wool Textile Industry ...</b>	<b>157,111</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>302,201</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>96.6</b>

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 22nd September, 1928, by those firms who supplied

\* 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.

\* See note \* in previous column.

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



returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 25th August, 1928 :—

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (—, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")				
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WORSTED SECTION :</b>					
Bradford ... ..	— 0.6	— 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.4	— 0.5
Huddersfield ... ..	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.2	+ 5.6	+ 2.3
Halifax ... ..	+ 2.1	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Leeds ... ..	—	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.9	+ 1.5
Keighley ... ..	— 3.2	— 2.0	— 0.1	— 0.3	— 1.4
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	— 0.3	—	+ 3.1	+ 0.7
Total, West Riding	— 0.4	— 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	+ 0.2
West of England and Midlands ... ..	— 3.7	— 1.0	+ 4.0	— 1.8	— 0.6
Lancashire ... ..	—	+ 0.6	—	—	+ 0.3
Scotland ... ..	— 0.8	+ 2.0	—	+ 2.6	+ 1.8
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>— 0.6</b>	<b>— 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 1.7</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")			
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
<b>WOOLLEN SECTION :</b>				
Huddersfield ... ..	+ 0.0	+ 4.4	+ 0.0	+ 2.1
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ... ..	— 0.9	— 3.2	— 1.5	— 2.0
Leeds ... ..	— 1.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.3
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	+ 2.0	— 3.5	+ 0.5	— 0.6
Bradford ... ..	+ 7.7	+ 14.0	+ 4.2	+ 7.3
Total, West Riding ... ..	— 0.2	+ 0.9	— 0.2	+ 0.3
Lancashire ... ..	— 0.1	— 0.2	— 1.4	— 0.5
West of England and Midlands ... ..	— 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Scotland ... ..	+ 2.7	— 0.8	+ 1.4	+ 0.4
Wales ... ..	...	+ 1.8	— 11.7	— 4.4
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>	<b>+ 0.2</b>

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 24th September, 1928 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th September, 1928.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	374	3	377	550	2	552	929
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	371	168	539	857	332	1,189	1,728
Wool Combing ...	292	164	456	1,426	1,231	2,657	3,113
Wool Carding ...	539	92	631	1,119	156	1,275	1,906
Woollen Spinning ...	383	116	499	473	209	682	1,181
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	378	1,235	1,613	494	3,491	3,985	5,598
Wool Winding and Warping ...	86	23	109	196	151	347	456
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	65	214	279	171	1,028	1,199	1,478
Woollen Weaving ...	102	260	362	356	2,648	3,004	3,366
Worsted Weaving ...	86	371	457	165	3,088	3,253	3,710
Other Processes ...	655	79	734	996	311	1,307	2,041
Total ... ..	3,331	2,725	6,056	6,803	12,647	19,450	25,506

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th August, 1928 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ... ..	+ 166	+ 1	+ 167	— 13	...	— 13	+ 154
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 53	— 7	+ 46	+ 227	+ 12	+ 239	+ 285
Wool Combing ... ..	+ 58	+ 22	+ 80	+ 707	+ 634	+ 1,341	+ 1,421
Wool Carding ... ..	+ 87	+ 17	+ 104	+ 416	+ 24	+ 440	+ 544
Woollen Spinning ... ..	+ 121	+ 31	+ 152	+ 108	+ 34	+ 142	+ 294
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	+ 33	+ 103	+ 136	+ 100	+ 936	+ 1,036	+ 1,172
Wool Winding and Warping ...	— 4	+ 5	+ 1	+ 11	+ 76	+ 87	+ 88
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 8	— 7	+ 1	+ 54	+ 306	+ 360	+ 361
Woollen Weaving ... ..	— 17	— 133	— 150	+ 67	+ 537	+ 604	+ 454
Worsted Weaving ... ..	— 14	— 10	— 24	+ 52	+ 526	+ 578	+ 554
Other Processes ... ..	+ 210	+ 25	+ 235	+ 344	+ 76	+ 420	+ 655
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>+ 701</b>	<b>+ 47</b>	<b>+ 748</b>	<b>+ 2,073</b>	<b>+ 3,161</b>	<b>+ 5,234</b>	<b>+ 5,982</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 13,102,500 lbs. in September, 1928, compared with 5,843,600 lbs. in August, 1928, and 21,123,200 lbs. in September, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,312,000 lbs., compared with 4,895,200 lbs. in August, 1928, and with 4,417,000 lbs. in September, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,772,500 square

yards compared with 19,395,100 square yards in August, 1928, and 14,395,200 square yards in September, 1927.

The exports of blankets were 71,378 pairs, 99,061 pairs and 101,118 pairs in September, 1928, August, 1928, and September, 1927.

### COTTON INDUSTRY.

THERE was little change in the general state of employment during September, the slight improvement shown in the figures being largely due to the resumption of work after the August (and early September) holidays, which were extended by many firms. In the American spinning section, nearly four million spindles (about 11 per cent. of the spindles in this branch) were reported to be entirely stopped. The State of Trade Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation issued, on 14th September, a strong recommendation to member firms spinning American cotton to curtail production by an amount equivalent to a fortnight's stoppage between that date and the end of October. Employment in the Egyptian spinning section remained fairly good. In the manufacturing section, employment was very slack, except with operatives employed in the fine and fancy goods trade, with whom employment was fairly good. In the weaving section as a whole, employment was about the same as in August.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.3 on 24th September, 1928, as compared with 16.2 on 20th August, 1928, and with 9.3 on 26th September, 1927.

At Ashton employment was very bad in the American spinning section, but good in the Egyptian section; eight mills were still stopped at the end of September. There was an improvement with weavers of fancy goods, but employment with plain weavers was very slack. At Stockport it was reported that there was no real improvement in the general state of trade, though there was a temporary decrease in the number of operatives unemployed and suspended. At Hyde and Glossop employment continued bad; nearly all the mills at Glossop extended the holiday stoppage. At Oldham employment with spinners showed no improvement; in the manufacturing section it was bad, except in the "fancies" section, where it was described as fair. A large amount of machinery was being stopped in the velvet section.

At Bolton employment was reported as moderate with spinners, bad with weavers and winders, and poor with cardroom workers; it was worse than a year ago in all departments. At Leigh a further decline was reported in the spinning section, and the holidays were extended by some firms; but there was some improvement towards the end of the month. At Bury and at Rochdale employment with spinners continued bad, and showed a slight decline.

At Preston employment was poor with weavers engaged on coarse and plain goods; firms engaged on the weaving of coloured and fancy effects provided more regular employment. Some weavers were operating less than the normal number of looms. In the Blackburn and Darwen areas the position was reported to be very unsatisfactory. At Chorley extensive stoppages took place during the month. At Accrington employment in the light and fancy goods trade was good, except with winders; but in the manufacture of coarser materials it was very quiet. Several mills extended the September holidays. At Burnley employment was very bad, worse than in August, and worse also than a year ago; under-employment was general, and there was a considerable amount of unemployment.

At Colne and Nelson employment remained in a very depressed condition. Many mills at Nelson extended the trade holidays from three to six days; and many workers have been suspended for varying periods. At Padiham employment continued fair. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad.

In Yorkshire there was little change, on the whole.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ... ..	9,996	+ 3.6	16,342	+ 1.6	— 1.7
Spinning ... ..	20,455	+ 3.7	33,817	+ 2.6	— 5.6
Weaving ... ..	32,822	— 0.1	55,620	+ 0.8	— 8.1
Other ... ..	7,471	— 1.7	17,842	— 1.0	— 3.7
Not Specified ... ..	6,576	+ 14.2	13,490	+ 13.4	— 2.9
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>77,320</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>137,111</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>— 5.7</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>					
Ashton ... ..	2,780	— 1.9	4,421	— 4.9	— 6.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ... ..	8,092	+ 10.4	13,268	+ 10.8	— 4.1
Oldham ... ..	9,042	+ 1.9	17,357	+ 2.3	+ 0.1
Bolton and Leigh ... ..	14,979	+ 5.6	25,681	+ 4.3	— 7.1
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ... ..	6,247	+ 2.7	11,176	+ 10.4	+ 2.1
Manchester ... ..	4,665	— 3.3	8,056	+ 8.6	+ 3.5
Preston and Chorley ... ..	5,982	— 0.6	10,100	— 0.2	— 6.7
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ... ..	7,786	— 0.7	13,386	— 9.1	— 17.1
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ... ..	9,396	— 0.8	20,343	+ 0.2	— 4.6
Other Lancashire Towns ... ..	2,882	+ 11.5	4,327	+ 11.1	— 5.7
Yorkshire Towns ... ..	2,993	— 4.1	5,112	— 7.8	— 10.4
Other Districts ... ..	2,476	+ 1.3	3,884	+ 3.4	— 14.7
<b>TOTAL ... ..</b>	<b>77,320</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>137,111</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>— 5.7</b>



Returns from firms employing about 76,200 operatives in the week ended 22nd September showed that 14 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 15½ hours each on the average.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 24th September, 1928:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th September, 1928.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	982	3,848	4,830	974	4,572	5,546	10,376
Spinning ...	4,508	3,382	7,890	4,849	4,594	9,443	17,333
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	610	3,019	3,629	1,346	8,546	9,892	13,521
Weaving ...	1,889	5,457	7,346	2,090	9,709	11,799	19,145
Other Processes	520	167	687	379	392	771	1,458
Total ...	8,509	15,873	24,382	9,638	27,813	37,451	61,833

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 20th August, 1928:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	+ 90	+ 312	+ 402	- 347	- 2,143	- 2,490	- 2,088
Spinning ...	+ 422	+ 630	+ 1,052	- 2,741	- 1,479	- 4,220	- 3,168
Beaming, Winding and Warp- ing ...	- 27	+ 504	+ 477	- 319	- 3,001	- 3,320	- 2,843
Weaving ...	+ 45	+ 880	+ 925	- 597	+ 671	+ 74	+ 999
Other Pro- cesses ...	+ 61	+ 7	+ 68	- 58	- 13	- 71	- 3
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>+ 591</b>	<b>+ 2,333</b>	<b>+ 2,924</b>	<b>- 4,062</b>	<b>- 5,965</b>	<b>- 10,027</b>	<b>- 7,103</b>

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 45,942,700 lbs. in September, 1928, compared with 76,233,600 lbs. in August, 1928, and with 64,053,200 lbs. in September, 1927.

The exports of cotton yarn were 11,244,500 lbs. in September, 1928, compared with 15,773,000 lbs. in August, 1928, and with 15,807,200 lbs. in September, 1927.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 298,228,100 square yards, as compared with 341,285,300 square yards in the previous month and with 339,046,000 square yards in September, 1927.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a slight improvement, and a few factories that had been on short time were able to resume full-time working; a large majority, however, in all the principal districts, continued to work short time. Employment was worse than in September, 1927, and was not up to the usual level for the time of year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17·4 on 24th September, as compared with 19·1 on 20th August, and with 8·2 on 26th September, 1927.

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

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
<b>England and Wales:—</b>						
London ...	2,092	+ 2·8	- 0·4	4,617	+ 3·6	- 3·3
Leicester ...	7,623	+ 0·5	- 0·4	17,263	+ 2·6	- 9·4
Leicester Country Dis- trict ...	1,779	+ 1·7	- 4·8	3,787	+ 6·9	- 11·1
Northampton... ..	6,471	- 0·1	- 1·3	14,136	+ 7·0	- 13·7
Northampton Country District ...	8,123	- 0·5	- 0·8	16,317	- 4·8	- 15·1
Kettering ...	3,675	- 0·4	+ 0·2	8,738	- 2·2	- 7·7
Stafford and District	2,539	- 0·1	- 4·8	4,517	- 0·4	- 19·8
Norwich and District	3,887	+ 2·0	- 3·6	7,592	+ 3·2	- 6·4
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,737	- 0·9	- 4·5	3,179	+ 6·8	- 17·8
Leeds and District ...	1,771	+ 5·6	- 5·1	3,766	+ 10·6	- 13·5
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)	4,967	- 0·6	- 8·0	7,856	- 14·7	- 33·0
Birmingham and Dis- trict ...	966	+ 0·9	- 3·0	1,712	- 4·4	- 14·8
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,795	+ 1·6	+ 1·4	3,624	+ 6·0	- 4·8
<b>England and Wales</b>	<b>47,425</b>	<b>+ 0·5</b>	<b>- 2·4</b>	<b>97,104</b>	<b>+ 0·3</b>	<b>- 13·8</b>
<b>Scotland ...</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>+ 24·5</b>	<b>+ 1·8</b>	<b>5,031</b>	<b>+ 20·9</b>	<b>- 10·3</b>
<b>Great Britain ...</b>	<b>49,820</b>	<b>+ 1·4</b>	<b>- 2·2</b>	<b>102,135</b>	<b>+ 1·1</b>	<b>- 13·6</b>

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Returns from firms employing nearly 49,100 operatives in the week ended 22nd September, showed that about 59 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 13 hours each on the average.

Employment in London continued slack, but showed an improvement at some factories. At Leicester employment varied greatly from one firm to another; on the whole there was a slight improvement, though employment generally remained very slack; over 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 22nd September, losing 13½ hours each on the average. There was a slight improvement in the Leicestershire country district also; but short time was still prevalent. Employment at Northampton showed an improvement; it was moderate with lasters and finishers, and bad with other classes of workpeople; about 51 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, losing about 11½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 22nd September. At Kettering employment continued slack, with most firms on short time up to three days a week. At Wellingborough, and at Higham and Rushden, employment showed little change, and remained slack, with short time general; some temporarily unemployed boot and shoe operatives at Wellingborough were placed in employment in the leather legging and gaiter trade, which is busy at this season of the year. Employment was also slack at most of the smaller Northamptonshire centres, except on Government contract work at Raunds; there was a marked improvement at Wollaston. At Stafford and Stone employment continued very slack, with nearly all workers on short time. There was a further slight improvement at Norwich, where a few factories were able to resume full time working; speaking generally, however, employment was still depressed.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district there was a slight improvement in the light footwear trade, but employment in the heavy boot trade continued unusually quiet for the time of year. At Street employment continued bad, and showed a further decline. At Leeds employment improved, but was still bad on the whole.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley employment showed a seasonal depression, with short time prevalent; employment was, however, reported as fair at Bury, and showed some improvement at Preston.

In Scotland employment showed an improvement in some districts, including Glasgow and Kilmarnock; it was again reported as very quiet at Edinburgh; at Maybole it was slack.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 24th September, 1928:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 24th September, 1928.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment ...	111	45	156	184	62	246	402
Rough Stuff De- partment ...	392	23	415	530	8	538	953
Clicking Department	1,023	14	1,037	1,316	21	1,337	2,374
Closing Department	27	1,553	1,580	9	2,037	2,046	3,626
Making Department	1,752	32	1,784	2,252	21	2,273	4,057
Finishing Depart- ment ...	1,320	610	1,930	1,406	505	1,911	3,841
Slipper Making ...	335	116	451	571	660	1,231	1,682
Clog Making...	19	3	22	3	1	4	26
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work ...	343	2	345	26	...	26	371
TOTAL ...	5,322	2,398	7,720	6,297	3,315	9,612	17,332

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1928, amounted to 112,583 dozen pairs, or 20,146 dozen pairs less than in August, 1928, and 13,474 dozen pairs less than in September, 1927.

## BUILDING.

THERE was an increase in the numbers unemployed during September, but employment, taken as a whole, was fair with skilled operatives, and moderate with unskilled workers. Weather conditions were unusually favourable for outside work, and very little short time was reported. Employment was generally not so good as in September, 1927, particularly in Wales.

As regards individual occupations employment was fairly good, on the whole, with carpenters and joiners; it declined somewhat with bricklayers, but was generally fair with this class of operative and with masons; it continued moderate to fair in most districts with plasterers and plumbers. There was a decline with slaters, and employment was moderate; it showed a seasonal decline with painters, but was fair, on the whole, with skilled men; it remained moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with September, 1927, employment was worse with each of the classes of operatives.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 24th September, 1928, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with September, 1927:—



	*Esti- mated Number of Insured Work- people at July, 1927.	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 24th Sept., 1928.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Per- centage Unem- ployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
<b>OCCUPATIONS.</b>						
Carpenters ...	128,090	8,489	283	6.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Bricklayers ...	72,170	5,196	179	7.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
Masons...	23,390	1,761	108	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.6
Slaters...	5,850	570	26	9.7	+ 0.9	+ 5.2
Plasterers ...	21,080	1,759	77	8.3	+ 0.1	+ 5.9
Painters ...	109,080	13,674	235	12.5	+ 4.4	+ 0.4
Plumbers ...	32,600	2,719	108	8.3	- 0.4	+ 3.0
Labourers to above... ..	252,230	34,673	906	13.7	+ 0.9	+ 2.8
All other occu- pations ...	162,720	25,844	852	15.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.0
Total ...	807,210	94,685	2,774	11.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.6
<b>DIVISIONS.</b>						
London ...	163,620	14,595	16	8.9	+ 2.5	+ 0.8
South-Eastern ...	127,050	7,228	24	5.7	+ 0.7	+ 0.5
South-Western ...	100,310	9,685	80	9.7	+ 1.0	+ 2.1
Midlands ...	91,380	10,417	627	11.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.8
North-Eastern ...	103,420	18,099	1,017	17.5	+ 0.9	+ 3.9
North-Western ...	106,900	16,534	588	15.5	+ 1.4	+ 4.6
Scotland ...	72,650	7,864	159	10.8	+ 0.8	+ 2.4
Wales ...	28,280	7,423	260	26.2	+ 0.5	+ 9.6
Northern Ireland ...	13,600	2,840	3	20.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	807,210	94,685	2,774	11.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.6

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council Area), with a total population of 16,062,000, show that in September, 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,039,500, as compared with £3,891,100 in August, 1928, and £4,856,400 in September, 1927. Of the total for September, 1928, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,616,100; factories and workshops for £696,600; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £644,800; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,062,000. For figures for the quarter ended September, 1928, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1927, see page 378.

## BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it was again reported to be good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc. trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.4 at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 11.0 at 20th August, 1928, and 7.2 at 26th September, 1927.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.	Month before. Year before.	Month before. Year before.
		Per cent. Per cent.	£	Per cent. Per cent.		
Northern Counties, York- shire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,876	- 0.1 - 4.7	4,515	+ 2.6 - 5.3		
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	5,226	+ 0.5 - 4.0	14,666	+ 2.4 + 3.7		
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,515	+ 0.3 - 8.6	3,801	+ 2.9 - 6.6		
Scotland ...	191	+ 1.1 + 3.8	498	+ 2.3 + 2.5		
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>8,808</b>	<b>+ 0.3 - 4.8</b>	<b>23,480</b>	<b>+ 2.5 + 0.1</b>		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,105 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 14.2 per cent. were working on an average about 8.7 hours less than full time in the week ending 22nd September, 1928; on the other hand, 8.5 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 4½ hours, on the average.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a marked improvement as compared with the previous month, but much short-time working was still reported. At Derby and Worcester short-time working was also reported. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was again reported to be slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13.8 at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 21.5 at 20th August, 1928, and 12.3 at 26th September, 1927.

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

\* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.	Week ended 22nd Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before. Year before.	Month before. Year before.	Month before. Year before.
		Per cent. Per cent.	£	Per cent. Per cent.		
China Manufacture ...	1,225	- 1.0 + 1.8	2,493	+ 4.6 + 5.1		
Earthenware Manufacture ...	8,030	+ 2.5 + 0.5	15,203	+ 7.0 + 0.0		
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,831	- 1.0 - 4.5	3,568	+ 1.7 + 10.9		
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,086</b>	<b>+ 1.5 - 0.3</b>	<b>21,264</b>	<b>+ 5.8 + 2.3</b>		
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
North Staffordshire ...	8,453	+ 2.0 - 0.6	15,071	+ 6.8 + 2.5		
Other Districts ...	2,633	- 0.2 + 0.9	6,193	+ 3.5 + 1.8		
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,086</b>	<b>+ 1.5 - 0.3</b>	<b>21,264</b>	<b>+ 5.8 + 2.3</b>		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,392 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,218, or 40.6 per cent., were working on an average about 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 20th September, 1928.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper-making trade continued fair, on the whole, during September.

With letterpress printers employment was again moderate on the whole, but showed some improvement compared with the previous month in a number of districts, including London, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Derby and Leicester; a decline was reported at Manchester, Sheffield and Cardiff. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment generally continued good, but was not so good as in August in London, Manchester and Cardiff.

With lithographic printers employment generally continued fair, though it showed a decline in London and Glasgow; there was an improvement at Manchester, while at Belfast employment was again reported as bad.

Lithographic artists were generally fairly well employed, the principal exception being Manchester, where employment was slack and worse than in the previous month; some falling-off was also reported in London and at Leeds.

Employment in the bookbinding industry continued generally fair.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4.3 at 24th September, compared with 4.2 at 20th August, and 4.3 at 26th September, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 5.2 at 24th September, compared with 4.7 at 20th August, and 5.1 at 26th September, 1927. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 4.2 at 24th September, compared with 4.1 at 20th August, and 3.6 at 26th September, 1927.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1928.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Sept., 1928.	August, 1928.	Sept., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing :						
London ... ..	39,731	4.4	5.5	5.5	- 1.1	- 1.1
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	16,851	3.6	3.7	3.8	- 0.1	- 0.2
Midlands and Eastern Counties ... ..	10,932	2.4	2.6	2.0	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Scotland ... ..	7,001	4.3	4.4	4.3	- 0.1	...
Other Districts ...	10,572	3.8	3.4	3.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.1
Total ... ..	85,087	3.9	4.4	4.4	- 0.5	- 0.5
Lithographic Printing	10,867	3.0	2.5	3.2	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Bookbinding ... ..	20,202	3.1	3.5	3.6	- 0.4	- 0.5

## SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during September was moderate on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 24th September, 1928, was 14.9, compared with 14.6 at 20th August, 1928, and 13.7 at 26th September, 1927.

The demand for men on the Thames was very fair, except for a decline in the third week of the month. It was fairly active on the Tyne in the first half of September, and moderate afterwards. The demand was quiet on the Wear and on the Tees, but improved towards the end of the month; a shortage of able seamen occurred at West Hartlepool. At Hull the demand was moderate; at Southampton it was fairly good in the first week of September, and quiet to moderate subsequently. It declined to very dull at Bristol during the first three weeks of the month, but showed a considerable improvement later; at Avonmouth the demand declined in the first half of September and improved afterwards, being described as moderate in the closing stages. It was fair at Newport, and fair to good at Cardiff. The demand varied from quiet to fairly good at Swansea, some scarcity of deck hands being reported. It continued fair to good on the Mersey until the last week of the month, when



a decline was noticeable. It remained generally fair at Manchester, but showed some falling-off late in September. The demand was fairly brisk on the Clyde, but declined in the closing stages. It was fair at Leith in the first two weeks of the month, and very quiet afterwards. It was poor on the whole at Belfast.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Sept., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Nine Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1928.	Sept., 1927.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES :</b>					
Liverpool† ... ..	12,182	– 3,561	– 3,373	111,449	115,189
Manchester ... ..	670	– 68	+ 10	6,603	6,895
London ... ..	10,657	– 1,327	+ 211	92,776	84,567
Southampton... ..	12,289	– 226	+ 1,542	93,907	88,996
Tyne Ports ... ..	3,072	– 137	– 368	25,082	23,928
Sunderland ... ..	252	– 345	– 50	3,213	3,394
Middlesbrough ... ..	562	+ 79	+ 58	4,031	3,393
Hull ... ..	1,118	– 290	– 12	11,804	11,869
Bristol† ... ..	807	– 300	– 377	8,787	9,721
Newport, Mon. ... ..	734	+ 177	+ 69	6,469	7,079
Cardiff† ... ..	2,572	+ 19	+ 361	23,845	24,134
Swansea ... ..	661	– 46	– 288	6,527	7,543
<b>SCOTLAND :</b>					
Leith ... ..	276	– 365	– 58	3,411	3,536
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ... ..	358	– 277	+ 155	3,851	3,293
Glasgow ... ..	4,308	+ 5	+ 1,043	29,232	27,877
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND :</b>					
Belfast ... ..	136	+ 20	– 108	1,519	1,828
<b>TOTAL for above Ports</b>	<b>50,654</b>	<b>– 6,642</b>	<b>– 1,185</b>	<b>432,506</b>	<b>423,242</b>

## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during September was slack.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service 32.1 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 31.4 per cent. at 20th August, 1928, and with 22.1 per cent. at 26th September, 1927.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
<b>Week ended—</b>					
1st September, 1928	3,956	1,813	5,769	7,022	12,791
8th " "	4,015	2,271	6,286	7,172	13,458
15th " "	4,016	1,759	5,775	7,552	13,327
22nd " "	4,762	1,630	6,392	7,027	13,419
29th " "	4,771	2,021	6,792	7,219	14,011
<b>Average for 5 weeks ended 29th Sept., 1928</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>7,198</b>	<b>13,401</b>
<b>Average for August, 1928</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>7,250</b>	<b>13,307</b>
<b>Average for Sept., 1927</b>	<b>4,809</b>	<b>2,271</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>7,404</b>	<b>14,484</b>

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during September was 850, compared with 904 in August, and with 990 in September, 1927.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports was mainly fair. It remained fair at Hull and Middlesbrough, but declined at Grimsby. Employment at Yarmouth continued good, and it was good or fair at most of the other East Coast ports.

Liverpool.—Employment remained slack, but was a little better than in August with coal trimmers. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 28th September was 13,966, compared with 13,907 in August, and with 14,652 in September, 1927. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £36,350 in the four weeks ended 28th September, compared with £35,013 in August, and with £39,833 in September, 1927.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At most of the South Wales ports the improvement reported last month was maintained, but at Barry employment showed a decline. At Bristol and Gloucester work continued fair. Work was slack at most of the South-Western ports. At Southampton employment was fair.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Dundee, and better than a month before. It was fair at Glasgow and Leith.

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

### DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>A.—Number of Claims.</b>			
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	563,274	190,344	753,618
Average number of claims current ...	956,824	208,146	1,164,970
<b>B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.</b>			
<i>Permanent provisions:</i>			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ...	248	200	448
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	810	1,315	2,125
Not genuinely seeking work ...	8,403	7,400	15,803
Trade disputes ...	2,244	43	2,287
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,189	942	4,131
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	3,884	1,935	5,819
Other grounds ...	1,327	525	1,852
<i>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</i>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ...	138	56	194
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	509	461	970
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	4,299	1,057	5,356
<b>Total claims disallowed ...</b>	<b>25,051</b>	<b>13,934</b>	<b>38,985</b>

<b>C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.</b>			
Total cases considered ...	10,232	5,619	15,851
Recommended for allowance ...	3,845	1,671	5,516
Recommended for disallowance:—			
<i>Permanent provisions:</i>			
First statutory condition* ...	2	1	3
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	301	599	900
Not genuinely seeking work ...	2,511	2,351	4,862
Trade disputes ...	41	55	96
Employment lost through misconduct ...	932	249	1,181
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	920	411	1,331
Other grounds ...	308	72	380
<i>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927) ...</i>			
... 1,372	210	1,582	
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,387</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>10,335</b>

<i>D.—Decisions by Umpire.</i>					
Cases referred by Insurance Officer		{ Allowed...	128	22	150
		{ Disallowed	221	49	270
Appeals by Associations ...		{ Allowed...	86	7	93
		{ Disallowed	194	22	216
Appeals by Claimants ...		{ Allowed...	14	4	18
		{ Disallowed	31	16	47
Total ...		{ Allowed...	228	33	261
		{ Disallowed	446	87	533

It should be noted that the disallowances by Insurance Officers are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier. A similar remark applies to the figures relative to Courts of Referees and the Umpire.

### UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.†

The following Table shows approximately the receipts of, and payments from, the Unemployment Fund in the periods specified, and the liabilities of the Fund:—

	Five weeks ended 29th Sept., 1928.	Four weeks ended 25th Aug., 1928.	Four weeks ended 24th Sept., 1927.
<b>Contributions received from—</b>			
Employers ...	£ 1,570,000	£ 1,190,000	£ 1,240,000
Employed Persons ...	1,360,000	1,020,000	1,075,000
Exchequer ...	1,130,000	845,000	885,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,060,000</b>	<b>3,055,000</b>	<b>3,200,000</b>
<b>Unemployment Benefit ...</b>			
Cost of Administration ...	4,550,000	3,690,000	2,570,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances ...	475,000	380,000	365,000
Other Items ...	130,000	100,000	85,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>5,155,000</b>	<b>4,170,000</b>	<b>3,020,000</b>
<b>Treasury Advances outstanding ...</b>	<b>27,030,000</b>	<b>26,560,000</b>	<b>22,690,000</b>
<b>Other Liabilities (net), including Accrued Interest and Deposits ...</b>	<b>1,115,000</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>380,000</b>

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

† A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see House of Commons Paper No. 5 of 1928 for the period ending 31st March, 1927).



## 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 the 24th September, 1928, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and three\* years ago, respectively.

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

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 374 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

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

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books in July, 1927, have therefore been revised to exclude persons aged 65 and over who, it is computed, numbered approximately 323,000 men, and 24,000 women. 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. The number of insured persons aged 65 and over whose books were lodged at the beginning of January did not exceed 30,000, and a proportion of these continued to register as uninsured persons. For all practical purposes, however, the percentages unemployed can be regarded as comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

## NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1928.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing ... ..	2,472	18	2,490	82	3	85	2,554	21	2,575	2,545	21	2,566
Mining :—												
Coal Mining ... ..	178,119	630	178,749	71,969	412	72,381	250,088	1,042	251,130	250,038	1,042	251,080
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	1,558	...	1,558	460	...	460	2,018	...	2,018	1,980	...	1,980
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ... ..	628	...	628	30	...	30	658	...	658	658	...	658
Stone Quarrying and Mining ... ..	2,975	6	2,981	1,063	6	1,069	4,038	12	4,050	3,794	12	3,806
Slate Quarrying and Mining ... ..	264	3	267	96	...	96	360	3	363	360	3	363
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	1,154	116	1,270	419	24	443	1,573	140	1,713	1,521	140	1,661
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	862	6	868	74	5	79	936	11	947	921	11	932
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,285	16	1,301	277	...	277	1,562	16	1,578	1,554	16	1,570
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture ... ..	2,190	74	2,264	544	19	563	2,734	93	2,827	2,726	93	2,819
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ... ..	1,156	50	1,206	113	4	117	1,269	54	1,323	1,251	54	1,305
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	6,771	609	7,380	1,713	307	2,020	8,484	916	9,400	8,347	916	9,263
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	2,131	2,044	4,175	2,217	3,287	5,504	4,348	5,331	9,679	4,336	5,330	9,666
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture ... ..	1,681	286	1,967	383	39	422	2,064	325	2,389	2,058	325	2,383
Glass Bottle Making ... ..	2,306	129	2,435	1,277	67	1,344	3,583	196	3,779	3,578	196	3,774
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals Manufacture ... ..	4,381	583	4,964	557	65	622	4,938	648	5,586	4,862	646	5,508
Explosives Manufacture ... ..	505	271	776	83	55	138	588	326	914	588	326	914
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... ..	620	129	749	44	34	78	664	163	827	663	163	826
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	3,140	613	3,753	762	148	910	3,902	761	4,663	3,890	758	4,648
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	3,392	19	3,411	877	6	883	4,269	25	4,294	4,267	25	4,292
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	18,508	145	18,653	20,523	116	20,639	39,031	261	39,292	39,020	261	39,281
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	2,997	166	3,163	904	34	938	3,901	200	4,101	3,864	200	4,064
Manufacture of Tin Plates ... ..	837	69	906	4,347	394	4,741	5,184	463	5,647	5,184	463	5,647
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	1,902	114	2,016	1,415	21	1,436	3,317	135	3,452	3,316	135	3,451
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture ... ..	1,305	225	1,530	1,085	94	1,179	2,390	319	2,709	2,384	319	2,703
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	39,220	1,344	40,564	18,432	856	19,288	57,652	2,200	59,852	56,660	2,195	58,855
Electrical Engineering ... ..	2,829	600	3,429	547	135	682	3,376	735	4,111	3,346	735	4,081
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	7,040	27	7,067	930	1	931	7,970	28	7,998	7,192	28	7,220
Constructional Engineering ... ..	2,163	43	2,206	592	5	597	2,755	48	2,803	2,751	48	2,799
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	16,589	1,326	17,915	3,993	402	4,395	20,582	1,728	22,310	20,448	1,724	22,172
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	1,506	101	1,607	256	52	308	1,762	153	1,915	1,707	151	1,858
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building ... ..	3,490	24	3,514	1,969	21	1,990	5,459	45	5,504	5,444	45	5,489

\* See footnote \* on page 373.



## GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

## GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.

INDUSTRY.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (Including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<b>Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing</b> ...	58,537	155	58,692	3,354	28	3,382	61,891	183	62,074	58,289	177	58,466
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	6,996	570	7,566	2,791	194	2,985	9,787	764	10,551	9,694	764	10,458
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	961	23	984	65	...	65	1,026	23	1,049	992	23	1,015
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric												
Lamp Manufacture ...	2,974	1,002	3,976	401	168	569	3,375	1,170	4,545	3,372	1,170	4,542
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	2,546	593	3,139	1,944	291	2,235	4,490	884	5,374	4,479	884	5,363
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,052	1,041	2,093	611	254	865	1,663	1,295	2,958	1,663	1,295	2,958
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-												
facture ...	1,447	783	2,230	394	153	547	1,841	936	2,777	1,837	936	2,773
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	315	7	322	19	1	20	334	8	342	333	8	341
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,409	871	2,280	339	297	636	1,748	1,168	2,916	1,727	1,168	2,895
Metal Industries not separately												
specified ...	8,460	5,115	13,575	3,173	1,371	4,544	11,633	6,486	18,119	11,506	6,485	17,991
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>												
Cotton ...	12,013	21,034	33,047	13,352	34,048	47,400	25,365	55,082	80,447	25,355	55,068	80,423
Woollen and Worsted... ..	5,977	5,288	11,265	11,189	18,490	29,679	17,166	23,778	40,944	17,123	23,756	40,879
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	1,903	1,088	2,991	1,776	3,407	5,183	3,679	4,495	8,174	3,664	4,482	8,146
Linen ...	4,609	10,857	15,466	2,142	5,500	7,642	6,751	16,357	23,108	609	2,306	2,915
Jute ...	1,336	2,120	3,456	67	146	213	1,403	2,266	3,669	1,403	2,265	3,668
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,												
Cord, Twine, etc., Making ...	519	1,009	1,528	183	716	899	702	1,725	2,427	596	1,410	2,006
Hosiery ...	613	2,237	2,850	665	4,252	4,917	1,278	6,489	7,767	1,263	6,406	7,669
Lace ...	346	353	699	353	533	886	699	886	1,585	699	886	1,585
Carpet Manufacture ...	306	405	711	376	1,059	1,435	682	1,464	2,146	682	1,464	2,146
Textile Industries not separately												
specified ...	769	1,815	2,584	313	1,225	1,538	1,082	3,040	4,122	1,005	2,530	3,535
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,												
etc. ...	3,529	1,321	4,850	10,716	3,909	14,625	14,245	5,230	19,475	13,517	4,108	17,625
<b>Leather and Leather Goods :—</b>												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	1,713	356	2,069	942	187	1,129	2,655	543	3,198	2,648	543	3,191
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather												
Goods Manufacture ...	802	547	1,349	243	234	477	1,045	781	1,826	1,032	781	1,813
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>												
Tailoring ...	5,540	4,731	10,271	1,766	11,066	12,832	7,306	15,797	23,103	6,785	15,565	22,350
Dress and Mantle Making and												
Millinery ...	518	2,486	3,004	35	1,706	1,741	553	4,192	4,745	538	4,025	4,563
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)												
Manufacture ...	556	1,197	1,753	84	376	460	640	1,573	2,213	637	1,572	2,209
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-												
ing, etc., Making ...	393	3,115	3,508	80	3,417	3,497	473	6,532	7,005	366	3,704	4,070
Dress Industries not separately												
specified ...	525	377	902	68	344	412	593	721	1,314	593	721	1,314
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	7,361	3,522	10,883	8,686	4,401	13,087	16,047	7,923	23,970	15,877	7,911	23,788
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>												
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making...	6,672	2,355	9,027	361	200	561	7,033	2,555	9,588	6,533	2,462	8,995
Grain Milling ...	1,424	143	1,567	372	42	414	1,796	185	1,981	1,621	169	1,790
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	1,782	2,037	3,819	299	1,834	2,133	2,081	3,871	5,952	2,051	3,866	5,917
Food Industries not separately												
specified ...	3,767	5,120	8,887	92	710	802	3,859	5,830	9,689	3,797	5,693	9,490
Drink Industries ...	4,705	1,588	6,293	217	260	477	4,922	1,848	6,770	4,566	1,826	6,392
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff												
Manufacture ...	440	1,083	1,523	14	143	157	454	1,226	1,680	407	1,069	1,476
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	4,488	94	4,582	351	28	379	4,839	122	4,961	4,706	121	4,827
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	1,065	103	1,168	159	38	197	1,224	141	1,365	1,174	141	1,315
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	4,804	761	5,565	405	138	543	5,209	899	6,108	5,068	881	5,949
Woodworking not separately												
specified ...	1,271	380	1,651	371	215	586	1,642	595	2,237	1,546	577	2,123
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>												
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	1,276	346	1,622	662	479	1,141	1,938	825	2,763	1,924	824	2,748
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and												
Stationery ...	729	1,114	1,843	61	441	502	790	1,555	2,345	768	1,516	2,284
Wall Paper Making and Paper												
Staining ...	121	39	160	11	7	18	132	46	178	132	46	178
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper) ...	102	103	205	4	4	8	106	107	213	105	107	212
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	6,910	3,169	10,079	284	523	807	7,194	3,692	10,886	6,957	3,590	10,547
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>												
Building ...	91,751	160	91,911	2,772	2	2,774	94,523	162	94,685	91,687	158	91,845
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	31,473	21	31,494	915	...	915	32,388	21	32,409	31,220	21	31,241
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>												
Rubber Manufacture ...	2,637	1,489	4,126	559	1,047	1,606	3,196	2,536	5,732	3,191	2,535	5,726
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	406	71	477	63	10	73	469	81	550	460	81	541
Brush and Broom Making ...	736	194	930	240	153	393	976	347	1,323	948	343	1,291
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ment and Apparatus Manufacture	434	164	598	24	32	56	458	196	654	456	196	652
Musical Instrument Making ...	680	111	791	134	3	137	814	114	928	809	112	921
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites												
Manufacture ...	367	235	602	151	61	212	518	296	814	518	296	814
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply</b>												
Industries ...	9,257	89	9,346	340	21	361	9,597	110	9,707	9,300	110	9,410
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>												
Railway Service ...	8,734	185	8,919	538	3	541	9,272	188	9,460	9,078	186	9,264
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	3,758	205	3,963	277	4	281	4,035	209	4,244	3,962	208	4,170
Road Transport not separately												
specified ...	19,236	161	19,397	932	4	936	20,168	165	20,333	19,368	165	19,533
Shipping Service ...	20,338	302	20,640	172	37	209	20,510	339	20,849	19,925	336	20,261
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour												
Service ...	53,761	104	53,865	900	17	917	54,661	121	54,782	53,620	121	53,741
Transport, Communication and												
Storage not separately specified ...	2,180	90	2,270	48	6	54	2,228	96	2,324	2,209	95	2,304
<b>Distributive Trades</b> ...	62,990	23,129	86,119	2,737	2,772	5,509	65,727	25,901	91,628	62,595	25,214	87,809
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and</b>												
<b>Finance</b> ...	4,279	634	4,913	41	11	52	4,320	645	4,965	4,228	619	4,847
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>												
National Government ...	6,997	469	7,466	214	40	254	7,211	509	7,720	6,782	493	7,275
Local Government ...	20,980	324	21,304	700	47	747	21,680	371	22,051	20,737	371	21,108
Professional Services ...	2,309	803	3,112	100	17	117	2,409	820	3,229	2,353	812	3,165
Entertainments and Sports ...	4,054	1,466	5,520	104	55	159	4,158	1,521	5,679	4,023	1,500	5,523
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	9,632	13,212	22,844	120	292	412	9,752	13,504	23,256	9,473	13,279	22,752
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1,201	3,368	4,569	45	775	820	1,246	4,143	5,389	1,187	3,988	5,175
Industries and Services not separately												
specified ...	21,074	1,133	22,207	651	376	1,027	21,725	1,509	23,234	20,987	1,461	22,448
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	868,821	150,358	1,019,179	220,600	115,232	335,832	1,089,421	265,590	1,355,011*	1,060,008	244,382	1,304,390

\* Including 81,615 Casuals (Males 80,160, Females 1,455).



## NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 24TH SEPT., 1928.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1927.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1928.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH				
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH AUG., 1928.	26TH SEPT., 1927.	21ST SEPT., 1925.*		
Fishing ... ..	26,600	950	27,550	9.3	1.9	9.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	9.6	2.2	9.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	- 1.7	9.4	
Mining :—																	
Coal Mining ... ..	1,157,580	6,800	1,164,380	15.4	9.3	15.4	6.2	6.0	6.2	21.6	15.3	21.6	- 3.9	+ 2.5	- 2.1	21.6	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying ... ..	14,220	30	14,250	11.0	...	10.9	3.2	...	3.3	14.2	...	14.2	- 0.1	+ 2.4	- 14.6	14.0	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	5,420	60	5,480	11.6	...	11.5	0.5	...	0.5	12.1	...	12.0	- 2.0	+ 4.6	...	12.0	
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	40,900	330	41,230	7.3	1.8	7.2	2.6	1.8	2.6	9.9	3.6	9.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.5	+ 3.1	9.5	
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	10,690	10	10,700	2.5	30.0	2.5	0.9	...	0.9	3.4	30.0	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 1.9	3.4	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified ... ..	16,130	1,590	17,720	7.2	7.3	7.2	2.6	1.5	2.5	9.8	8.8	9.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	9.6	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging ... ..	14,570	160	14,730	5.9	3.8	5.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	6.4	6.9	6.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 3.2	6.4	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	11,180	120	11,300	11.5	13.3	11.5	2.5	...	2.5	14.0	13.3	14.0	- 0.2	+ 0.9	- 3.0	13.9	
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture ... ..	15,040	1,350	16,390	14.6	5.5	13.8	3.6	1.4	3.4	18.2	6.9	17.2	- 0.4	+ 5.3	+ 1.5	17.3	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works ... ..	17,930	880	18,810	6.4	5.7	6.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	7.1	6.1	7.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.3	7.1	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... ..	75,010	7,570	82,580	9.0	8.0	8.9	2.3	4.1	2.5	11.3	12.1	11.4	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	+ 4.9	11.4	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ... ..	32,110	37,790	69,900	6.6	5.4	6.0	6.9	8.7	7.8	13.5	14.1	13.8	- 7.7	+ 1.5	- 1.8	13.9	
Glass Trades :—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture ... ..	19,650	5,300	24,950	8.6	5.4	7.9	1.9	0.7	1.7	10.5	6.1	9.6	- 0.4	- 0.6	- 1.4	9.6	
Glass Bottle Making ... ..	15,510	2,170	17,680	14.9	5.9	13.8	8.2	3.1	7.6	23.1	9.0	21.4	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	- 2.5	21.4	
Chemicals, etc. :—																	
Chemicals Manufacture ... ..	70,040	22,560	92,600	6.3	2.6	5.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	7.1	2.9	6.0	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 3.6	6.0	
Explosives Manufacture ... ..	12,360	5,990	18,350	4.1	4.5	4.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	4.8	5.4	5.0	- 0.4	- 1.2	- 3.1	5.0	
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture ... ..	13,790	4,300	18,090	4.5	3.0	4.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	4.8	3.8	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 0.2	4.6	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... ..	55,700	20,920	76,620	5.6	2.9	4.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	7.0	3.6	6.1	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7	6.1	
Metal Manufacture :—																	
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	23,090	270	23,360	14.7	7.0	14.6	3.8	2.3	3.8	18.5	9.3	18.4	- 0.5	+ 3.2	- 6.9	18.4	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... ..	183,790	4,200	187,990	10.1	3.5	9.9	11.1	2.7	11.0	21.2	6.2	20.9	- 2.3	+ 3.3	- 6.0	20.9	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. ... ..	35,910	3,030	38,940	8.3	5.5	8.1	2.6	1.1	2.4	10.9	6.6	10.5	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	- 0.8	10.5	
Manufacture of Tin Plates ... ..	26,820	3,950	30,770	3.1	1.7	2.9	16.2	10.0	15.5	19.3	11.7	18.4	+ 12.7	- 14.0	+ 5.6	18.4	
Iron and Steel Tube Making ... ..	26,110	1,340	27,450	7.3	8.5	7.3	5.4	1.6	5.3	12.7	10.1	12.6	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	- 4.7	12.6	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture ... ..	17,820	3,950	21,770	7.3	5.7	7.0	6.1	2.4	5.4	13.4	8.1	12.4	- 1.6	- 5.0	- 3.1	12.4	
Engineering, etc. :—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ... ..	535,820	42,100	577,920	7.3	3.2	7.0	3.5	2.0	3.4	10.8	5.2	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 2.1	10.3	
Electrical Engineering ... ..	61,130	16,670	77,800	4.6	3.6	4.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	5.5	4.4	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.7	- 0.1	5.3	
Marine Engineering, etc. ... ..	54,840	1,130	55,970	12.8	2.4	12.6	1.7	0.1	1.7	14.5	2.5	14.3	+ 1.0	+ 1.6	- 9.0	14.1	
Constructional Engineering ... ..	25,740	1,050	26,790	8.4	4.1	8.2	2.3	0.5	2.3	10.7	4.6	10.5	- 3.6	+ 3.3	- 1.0	10.5	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																	
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... ..	207,310	22,820	230,130	8.0	5.8	7.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	9.9	7.6	9.7	- 1.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	9.7	
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. ... ..	18,020	2,250	20,270	8.4	4.5	7.9	1.4	2.3	1.5	9.8	6.8	9.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 1.3	9.3	
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building ... ..	52,830	1,320	54,150	6.6	1.8	6.5	3.7	1.6	3.7	10.3	3.4	10.2	- 1.2	+ 4.6	+ 3.3	10.2	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	205,140	3,340	208,480	28.5	4.6	28.2	1.7	0.9	1.6	30.2	5.5	29.8	+ 2.6	+ 8.0	- 6.2	29.8	
Metal Trades :—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ... ..	77,010	7,830	84,840	9.1	7.3	8.9	3.6	2.5	3.5	12.7	9.8	12.4	- 1.4	+ 3.9	+ 1.5	12.4	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	13,150	1,160	14,310	7.3	2.0	6.9	0.5	...	0.4	7.8	2.0	7.3	- 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.7	7.3	
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture ... ..	53,170	30,560	83,730	5.6	3.3	4.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	6.3	3.8	5.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.3	5.4	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	23,660	10,560	34,220	10.8	5.6	9.2	8.2	2.8	6.5	19.0	8.4	15.7	- 0.3	- 2.0	+ 3.6	15.7	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture ... ..	14,230	11,110	25,340	7.4	9.4	8.3	4.3	2.3	3.4	11.7	11.7	11.7	- 0.1	+ 2.4	- 1.3	11.7	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture ... ..	18,020	10,740	28,760	8.0	7.3	7.8	2.2	1.4	1.9	10.2	8.7	9.7	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 2.0	9.6	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture ... ..	6,860	490	7,350	4.6	1.4	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	4.9	1.6	4.7	+ 0.2	- 0.3	- 0.1	4.7	
Metal Industries not separately specified ... ..	23,220	20,600	43,820	6.1	4.2	5.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	7.5	5.7	6.7	- 0.5	+ 0.9	- 3.3	6.6	
Textile Trades :—																	
Cotton ... ..	115,810	67,080	182,890	7.3	7.6	7.4	2.7	2.1	2.5	10.0	9.7	9.9	- 0.3	+ 0.7	- 0.1	9.9	
Woolen and Worsted ... ..	202,250	359,880	562,130	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.6	9.5	8.4	12.5	15.3	14.3	- 1.9	+ 5.0	+ 4.3	14.3	
Silk and Artificial Silk ... ..	96,430	143,370	239,800	6.2	3.7	4.7	11.6	12.9	12.4	17.8	16.6	17.1	+ 2.2	+ 8.9	+ 3.8	17.1	
Linen ... ..	21,920	31,660	53,580	8.7	3.4	5.6	8.										

\* See footnote \* on page 373.



INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.													GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 24TH SEPT., 1928.		
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1927.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1928.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH AUG., 1928.		26TH SEPT., 1927.	21ST SEPT., 1925.*
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>																
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making...	91,550	53,200	144,750	7.3	4.4	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.7	4.8	6.6	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	- 1.8	
Grain Milling ... ..	26,010	3,350	29,360	5.5	4.3	5.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	6.9	5.5	6.7	+ 0.3	- 0.1	+ 1.2	
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery ... ..	25,960	51,510	77,470	6.9	4.0	4.9	1.1	3.5	2.8	8.0	7.5	7.7	- 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	
Food Industries not separately specified ... ..	53,240	55,320	108,560	7.1	9.3	8.2	0.1	1.2	0.7	7.2	10.5	8.9	+ 1.6	- 0.4	- 3.0	
Drink Industries ... ..	85,050	24,050	109,100	5.5	6.6	5.8	0.3	1.1	0.4	5.8	7.7	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.3	
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ... ..	13,960	28,830	42,790	3.2	3.8	3.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	3.3	4.3	3.9	- 0.9	- 0.4	- 1.0	
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—</b>																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	53,440	2,890	56,330	8.4	3.3	8.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	9.1	4.2	8.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.1	- 0.1	
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	10,740	2,010	12,750	9.9	5.1	9.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	11.4	7.0	10.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	- 3.7	
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	89,490	20,530	110,020	5.4	3.7	5.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	5.8	4.4	5.6	- 0.7	+ 1.1	- 0.1	
Woodworking not separately specified	18,130	5,390	23,520	7.0	7.1	7.0	2.1	3.9	2.5	9.1	11.0	9.5	- 0.7	+ 0.1	- 2.7	
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>																
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	38,730	14,080	52,810	3.3	2.5	3.1	1.7	3.4	2.1	5.0	5.9	5.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	- 1.5	
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... ..	19,630	36,350	55,980	3.7	3.1	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.9	4.0	4.3	4.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	- 1.1	
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining ... ..	3,670	1,510	5,180	3.3	2.6	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	3.6	3.0	3.4	- 0.5	- 0.9	+ 0.1	
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) ... ..	2,440	3,200	5,640	4.2	3.2	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.3	3.3	3.8	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 1.8	
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	160,700	89,680	250,380	4.3	3.5	4.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	4.5	4.1	4.3	+ 0.1	...	...	
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>																
Building ... ..	799,150	8,060	807,210	11.5	2.0	11.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	11.8	2.0	11.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.6	+ 3.3	
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	161,490	920	162,410	19.5	2.3	19.4	0.6	...	0.6	20.1	2.3	20.0	+ 0.8	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	
<b>Other Manufacturing Industries :—</b>																
Rubber Manufacture ... ..	33,960	24,470	58,430	7.8	6.1	7.1	1.6	4.3	2.7	9.4	10.4	9.8	+ 1.8	+ 3.0	+ 0.1	
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	11,550	2,200	13,750	3.5	3.2	3.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.1	3.7	4.0	- 0.7	- 0.9	- 2.0	
Brush and Broom Making ... ..	5,810	4,500	10,310	12.7	4.3	9.0	4.1	3.4	3.8	16.8	7.7	12.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.8	- 1.8	
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	14,980	8,570	23,550	2.9	1.9	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	3.1	2.3	2.8	- 0.1	+ 0.4	- 1.3	
Musical Instrument Making ... ..	18,940	4,980	23,920	3.6	2.2	3.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	4.3	2.3	3.9	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 1.1	
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture ... ..	5,910	5,550	11,460	6.2	4.2	5.3	2.6	1.1	1.8	8.8	5.3	7.1	- 0.2	+ 0.9	- 0.9	
<b>Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... ..</b>	<b>157,310</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>163,170</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>...</b>	
<b>Transport and Communication :—</b>																
Railway Service ... ..	136,390	7,890	144,280	6.4	2.3	6.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	6.8	2.4	6.6	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 0.6	
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	125,460	5,500	130,960	3.0	3.7	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.2	3.8	3.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.2	
Road Transport not separately specified ... ..	162,340	5,740	168,080	11.8	2.8	11.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	12.4	2.9	12.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.8	- 1.1	
Shipping Service ... ..	134,220	5,970	140,190	15.2	5.1	14.7	0.1	0.6	0.2	15.3	5.7	14.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	- 2.2	
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ... ..	168,510	2,060	170,570	31.9	5.0	31.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	32.4	5.9	32.1	+ 0.7	+ 10.0	+ 1.2	
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,360	1,840	18,200	13.3	4.9	12.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	13.6	5.2	12.8	+ 0.5	- 0.9	- 2.8	
<b>Distributive Trades ... ..</b>	<b>938,770</b>	<b>613,960</b>	<b>1,552,730</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>+ 0.4</b>	<b>+ 1.0</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	
<b>Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... ..</b>	<b>149,520</b>	<b>72,030</b>	<b>221,550</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>+ 0.1</b>	<b>- 1.1</b>	
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>																
National Government ... ..	105,930	24,940	130,870	6.6	1.9	5.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	6.8	2.0	5.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 0.9	
Local Government ... ..	226,680	18,170	244,850	9.3	1.8	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	9.6	2.0	9.0	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	
Professional Services ... ..	65,850	48,710	114,560	3.5	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.7	1.7	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.4	
Entertainments and Sports ... ..	42,450	24,110	66,560	9.6	6.1	8.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	9.8	6.3	8.5	- 0.1	+ 0.9	- 1.4	
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	108,120	198,470	306,590	8.9	6.7	7.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.0	6.8	7.6	+ 1.4	+ 0.7	- 1.0	
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	24,940	99,310	124,250	4.8	3.4	3.7	0.2	0.8	0.6	5.0	4.2	4.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	- 0.8	
Industries and Services not separately specified ... ..	88,790	33,330	122,120	23.7	3.4	18.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	24.5	4.5	19.0	- 0.2	+ 2.7	- 3.1	
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>8,576,200</b>	<b>3,207,800</b>	<b>11,784,000</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>- 0.2</b>	<b>+ 2.2</b>	<b>- 0.5</b>	

\* Comparison is made with September, 1925, as the figures for September, 1926, were affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING SEPTEMBER IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 24th September, 1928, differed from the figures for 20th August, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 20th August, 1928.			Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 24th September, 1928, as compared with 20th August, 1928.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Coal Mining... ..	- 45,058	- 332	- 45,390	Local Government ... ..	+ 1,448	+ 34	+ 1,482
Cotton ... ..	- 4,080	- 6,771	- 10,851	Food Industries not separately specified ... ..	+ 72	+ 1,687	+ 1,759
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. ...	- 2,067	- 3,260	- 5,327	Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. ... ..	+ 739	+ 1,072	+ 1,811
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges... ..	- 4,192	- 34	- 4,226	Silk and Artificial Silk ... ..	+ 1,692	+ 1,512	+ 3,204
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	- 3,503	- 273	- 3,776	Manufacture of Tin Plates ...	+ 3,585	+ 322	+ 3,907
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades ... ..	- 1,793	- 623	- 2,416	Tailoring ... ..	+ 670	+ 3,713	+ 4,383
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding ... ..	- 1,113	- 64	- 1,177	Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services ... ..	+ 1,531	+ 2,863	+ 4,394
Rubber Manufacture... ..	+ 298	+ 743	+ 1,041	Woollen and Worsted ... ..	+ 2,823	+ 2,386	+ 5,209
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc. Making	+ 834	+ 241	+ 1,075	Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	+ 5,310	+ 16	+ 5,326
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service ... ..	+ 1,209	+ 17	+ 1,226	Distributive Trades ... ..	+ 3,551	+ 2,321	+ 5,872
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 1,275	+ 3	+ 1,272	Building ... ..	+ 9,696	+ 13	+ 9,709
				<b>Net Variation for above industries</b>	<b>- 27,073</b>	<b>+ 5,580</b>	<b>- 21,493</b>
				<b>Total Net Variation for all insured industries ... ..</b>	<b>- 24,861</b>	<b>+ 4,653</b>	<b>- 20,208</b>



## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 370 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 24th September, 1928, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 5 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 5) and including lines 1 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes ...	1,708	6	142	2	1,858
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	902,656	14,469	191,829	9,158	1,118,112
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	20,545	507	6,598	179	27,829
4. Insured non-claimants on main file ...	60,903	3,315	3,293	2,392	69,903
5. Uninsured persons on Register ...	17,573	21,185	15,924	24,708	79,390
6. Two months' file ...	51,795	4,104	27,539	3,250	86,688
Persons on Register (lines 2-5) ...	1,001,677	39,476	217,644	36,437	1,295,234
Books Lodged (lines 1-4 and 6) ...	1,037,607	22,401	229,401	14,981	1,304,390

## ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER.

At 24th September, 1928, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,295,234; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,342,511.

In the following Table the figures are analysed so as to show separately the numbers on the Registers who were normally in regular employment, but who were respectively wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, and the numbers who were normally in casual employment.

Statistics for men, boys, women and girls, separately, under each of these headings are given:—

	24th September, 1928.				27th Aug., 1928.
	Persons normally in regular employment.		Persons normally in casual employment.	Total.	Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.			
	Great Britain.				
Men ...	713,620	210,529	77,528	1,001,677	1,027,610
Boys ...	32,908	6,459	109	39,476	42,688
Women ...	113,011	103,205	1,428	217,644	213,159
Girls ...	30,328	6,088	21	36,437	36,570
Total...	889,867	326,281	79,086	1,295,234	1,320,027
	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				
Men ...	734,794	212,991	80,302	1,028,087	1,054,579
Boys ...	33,718	6,585	109	40,412	43,591
Women ...	126,128	108,936	1,428	236,492	231,660
Girls ...	30,976	6,523	21	37,520	37,546
Total...	925,616	335,035	81,860	1,342,511	1,367,376

## VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

THE following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges\* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 24th September, 1928. Of the 96,300 vacancies filled, 49,458 were for men, 24,880 for women and 21,962 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†	Number of Work-people on Registers.
	During Week.	At end of Week.		
27th August, 1928 ...	26,523	17,645	22,842	1,367,376
3rd September, 1928 ...	27,375	18,338	23,143	1,371,503
10th " " ...	28,179	18,992	24,327	1,346,933
17th " " ...	29,329	20,549	24,305	1,341,189
24th " " ...	28,110	19,784	24,525	1,342,511
Average ...	28,248	...	24,075	1,350,534

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 20th August, 1928, the average number of such placings was 3,924 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 24th September, 1928, was 725 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 24th September, 1928. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 24th September, 1928.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 27th Aug., 1928.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
<b>London Division</b> ...	86,318	16,381	5,997	108,696	+ 4,158
<b>South-Eastern Division</b> ...	32,838	6,295	4,440	43,573	+ 3,575
Brighton ...	1,585	217	257	2,059	+ 144
Chatham ...	2,464	315	666	3,445	+ 145
Ipswich ...	1,540	175	160	1,875	+ 104
Norwich ...	3,375	970	276	4,621	+ 334
Rest of South-Eastern	23,874	4,618	3,081	31,573	+ 3,516
<b>South-Western Division</b> ...	51,001	8,251	5,133	64,385	+ 2,074
Bristol ...	12,633	2,584	1,382	16,599	+ 69
Plymouth ...	4,454	423	302	5,179	+ 88
Portsmouth ...	3,687	473	574	4,734	+ 424
Reading ...	1,153	121	247	1,521	+ 109
Southampton ...	3,214	350	499	4,063	+ 338
Swindon ...	554	92	77	723	+ 123
Rest of South-Western	25,306	4,208	2,052	31,566	+ 1,483
<b>Midlands Division</b> ...	134,329	40,715	8,860	183,904	+ 20,841
Birmingham ...	22,275	9,160	1,329	32,764	+ 1,247
Coventry ...	5,756	749	151	6,656	+ 1,676
Cradley Heath ...	3,008	865	115	3,988	+ 101
Derby ...	2,733	1,176	426	4,335	+ 344
Leicester ...	5,048	3,428	179	8,655	+ 726
Northampton ...	2,615	1,309	275	4,199	+ 189
Nottingham ...	6,674	2,213	603	9,490	+ 52
Smethwick ...	2,009	1,023	122	3,154	+ 186
Stoke-on-Trent ...	11,910	4,525	901	17,336	+ 4,817
Walsall ...	4,081	950	386	5,417	+ 359
West Bromwich ...	1,931	491	97	2,519	+ 464
Wolverhampton ...	4,691	759	297	5,747	+ 1,085
Rest of Midlands	61,598	14,067	3,979	79,644	+ 10,765
<b>North-Eastern Division</b> ...	258,421	42,357	17,713	318,491	+ 16,555
Barnsley ...	4,811	600	241	5,652	+ 366
Bradford ...	11,959	6,817	871	19,647	+ 1,467
Darlington ...	1,909	165	212	2,286	+ 256
Dewsbury ...	1,994	901	198	3,093	+ 32
Doncaster ...	1,830	235	328	2,393	+ 5,535
Gateshead ...	6,010	862	566	7,438	+ 172
Grimsby ...	2,784	180	181	3,145	+ 219
Halifax ...	2,807	2,091	113	5,011	+ 843
Hartlepool ...	5,527	193	462	6,182	+ 77
Huddersfield ...	2,902	1,922	345	5,169	+ 532
Hull ...	10,876	808	923	12,607	+ 43
Leeds ...	13,156	6,305	1,061	20,522	+ 825
Lincoln ...	1,451	345	318	2,114	+ 204
Middlesbrough ...	8,547	405	435	9,387	+ 259
Newcastle-on-Tyne... ..	16,363	1,731	1,302	19,396	+ 1,391
Rotherham ...	6,530	256	493	7,279	+ 257
Sheffield ...	21,037	2,590	1,634	25,261	+ 702
South Shields ...	7,532	322	520	8,374	+ 210
Stockton-on-Tees ...	4,316	171	450	4,937	+ 512
Sunderland ...	13,606	852	834	15,292	+ 1,300
Wakefield ...	3,830	325	622	4,777	+ 708
York ...	2,095	214	228	2,537	+ 409
Rest of North-Eastern	106,549	14,067	5,376	125,992	+ 16,670
<b>North-Western Division</b> ...	194,982	77,028	17,075	289,085	+ 3,871
Accrington ...	5,158	3,138	427	8,723	+ 4,600
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	2,911	2,138	319	5,368	+ 690
Barrow ...	1,857	186	339	2,382	+ 124
Birkenhead ...	5,071	378	316	5,765	+ 538
Blackburn ...	4,196	4,786	487	9,469	+ 281
Blackpool ...	1,372	248	85	1,705	+ 420
Bolton ...	5,561	3,931	653	10,145	+ 210
Burnley ...	2,560	2,312	132	5,004	+ 167
Bury ...	1,489	1,316	143	2,948	+ 13
Chorley ...	2,406	580	77	3,063	+ 279
Liverpool ...	45,680	5,622	3,959	55,261	+ 2,833
Manchester ...	18,617	9,083	1,978	29,678	+ 2,859
Nelson ...	867	511	23	1,401	+ 1,428
Oldham ...	9,243	5,293	554	15,090	+ 122
Preston ...	3,162	1,977	280	5,419	+ 129
Rochdale ...	3,106	2,129	159	5,394	+ 795
St. Helens ...	4,923	337	248	5,508	+ 2,928
Salford ...	7,993	3,793	993	12,779	+ 725
Stockport ...	2,468	2,310	231	5,009	+ 132
Warrington ...	2,169	937	453	3,559	+ 400
Wigan ...	7,665	2,328	357	10,350	+ 1,488
Rest of North-Western	56,508	23,695	4,862	85,065	+ 10,306
<b>Scotland Division</b> ...	115,254	22,456	10,491	148,201	+ 119
Aberdeen ...	2,789	790	174	3,753	+ 2
Clydebank ...	1,125	205	239	1,569	+ 56
Dundee ...	4,558	2,112	299	6,969	+ 81
Edinburgh ...	10,772	1,705	1,087	13,564	+ 381
Glasgow ...	38,431	7,607	3,800	49,838	+ 429
Greenock ...	5,070	610	315	5,995	+ 24
Motherwell ...	3,827	145	306	4,278	+ 352
Paisley ...	1,997	415	365	2,777	+ 145
Rest of Scotland	46,685	8,867	3,906	59,458	+ 613
<b>Wales Division</b> ...	128,534	4,161	6,204	138,899	+ 6,548
Cardiff ...	9,727	942	848	11,517	+ 1,191
Llanelli ...	3,306	249	174	3,729	+ 590
Newport ...	4,877	252	361	5,490	+ 196
Swansea ...	5,468	305	498	6,271	+ 1,235
Rest of Wales	105,156	2,413	4,323	111,892	+ 5,806
<b>Northern Ireland</b> ...	26,410	18,848	2,019	47,277	+ 72
Belfast ...	17,644	10,950	1,446	30,040	+ 309
Londonderry ...	1,055	1,114	76	2,245	+ 217
Lurgan ...	701	1,085	74	1,860	+ 30
Lisburn ...	757	857	59	1,673	+ 76
Newry ...	813	352	14	1,179	+ 70
Rest of Northern Ireland	5,440	4,490	350	10,280	+ 478
<b>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> ...	1,028,087	236,492	77,932	1,342,511	+ 24,865

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 653 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]



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

## Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics\* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £2,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 39,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £1,900 in those of over 20,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	38,000	15,000	£ 2,750	£ 1,050
Other ...	1,000	5,150	100	850
Total ...	39,000	20,150	2,850	1,900

The principal change in September affected men 21 years of age and over employed as plain timeworkers in federated shipbuilding yards in England and Scotland, who, with the restoration of their bonus to 10s. per week, the amount at which it stood prior to the reductions which began in November 1922, received an increase of 1s. 6d. per week in the case of most classes of skilled men, and in the case of other men who had not previously had their bonus made up to 10s. per week, an increase of 1s. 6d. or such smaller amount as was necessary to restore the bonus to 10s. Similar increases were given to adult male timeworkers employed in the shipbuilding industry at Belfast. The reductions in the metal group mainly affected workpeople employed in the light castings industry in England and Scotland, whose wages were reduced by 1s. per week in the case of labourers and 1s. 6d. per week in that of other adult timeworkers, while adult pieceworkers had their bonus reduced by 2s. 6d. per week. There was also a small reduction ( $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on base rates) in the wages of blast furnace workers in Cumberland.

In other industries the principal body of workpeople whose wages were changed in September were coal miners employed at certain collieries in Warwickshire, where the percentage addition to base rates was reduced by the equivalent of nearly  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. on current rates, and reductions were also made in subsistence wages. Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were reduced in the case of workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade in

Northern Ireland, and revisions were also made in such rates in the case of certain classes employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade in some districts in the Midland Counties of England.

Of the total increase of £2,850 per week, nearly the whole amount was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, the principal exception being a small amount (estimated at less than £100 per week) which took effect under Orders made under the Trade Boards Acts.

Of the total reduction of £1,900 per week, about £750 took effect under arrangements made by a Conciliation Board or other joint standing body of employers and workpeople; over £100 took effect as the result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts; under £50 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

## SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	1,100	400,000	£ 120	£ 60,800
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	200	3,550	15	610
Iron and Steel ...	35,500	66,000	1,190	6,700
Engineering and Shipbuilding	53,000	106,000	6,450	9,300
Other Metal ...	375	50,000	85	3,375
Textile... ..	55,000	71,500	4,500	3,075
Clothing ...	750	31,000	100	1,620
Woodworking, etc. ...	3,200	10,500	295	1,880
Building and Allied Industries	7,100	453,000	790	42,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply ...	31,000	600	5,850	60
Transport ...	1,400	477,000	130	38,300
Public Administration ...	12,400	8,900	590	730
Other ...	325	18,000	35	1,000
Total ...	201,350	1,696,050	20,150	169,450

In the corresponding nine months of 1927, there were net increases of £31,200 in the weekly wages of over 289,000 workpeople and net reductions of £364,100 in those of 1,715,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in September.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Coal Mining	Certain collieries in Warwickshire.	Sept.	Workpeople employed in or about coal mines, other than those whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries.	Percentage payable on 1911 basis rates reduced from 43 to 32, and subsistence wage previously paid reduced from 7s. 1d. to 6s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day for adult able-bodied surface workers, and from 8s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per day for adult able-bodied underground workers.†
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, leaving a percentage of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
	North Lincolnshire...	16 or 17 Sept.	Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and in steel works.	Increase of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 25 per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus.‡
Chemical, etc., Manufacture.	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase, under cost-of-living sliding scale, of 3d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 44s. 3d. per week.
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	North East Coast, Hull, Southampton, Cowes, Birkenhead, Barrow, Clyde, and East of Scotland.	1 Sept.¶	Men 21 years of age and over employed as plain timeworkers in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trade (except joiners and other wood-workers who are in receipt of a special bonus of 3s. per week, and men whose wages are regulated by movements in some other industry).	The restored bonus of 8s. 6d. per week previously paid to skilled and certain other men increased to 10s.; and the bonus of other semi-skilled and unskilled men where at present between 8s. 6d. and 10s. per week increased to 10s.¶
	Belfast ...	1 Sept.		
	Falmouth ...	1 Aug.**	Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, patternmakers, moulders, boilermakers (timeworkers only), shipwrights, joiners, painters, plumbers, electricians, semi-skilled men and labourers employed in shipyards.	Increase of 2s. per week. Minimum rate after change for skilled men, 60s. 9d. per week.

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

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 81,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ These reductions received the approval of the District Wages Board after reviewing the special circumstances in each case, as submitted by the individual companies concerned.

§ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

¶ It was agreed between the Companies and the Joint Committee representing the Craft Unions that, from the date shown, the sliding-scale percentage addition to basis rates should be stabilised at 25 until the end of 1928.

¶ The change took effect by agreement between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the various trade unions. By the terms of the agreement the restored bonus, in the case of the timeworkers affected, was to be increased to 10s. per week in two instalments on 1st July and 1st September. Timeworkers who received under the agreement a total advance of 1s. 6d. per week or less received the whole amount on 1st July, and timeworkers whose advance exceeded 1s. 6d. had 1s. 6d. from 1st July and the balance on 1st September. The increase in bonus did not apply in the River Thames, Bristol Channel, Mersey and Manchester Ship-repairing districts to men whose total weekly wage, including bonus, exceeds the pre-war wage of the district for their class by 17s. per week. Engineers were not generally affected by the change, except at Southampton and East Cowes, and also at Belfast.

\*\* In some cases the increase took effect from a later date.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1928 (*continued*).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Light Castings Manufacture.	England and Scotland	3 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the light castings industry.	<i>Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for all timeworkers, except labourers, of 21 years of age and over, of 1s. per week for labourers, and of 2s. 6d. per week in the money bonus of pieceworkers 21 years of age and over; with proportionate reductions for youths and boys under 21 years of age. Rates after change for timeworkers include: England—labourers, 43s. per week; Scotland—moulders, 65s. 7½d.; labourers, 44s. 6d.</i>
Sailmaking	Tyne, Wear and Tees Districts.	1 Sept.	Sailmakers ... ..	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 2d. per hour, plus 3s. per week.
	Hull ... ..	1 Sept.	Sailmakers ... ..	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: machinemen, 62s. 1d.; bench hands, 60s. 1d.
	Clyde District ...	1 Sept.	Sailmakers ... ..	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (58s. to 59s. 6d.).
	Dundee ... ..	1 Sept.	Sailmakers ... ..	Increase of 1s. per week (58s. 9d. to 59s. 9d.).
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	Central Midland Districts.*	3 Sept.	Female workers of Grade I ( <i>i.e.</i> , those 20 years and over with not less than 5 years' employment, including not less than 3 years' apprenticeship and/or learnership) employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	<i>General minimum time and piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts applicable to Area A reduced by ½d. per hour, and those applicable to Area C increased by ½d. per hour, the rates for Areas B and D remaining unchanged, leaving the minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively:—Area A, 10d., 11d.; Area B, 9½d., 10½d.; Area C, 9d., 10d.; Area D, 7½d., 8½d.†</i>
	Bewdley, Tewkesbury, Brownhills, Nailsworth and Shipston-on-Stour.	3 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	<i>Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts to be those applicable to Area D in the Central Midland district in lieu of Area C as previously fixed, resulting in the case of adult workers in reductions in minimum time and piecework basis time rates of 1d. or 1½d. per hour for males, and of ½d. or 1d. per hour for females. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: male workers, 10d. to 1s. 2d.; 11½d. to 1s. 3½d.; female workers, 6½d. or 7½d.; 7½d. or 8½d.†</i>
	Rushden ... ..	3 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	<i>Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts to be those applicable to Area C in the Central Midland district in lieu of Area D as previously fixed, resulting in the case of adult workers in increases in minimum time and piecework basis time rates of 1d. or 1½d. per hour for males and of ½d. or 1½d. per hour for females. Minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively after change: male workers, 11d. to 1s. 3½d., 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; female workers, 7d. or 9d.; 8d. or 10d.†</i>
	Croydon ... ..	3 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the retail bespoke tailoring trade.	<i>Minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts to be those applicable to Area B in the London district in lieu of Area A(2) as previously fixed, resulting in the case of adult workers in a reduction of ½d. per hour in the minimum time and piecework basis time rates (except for lowest rated male workers, whose time rate remained unchanged) leaving minimum time and piecework basis time rates respectively:—male workers, 10d. to 1s. 5d.; 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 6½d.; female workers, 7d. or 9d.; 8d. or 10d.†</i>
Boot and Shoe Repairing.	Northern Ireland (excluding Belfast and Londonderry).	3 Sept.	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade:— Timeworkers:— Male workers (other than learners).	<i>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 14s. at 15 years, increasing each year to 26s. at 18 and to 53s. at 21 and over.†</i>
			Male learners ... ..	<i>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 5s. during 1st year, increasing to 20s. during 4th year.†</i>
			Female workers ... ..	<i>Decreases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 16s. at 16 years, increasing each year to 37s. at 21 and over.†</i>
			Pieceworkers ... ..	<i>Decrease in the minimum piecework basis time rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, of 1d. per hour for male workers (1s. 3d. to 1s. 2d.), and of ¾d. per hour for female workers (10½d. to 9½d.), and new scale of general minimum piece rates fixed for making and repairing, resulting in a decrease of approximately 7½ per cent.†</i>
Waterworks Undertakings.	London ... ..	28 July†	Engineering mechanics (fitters, turners, boilermakers, and smiths), employed by Metropolitan Water Board.	Increase of 1½d. per hour to those on maintenance and repair work, and of 1d. per hour to those on less important work. Rates after change: 54s. 4½d. or 52s. 5d. per week, plus bonus of 21s. 6½d.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Chester - le - Street Rural District.	1st pay in Sept.	Manual workers ... ..	Cost-of-living bonus increased§ from 64 to 65 per cent., making, with special 5 per cent. on bonus rates, a total of 70 per cent. above basis rates. Rates after change: roadmen—2nd class, 50s. 2d.; 3rd class, 45s. 11d.; labourers, 54s. 8d.; scavengers, 55s. 3d.
Co-operative Societies.	Certain Societies in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, North Riding of Yorkshire and part of Westmorland.	Pay day in week ending 8 Sept.	Employees of Co-operative Societies (distributive).	<i>Temporary reduction of 5 per cent. on rates operative from October, 1922. Minimum rates after change: Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, districts:—men—skilled, 52s. 3d. at 21 increasing to 58s. at 24; unskilled, 50s. 5d. at 21 increasing to 56s. 1d. at 24; women (skilled), 31s. 10d. No. 3 district:—men—skilled, 49s. 5d. at 21 increasing to 55s. 2d. at 24; unskilled, 49s. 5d.; women (skilled), 30s. 9d.</i>

\* Gloucestershire (except Bristol), Herefordshire, Northamptonshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.

† See page 346 of September GAZETTE.

‡ The change took effect from the date shown under the terms of a Resolution passed by the Board on 28th September.

§ Under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements.

|| The change took effect under an award of the National Conciliation Board for the Co-operative Service. It was provided that the reduction should not apply to employees of the following Societies: Carlisle, Newcastle, Jarrow, Gateshead, Darlington, Hartlepoons, Blyth, Middlesbrough, Stockton, Ryhope, Station Town, North Shields, Cleator Moor, Tweedside, Walker and Blaydon; nor to those of any Society which has already had a reduction granted by the Joint Wages Council. It has been reported that the following Societies have voluntarily refrained from operating the reduction: Hetton Downs, Bear Park, Northallerton, Burnopfield, Birtley, Workington Beehive, Murton Colliery, Annfield Plain, Barnard Castle, Windy Nook, Egremont, Brandon and Byeshottles, Sherburn Hill, Craghead, East Cleveland and Maryport.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1928.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in October:—*Increase*.—Blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district; female workers employed in the cerement making trade (under a Trade Board Order). *Decreases*.—Iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; workpeople employed in the sawmilling industry and packing case makers at Liverpool; labourers in timber yards at Bristol Channel ports; road transport workers at Liverpool.



## TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.\*

*Number, Magnitude and Duration.*—The number of disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 20, as compared with 12 in the previous month and 18 in September, 1927. 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 7,300. In addition, about 3,500 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 11 disputes which began before September and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 31, involving about 10,800 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during September of about 56,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	3	6	9	9,800	50,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	2	2	4	300	1,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	3	1	4	200	2,000
Other Industries ...	3	11	14	500	3,000
<b>Total, Sept., 1928 ...</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>56,000</b>
<b>Total, August, 1928 ...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>23,000</b>
<b>Total, Sept., 1927 ...</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>84,000</b>

*Causes.*—Of the 20 disputes beginning in September, 12, directly involving 4,100 workpeople, arose on questions respecting wages; 6, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 40 workpeople, on other questions.

*Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 18 new disputes, directly involving 5,900 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 2,200 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 3, directly involving 2,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 3,600 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 2,500 workpeople, were compromised.

## TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1927 AND 1928.†

Groups of Industries.	January to September, 1927.			January to September, 1928.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	76	59,400	622,000	75	74,200	378,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	100	6,000	3	300	9,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	4	100	8,000	9	600	20,000
Engineering ...	5	2,100	5,000	9	600	4,000
Shipbuilding ...	17	5,700	24,000	19	3,600	14,000
Other Metal ...	32	4,800	34,000	12	2,700	37,000
Textile ...	19	3,700	21,000	21	22,500	677,000
Clothing ...	8	5,400	179,000	6	200	1,000
Woodworking and Furniture ...	12	400	7,000	19	500	8,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc....	28	7,700	123,000	33	2,800	80,000
Transport ...	15	2,000	7,000	12	1,500	10,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	1	100	†	5	300	8,000
Other ...	6	300	5,000	9	500	8,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>91,800</b>	<b>1,041,000</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>110,300</b>	<b>1,254,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER, 1928.

Occupations and Locality.	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
<b>COLLIERY WORKPEOPLE :—</b>						
Pontefract (near) ...	1,950	...	1928. 23 Aug.	1928. 1 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages, following failure to agree as to deductions for dirt filled with coal.	Temporary agreement reached as to deductions for dirt, pending enquiry into the question by workers' representatives.
Hamilton, Motherwell and other districts of Lanarkshire.	3,000	...	17 Sept.	19 Sept.	Alleged breach of agreement by employers through non-payment of overtime rates to ordinary coal miners employed on Saturday afternoons and Sundays.	Work resumed on employers' terms.

## PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainties of selling-prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel :—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.¶		Inc. (+) or Dec. (−) of last Audit   on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
<b>Pig Iron :</b>	1928.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cleveland (No. 3) ...	Apr.-June	62 11½	— 0 0½	— 11 7
	July-Sept.	63 2	+ 0 2½	— 4 0½
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.)	May-June	68 7½	— 1 10½	— 12 5½
	July-Aug.	68 3	— 0 4½	— 8 7½
Lincolnshire ...	Jan.-Mar.	57 10½	— 2 2½	— 15 7½
	Apr.-June	58 11	+ 1 0½	— 12 6½
Nottinghamshire ...	Apr.-June	62 3½	— 2 5½	— 8 8½
North Staffordshire	Apr.-June	66 3½	— 0 6½	— 9 5
Northamptonshire...	Apr.-June	55 9½	— 0 8½	— 12 9½
West of Scotland ...	Apr.-June	72 2	+ 0 1	— 10 10
<b>Manufactured Iron :</b>				
North of England ... (Bars and angles.)	May-June	181 9½	+ 0 6	— 32 0
West of Scotland ... (Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	May-June	209 4½	— 7 6	— 20 11½
<b>Steel :</b>				
South-West Wales... (Steel tin bars.)	Apr.-June	112 3	+ 0 9	— 10 7½
South Wales and Monmouthshire ... (Steel rails and steel tin bars.)	Mar.-May	125 2½	— 1 9½	— 11 7
	June-Aug.	120 4½	— 4 9½	— 17 0

The variations in the price of Cleveland pig iron indicated in the above table resulted in a decrease in July of ¼ per cent., followed by an increase in October of the same amount, on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen in that area. The May-June ascertainment for Cumberland resulted in a reduction in July of 2½ per cent., and the July-August ascertainment in a further reduction in September of ½ per cent., on the base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blastfurnaces. The January-March ascertainment for North Lincolnshire resulted in a decrease in May of 2¾ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area; whilst the April-June ascertainment resulted in an increase in August of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates of these workpeople. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in July of ½ per cent. on standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this was not applied to datal workers. The ascertainment for West of Scotland did not warrant a change in wages. In the case of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and ironstone miners or quarrymen in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, reductions in wages warranted by the selling prices were not enforced.

As regards manufactured iron, the North of England ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in that area, whilst the West of Scotland ascertainment resulted in a decrease from 30th July of 2½ per cent. on the standard rates of iron puddlers and iron and steel sheet millmen. In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales no change was warranted by the April-June ascertainment. The ascertainments for South Wales and Monmouthshire warranted reductions, but these were not enforced.

\* 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, but the amount of such duplication is very slight.

‡ Less than 500 working days. § I.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

¶ Stated to the nearest farthing.



## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 140 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1928. 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 1927.

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received.	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which Plans were approved in the 140 Towns from which returns have been received.					
	Dwelling Houses.	Factories and Workshops.	Shops, Offices, Warehouses, and other Business Premises.	Churches, Schools and Public Buildings.	Other Buildings, and Additions and Alterations to Existing Buildings.	TOTAL.
(a) THIRD QUARTER OF 1928.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	273,700	230,600	87,400	133,700	65,000	790,400
Yorkshire (2,280,000)	1,124,500	130,300	291,700	127,300	194,800	1,868,600
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,018,200	274,800	225,300	164,900	271,800	1,955,000
North and West-Midland Counties (2,861,000)	1,842,300	684,300	182,400	143,900	487,200	3,340,100
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	396,000	56,400	123,300	181,000	134,400	891,100
Outer London* (1,942,000)	2,575,300	268,300	300,500	214,900	269,000	3,628,000
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	946,100	70,500	52,800	271,000	223,600	1,564,000
South-Western Counties (433,000)	188,100	1,300	23,200	5,400	68,000	286,000
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	184,500	5,500	49,600	4,200	32,100	275,900
SCOTLAND (2,103,000)	930,000	68,200	22,000	121,200	419,400	1,560,800
TOTAL (16,062,000)	9,478,700	1,790,200	1,358,200	1,367,500	2,165,300	16,159,900

## (b) THIRD QUARTER OF 1927.

ENGLAND AND WALES—	£	£	£	£	£	£
Northern Counties (917,000)	230,700	18,300	72,000	72,200	47,900	441,100
Yorkshire (2,280,000)	831,000	86,200	161,100	182,800	233,100	1,494,200
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	1,824,100	89,200	469,200	226,100	228,600	2,837,200
North and West-Midland Counties (2,861,000)	1,194,100	473,400	182,100	182,800	400,200	2,432,600
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	372,900	16,400	94,600	12,500	82,300	578,700
Outer London* (1,942,000)	1,728,700	71,100	146,900	96,600	290,100	2,333,400
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	747,000	24,200	223,000	157,700	263,000	1,414,900
South-Western Counties (433,000)	188,500	6,900	13,700	14,000	47,900	271,000
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	218,900	1,100	19,100	31,000	60,400	330,500
SCOTLAND (2,103,000)	1,067,400	163,700	146,200	266,000	276,900	1,920,200
TOTAL (16,062,000)	8,403,300	950,500	1,527,900	1,241,700	1,930,400	14,053,800

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

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during September, 1928, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:—

Assisted Passage Schemes.	Assisted Passages Granted in Sept., 1928.	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Departures in Sept., 1928.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to Sept., 1927.	Jan.-Sept., 1928.		1922 to Sept., 1927.	Jan.-Sept., 1928.
To Australia ...	1,727	140,556	15,010	1,680	137,515	15,473
„ New Zealand ...	204	40,636	1,389	226	38,855	1,706
„ Canada ...	1,033	66,166	22,627	1,389	65,490	22,997
„ South Africa ...	2	739	98	7	435	97
Minor Schemes ...	164	8,135	1,105	103	7,382	725
Total ...	3,130	256,232	40,229	3,405	249,677	40,998

The figures are provisional and subject to revision; they include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted.

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

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases\* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during September, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 49. Eight deaths\* were reported during the month, four due to lead poisoning, three due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to anthrax. In addition, three cases of lead poisoning (including two deaths) among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

## Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ...	2
Plumbing and Soldering ...	1
Shipbreaking ...	1
Printing ...	...
Tinning of Metals ...	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ...	2
White and Red Lead Works ...	2
Pottery† ...	1
Vitreous Enamelling ...	2
Electric Accumulator Works ...	4
Paint and Colour Works ...	...
Indiarubber Works ...	...
Coach and Car Painting ...	1
Shipbuilding ...	...
Paint used in Other Industries ...	1
Other Industries ...	...
Painting of Buildings ...	6
TOTAL OF ABOVE ...	23

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

Mercurial Poisoning ...	1
Arsenical Poisoning ...	1
Aniline Poisoning ...	5
Toxic Jaundice ...	4
TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ...	11

## (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ...	1
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	1
TOTAL, ANTHRAX ...	2

## (d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Pitch ...	3
Tar ...	2
Paraffin ...	...
Oil ...	4
TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ...	9

## (e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

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

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during September, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 160, as compared with 179 in the previous month and with 211‡ in September, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1928, numbered 16, as compared with 37 in the previous month and with 35 in September, 1927.

## RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakemen and Goods Guards ...	1
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ...	2
Firemen ...	2
Guards (Passenger) ...	...
Permanent Way Men ...	2
Porters ...	1
Shunters ...	2
Mechanics ...	1
Labourers ...	...
Miscellaneous ...	2
Contractors' Servants ...	...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE ...	13

## MINES.

Underground ...	67
Surface ...	3
TOTAL, MINES ...	70

## QUARRIES over 20 feet deep

Quarries over 20 feet deep ...	1
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## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton ...	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	...
Other Textiles ...	2
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ...	...
Metal Extracting and Refining ...	...
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ...	5
Metal Founding ...	4
Engineering and Machine Making ...	1
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	1

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).

Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ...	1
Other Metal Trades ...	2
Shipbuilding ...	2
Wood ...	4
Gas ...	3
Electric Generating Stations ...	4
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ...	4
Chemicals, etc. ...	4
Food and Drink ...	5
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2
Tanning, Currying, etc. ...	...
Rubber Trades ...	1
Other Non-Textile Industries ...	2

## PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc. ...	10
Buildings ...	17
Warehouses and Railway Sidings ...	1

## TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ...

## Total (excluding Seamen) 160

## SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Sailing ...	...
„ „ Steam ...	14
Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...	...
„ „ Steam ...	2

## TOTAL, SEAMEN ...

## Total (including Seamen) 176

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

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

‡ The figure previously published for September, 1927, has been revised.



## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

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

THE number of persons\* relieved on one day† in September, 1928, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 663,502, or 0·7 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 11·2 per cent. less than in September, 1927. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 371, 374, and 418 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Selected Urban Areas.†	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in September, 1928.				Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>						
<b>Metropolis.</b>						
West District ...	8,958	5,927	14,885	182	+	5
North District ...	10,228	14,505	24,733	244	+	6
Central District ...	2,129	2,307	4,436	339	–	4
East District ...	9,610	47,203	56,813	885	–	17
South District ...	18,793	55,617	74,410	382	+	6
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis ...</b>	<b>49,929§</b>	<b>125,559</b>	<b>175,488§</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>3</b>
West Ham ...	4,294	18,717	23,011	305	–	3
<b>Other Districts.</b>						
Newcastle District	2,792	25,302	28,094	548	+	4
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,399	11,173	12,572	454	+	3
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,098	7,372	11,470	147	–	3
Wigan District ...	1,795	13,666	15,461	338	–	11
Manchester District	9,216	27,193	36,409	347	–	2
Liverpool District	9,525	56,803	66,328	519	+	12
Bradford District ...	1,737	5,797	7,534	201	–	2
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,465	2,807	4,272	115	–	8
Leeds ...	2,719	10,972	13,691	284	–	1
Barnsley District ...	1,015	10,824	11,839	343	–	11
Sheffield ...	2,438	21,452	23,890	462	–	11
Hull District ...	1,732	13,958	15,690	485	+	11
North Staffordshire	2,430	8,407	10,837	259	–	20
Nottingham District	2,194	11,275	13,469	287	–	14
Leicester ...	1,138	4,001	5,139	210	–	13
Wolverhampton District ...	3,472	14,205	17,677	229	–	13
Birmingham ...	7,444	16,106	23,550	248	–	6
Bristol District ...	2,488	9,929	12,417	298	+	4
Cardiff and Swansea	2,597	14,430	17,027	352	+	5
<b>TOTAL, "Other Districts"</b>	<b>61,694</b>	<b>285,672</b>	<b>347,366</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...</b>	<b>115,917</b>	<b>429,948</b>	<b>545,865</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>						
Glasgow District ...	5,610	69,747	75,357	789	–	25
Paisley and Greenock District ...	744	9,472	10,216	529	–	33
Edinburgh ...	1,647	17,089	18,736	441	+	13
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	798	3,963	4,761	219	+	6
Aberdeen ...	498	3,134	3,632	230	–	2
Coatbridge & Airdrie	350	4,585	4,935	487	–	28
<b>TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...</b>	<b>9,647</b>	<b>107,990</b>	<b>117,637</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Sept., 1928...</b>	<b>125,564</b>	<b>537,938</b>	<b>663,502</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3</b>

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in September, 1928, was 545,865, a decrease of 0·3 per cent. as compared with August, 1928, and a decrease of 11·0 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 117,637, a decrease of 2·2 per cent. as compared with August, and a decrease of 12·4 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in September, numbered 125,564, or 0·7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0·8 per cent. more than in September, 1927. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 537,938, or 1·0 per cent. less than in the previous month and 13·6 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, nineteen showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September as compared with the previous month; while eleven areas showed small increases, and one area showed no change. Compared with September, 1927, twenty-six areas showed decreases, including Paisley and Greenock (192 per 10,000), and Stockton and Tees (162 per 10,000); while four areas showed small increases, and one area showed no change.

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

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 29th September, and those for Scotland to 15th September.

‡ 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 211 not included in district figures.

## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

### I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Rise.	Date.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>Per cent. 67</b>	<b>Per cent. 61</b>	<b>Per cent. 59</b>	<b>Per cent. 65</b>	<b>Per cent. 57</b>	<b>1928. 1 Oct.</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>						
Czechoslovakia...	816	776	862	843	843	Aug. July
Denmark ...	110	59	53	53	53	June
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	58	47	...	40	Aug.
Finland ...	1,007	967	965	1,016	1,052	Aug. Sept.
France (Paris)† ...	321	474	457	447	444	Aug.
" (other towns)† ...	351†	510†	453†	436†	436	Aug.
Germany ...	54	45	57	54	53	Sept.
Holland (The Hague) ...	76	68	72	64	64	July
Italy ...	...	...	458§	416	425	Aug.
Norway ...	160	98	75	73	64	Sept.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	90	86	89	73	72	July
" (Barcelona)† ...	82	63	64	65	65	July
Sweden† ...	69	56	51	57	55	Sept.
Switzerland ...	69	59	57	57	56	Aug.
United States ...	56	54	50	50	51	Aug.
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;c.</b>						
Australia ...	56	59	52	52	50	Aug.
Canada ...	42§	51§	49	47	52	Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	52	55	54	43	41	Sept.
Irish Free State ...	88	74	66	66	66	July
New Zealand ...	51	49	44	46	47	Sept.
South Africa ...	20	16	19	16	15	Aug.

### II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.‡	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Rise.	Date.
<b>GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...</b>	<b>A,B,C,D,E</b>	<b>Per cent. 73</b>	<b>Per cent. 70</b>	<b>Per cent. 66</b>	<b>Per cent. 65</b>	<b>Per cent. 66</b>	<b>1928. 1 Oct.</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>	<b>A,C,D,E</b>						
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	725	Sept.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	641	618	647	646	654	Aug.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	76	July
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,135	Aug.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	301¶	439¶	407¶	419¶	419	3rd qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	52	Sept.
Greece (Athens) ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,372	1,708	...	...	1,908	May
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	79§	71§	67§	70§	70	June
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	498	549	448	426	422	Aug.
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	382	Sept.
Luxembourg ...	A,C,D	415	509	681	713	713	July
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	161§	121§	103	93	85	Sept.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	15	23	22	Sept.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	72	Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	68	62	60	61	61	Aug.
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	74§	75§	73§	70§	70	June
<b>BRITISH DOMINIONS, &amp;c.</b>	<b>A,B,C,D,E</b>						
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	44¶	47¶	45¶	...	47	1st qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55§	57§	55	55	57	Sept.
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	45	Sept.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	73	July
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	63†	61	61	62	61	Sept.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	31	Aug.

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

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

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.



## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 361–362 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

## GERMANY.\*

*Reichsarbeitsblatt*, the official journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour, states that, in August, the continued deterioration in the industrial situation was more clearly reflected in the statistics of the employment exchanges, of unemployment insurance and of the trade unions, owing to the cessation of the absorption of labour on a large scale by agriculture and the building trades.

At the end of August the Employment Exchanges making returns reported 1,160,010 persons as available and seeking work, as against 1,154,635 at the end of July, and 945,184 at the end of August, 1927. The number of vacant situations registered at the end of August was 67,158, as compared with 79,455 at the end of the preceding month and 81,359 a year ago.

The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 31st August was 654,689 (including 80,214 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On 31st July the corresponding total was 646,998 (including 82,934 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,412,192 organised workers. Of these, 288,375, or 6·5 per cent., were totally unemployed on 25th August, as compared with 6·3 per cent. on 27th July, and 5·0 per cent. on 27th August, 1927. In addition, 312,051, or 7·1 per cent., were working short time, as against 6·5 per cent. at 25th July, and 2·8 per cent. at the end of August, 1927.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal groups of trades represented in the above total:—

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of August, 1928.	Percentage unemployed at end of month.	
		August, 1928.	July, 1928.
All Unions making Returns ...	4,412,192	6·5	6·3
Mining ...	154,600	1·5	1·3
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	268,600	6·7	6·0
Engineering and metal ...	968,400	5·4	5·0
Chemical ...	119,300	5·2	5·0
Textile ...	385,800	7·9	7·0
Paper ...	120,900	5·1	4·8
Leather ...	74,900	13·5	13·1
Wood ...	306,600	9·5	10·3
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	286,700	6·5	6·4
Clothing ...	173,100	18·6	19·4
Building ...	671,600	6·8	6·6
Printing ...	145,600	5·8	4·8
Transport ...	344,400	4·3	4·2

## FRANCE.†

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 29th September was 10,145 (5,952 men and 4,193 women). At the end of August (1st September) the corresponding total was 9,760. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 17,067 (10,700 for men and 6,367 for women), as compared with 19,156 at the end of August. During the last week of September the Exchanges succeeded in placing 32,659 persons in situations, including 10,157 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 2,406 foreign immigrants.

## AUSTRIA.‡

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of August, 1928, was 135,609 (including 71,295 in Vienna) as compared with 137,045 (72,719 in Vienna) at the end of July. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of August was 113,851 (including 59,878 in Vienna) as compared with 115,211 (61,187 in Vienna) at the end of July.

## HOLLAND.§

The Journal of the Netherlands Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 293,324 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th August, 1928, 11,327 (3·8 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 3,401 (1·2 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 23th July) the percentages were 4·0 and 1·2 respectively.

## BELGIUM.||

Returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 163 approved unemployment insurance societies, with

a total membership of 621,483, show that 3,376 (0·5 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of August (1st September). The corresponding percentage at the end of the preceding month was 0·7, and in August, 1927, 1·2. In addition, 23,384 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in August numbered 234,429, or 1·57 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1·52 and in August, 1927, 1·95.

## DENMARK.\*

Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that 13·1 per cent. of the 271,750 workpeople covered by the statistics were unemployed at the end of August, 1928, as against 13·5 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16·4 per cent. at the end of August, 1927.

## NORWAY.†

Out of 16,988 members of trade unions making returns 13·0 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of July, 1928. The corresponding figure for the end of June, 1928, was 11·1 per cent. and that for July, 1927, 17·3 per cent.

## SWEDEN.‡

The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st August, 1928, was 7·1, as compared with 7·2 on 31st July, and 7·8 on 31st August, 1927.

## SWITZERLAND.§

On 31st August, 1928, 6,523 applications for employment (5·0 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges as compared with 5,525 at the end of July, 1928, and 8,854 at the end of August, 1927. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,214, 3,407 and 2,880 respectively.

## ITALY.||

According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 248,100 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 31st August, 1928, as compared with 234,210 at the end of July, and 291,821 at the end of August, 1927. The total for August includes 58,866 engaged in building, road construction, etc., 50,732 in agriculture and fishing, and 33,698 in the textile industry. In addition, 24,319 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 27,590 at 31st July, and 134,251 at 31st August, 1927. In August, 1928, 81,615 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,278,052 days of unemployment.

## POLAND.¶

According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 1st September was 88,593 as compared with 97,976 on 4th August. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 28,048 and 33,383 respectively.

## UNITED STATES.\*\*

Figures relating to the volume of employment in August, based on returns from 11,097 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,111,655 employed in August, an increase of 1·5 per cent. as compared with the total for July. The aggregate wages paid for August showed an increase of 3·2 per cent. as compared with those for July, while the average earnings per head showed an increase of 1·6 per cent. The outstanding increases in employment over the preceding month were shown in the stove (8·2 per cent.), steam fittings (7·5 per cent.), fertilisers (7·8 per cent.), pottery (8·6 per cent.), tobacco (cigars, etc., 7·8 per cent.), other tobaccos, 5·8 per cent.), piano (11·2 per cent.), carriage (10·5 per cent.) and motor car (6·3 per cent.) industries. Decreases were shown in the slaughtering and meat-packing (2·3 per cent.), cotton goods (1·4 per cent.), rubber boot and shoe (4·1 per cent.), shipbuilding (2·5 per cent.) and machine tool (5·4 per cent.) industries.

As compared with August, 1927, there was in August, 1928, a decrease of 1·6 per cent. in the numbers employed, a decrease of 0·9 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid and an increase of 0·8 per cent. in average earnings per head. Increases in employment over a year ago were shown in the motor car (31·2 per cent.), agricultural implements (18·8 per cent.), machine tools (17·7 per cent.), motor car tyres (8·8 per cent.), pottery (6·6 per cent.) and glass (5·9 per cent.) industries. The outstanding decreases were in shipbuilding (19·4 per cent.), cotton goods (15 per cent.), pianos (14·2 per cent.), cast iron pipes (10·6 per cent.), bricks (9·1 per cent.), cane sugar refining (9·1 per cent.), electric railroad car shops (8·8 per cent.), and steam fittings (8·2 per cent.).

*Index Number of Employment, August.*—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for August is 86·0 as compared with 84·7 in July and 87·4 in August, 1927.

## CANADA.††

On 31st August, 2·4 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 2·5 per cent. at the end of July and 3·7 per cent. in August, 1927.

\* *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 20th September, 1928. Copenhagen.

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

‡ Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

§ *Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale*, September, 1928. Berne.

|| *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, September, 1928. Rome.

¶ *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 20th September, 1928. Warsaw.

\*\* *Employment in Selected Industries*, August, 1928. Washington.

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

\* *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 25th September, 1928. Berlin.

† *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 5th October, 1928. Paris.

‡ *Statistische Nachrichten*, 25th September, 1928. Vienna.

§ *Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek*, 29th September, 1928. The Hague.

|| *Revue du Travail*, 30th September, 1928. Brussels.



## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927.

DOMESTIC SERVICE—HOSTEL CONNECTED WITH SCHOOL—NOT A TRADE OR BUSINESS CARRIED ON FOR THE PURPOSES OF GAIN—NOT INSURABLE EMPLOYMENT.

Miss Minot appealed from a formal decision of the Minister of Labour given under Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as to the insurability under the Unemployment Insurance Acts of a cook, Mary Mackay, who was employed by her in a hostel carried on by her for students attending the Clapham High School for Girls, the school being one of the schools established by the Girls' Public Day Schools Trust. The Minister's decision was to the effect that Mary Mackay was insurable.

At the same time the Minister referred for the decision of the Judge two other cases of domestics employed in hostels or boarding-houses connected with the same school—Mabel Ellis, employed by Miss F. V. Barry, and Amelia E. Sentinella, employed by Miss Rowland.

At material times Miss Minot was not a member of the teaching staff of the school. Her hostel was licensed by the school authorities, and under the terms of her licence she was required to conform with certain bye-laws. Miss Barry and Miss Rowland, on the other hand, were members of the teaching staff. Their hostels were not licensed, but they were required by the school authorities to conform with certain sections of the byelaws for licensed boarding houses.

In each of the cases under consideration the proprietress of the hostel or boarding house was bound to conform to the following (amongst other) requirements of the school authorities, viz.:—escort to and from the school was to be provided; proper room and superintendence for study and music practice was to be provided; satisfactory provision was to be made for exercise and recreation; certain fixed hours for study, meals, and bed, were to be observed; representatives of the Trust were to have access to the house.

It was contended on behalf of the Minister of Labour that the domestic servants at the three hostels in question were employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain, and were therefore insurable.

For the employers it was submitted that the keeping of such a hostel did not constitute the carrying on of a trade or business for the purposes of gain.

In the course of his judgment, dealing with all three cases, Mr. Justice Roche said: "The scope of the Act, as I have said in previous decisions, is to except from insurability, *i.e.*, liability to pay contributions, persons engaged in domestic service; but upon that has been grafted or added an exception upon an exception, and persons are brought in again who, although engaged in domestic service, are employed in a trade or business which is carried on for the purposes of gain. As I have pointed out in earlier decisions, it is customary whilst contending for exception to lay stress upon the commercial nature of the trade or business which is in contemplation. In one sense a trade or business of itself must be carried on for the purposes of gain or it would not be a trade or business; but then the words are added, 'carried on for the purposes of gain,' and they are added with a view to stressing the fact that only those persons are taken out of the original exception who are engaged in undertakings carried on for commercial objects and with commercial aims, or to put it shortly, persons who are employed in commerce. . . . Now I have previously decided, in what has been called 'the Rugby School Case' and in the North and Ingram case, for reasons which are laid down in those judgments, that domestic servants employed in boarding houses connected with public schools, and domestic servants employed in boarding houses connected with private schools, are not persons who are employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain; *i.e.*, that education and the boarding or residential houses connected therewith are not commercial institutions or undertakings within the meaning of the definition that I have given in connection with this Act of Parliament.

"Now the present case, adopting and starting from that principle, which I re-affirm and need not re-state, rests upon a decision of fact, viz., is the connection in these present cases with the educational institution close enough to bring these cases within the principle of the other school cases which I have tried and decided upon? In my opinion, the proper answer is, 'Yes,'; *i.e.*, that, owing to the management and the control of these houses, hostels or boarding houses as they are described, such nexus and control may be imposed upon them by the educational authority for the provision of supervision, and over the conduct of the pupils resident in the houses, as to make these institutions part and parcel of the educational institution with which they are connected and from which they derive their authority to take pupils. Therefore I decide that the domestic servants employed in these hostels or boarding houses are employed in domestic service—that is agreed—and are not employed in a trade or business carried on for the purposes of gain, and accordingly are uninsurable."—*Re Minot and Mackay. Re Rowlands and another. Re Barry and another. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 25th June, 1928.*

## Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

## Agricultural Wages—Furnishing False Information—Minimum Wage Rates.

The Ministry of Agriculture summoned William T. Morris, a farmer of Penisarllan, on two charges relating to a farm labourer employed by him. The first charge was one of furnishing false information to an inspector, and the second charge was one of paying the worker wages at less than the minimum rates laid down by statute.

A conviction was recorded, and the defendant was fined £5: he was also ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution and arrears of wages amounting to £3 19s. 6d.—*Rex v. W. T. Morris. Oswestry Petty Sessions. 30th August, 1928.*

## Lead Paint Precautions—Failure to comply with Statutory Requirements.

Messrs. Dent and Graham, painters and decorators, of Walton, were prosecuted for contravening the provisions of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act.

For the prosecution H.M. Inspector of Factories stated that, by the provisions of the Act, the firm were bound to provide towels and nail brushes for the use of the employees, but they had failed to do this on one of their painting jobs. There was a further charge of neglecting to post a copy of the regulations at the paint stall.

For the defence it was stated that the firm had not appreciated that it was necessary to post a notice on that job; a copy was duly posted at the main premises of the firm. The men would not use nail brushes and towels although they were provided for them.

A fine of £5 was imposed on the defendant firm.—*Liverpool Petty Sessions. 3rd October, 1928.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS,  
1920-27.

## 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. 2605/28 (10/9/28). Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act. Not Unemployed.

UNDERGOING TRAINING WITH TRAMWAY CORPORATION—NO DEFINITE PROMISE OF SUBSEQUENT EMPLOYMENT—TRAINING A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO EMPLOYMENT WITH CORPORATION—PRESUMPTION OF "DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING" THAT EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN ON ATTAINING PROFICIENCY WHEN VACANCY OCCURS.

The applicant, whose last employment was that of a labourer, was undergoing a course of training during the evenings as a tram driver with a tramway corporation with a view to qualifying for employment in their service, and his claim for unemployment benefit, made on 2nd April, 1928, was disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (ii) of the principal Act in respect of any day on which he was engaged in training, on the ground that he was not unemployed.

The course of training, which was not limited to any particular hours, was a condition precedent to employment with the tramway corporation, and no definite promise of employment could be made to the applicant until he had completed his course of training and had passed a test of proficiency.

Recommended by a majority of the Court of Referees, the Chairman dissenting, that the claim should be allowed. The Court held that, having regard to the fact that the applicant had no stipulated hours for undergoing the training, he was not under the supervision and control of the tramway corporation. Moreover, as the applicant was training in the evenings only, he was available during the normal working hours for other employment. The Chairman, having regard to the considerations set out in Umpire's Decision No. 322/28,† was of the opinion that the claim should be disallowed in respect of any day on which the applicant was engaged in training as a tram driver.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the majority of the Court's recommendation and referred the case to the Umpire, who gave the following decision:—

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed on any day on which the applicant is training as a tramcar driver.

"The applicant, being desirous of obtaining the post of driver of a West Ham Corporation tramcar, was given a permit entitling him to ride on the driver's platform of a Corporation tramcar whenever he liked to do so. The object of these rides on the driver's platform is to enable prospective drivers to become conversant with the routes and stopping places, and the method of controlling a tramcar. At the end of three or four weeks' riding in this way on the platform of tramcars, and receiving instruction from the drivers, the trainee is required to pass a test, and if this test is passed successfully he is qualified to obtain a driver's license. Every applicant for the post of driver is required to undergo this course of training, but no definite promise of employment is, or can be, made to trainees by the Corporation, as employment depends upon the trainee being able to pass the test at the end of the course of training.

\* 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). 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 August, 1928. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

† See Umpire's Selected Decisions, Pamphlet No. 3/1928.



“It was laid down in the first principle enunciated in Decision 4903/20\*: ‘Where a person is required to undergo a course of training with an employer as a condition of future employment at wages, and has accepted training with a definite understanding that he will be employed for wages by the person giving the training when he becomes proficient, he is to be regarded as employed during the period of training.’ This principle was considered in Decision 765/26 (not circulated), a case in which the facts were similar to those of the present case. In that decision the Deputy Umpire said:—‘It may be that there was no definite promise of work in express terms, nor does this seem essential for the application of the principle mentioned (i.e., the first principle of 4903/20).’ When it is considered that the Corporation, who are the tramway undertakers, make training a condition precedent to employment, and that such training can be of no material value for employment by any other employer, there arises, in my opinion, a presumption equivalent to a ‘definite understanding,’ within the meaning of the said principle, that upon attaining the necessary proficiency the applicant will be employed by the Corporation at wages when a vacancy occurs.”

“Decision 322/28, referred to by the Chairman of the Court of Referees, was another similar case, the only difference (an immaterial difference) being that in that case the hours of training were prescribed by the omnibus company, whereas in the present case they are left to the election of the applicant.”

“The facts of this case, as set out in the first paragraph hereof, distinguish it from 2498/27.† One passage from that Decision suffices to demonstrate the difference between the two cases. ‘As such free passenger he is under no control or supervision, and there is no obligation on the conductor to give any assistance or instruction.’ In the present case the applicant must, for the safety of the passengers in the tramcars, when on the platform be under the control and supervision of the driver, and there is an obligation on the driver to give instruction; because the applicant is there for that purpose in order that he may thereafter pass a test in driving.”

“In my opinion this case falls within the first principle enunciated in Decision 4903/20, as explained in 756/26, and I agree with the observations of the Chairman of the Court of Referees.”

**Case No. 1018/28. (16/6/28.) Section 7 (1) (ii) of the Principal Act (as amended). Not Unemployed.**

UNEMPLOYED WAGON BUILDER TOOK UP INSURANCE AGENCY—WORKED DURING THE EVENINGS ONLY, THOUGH BY AGREEMENT HE WAS TO DEVOTE HIS WHOLE TIME TO AGENCY—HELD THAT SUCH OCCUPATION COULD NOT ORDINARILY HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED IN ADDITION TO USUAL EMPLOYMENT.

The applicant, whose usual occupation was that of a wagon builder, took up an insurance agency on 7th April, 1928, and his claim for payment in lieu of unemployment benefit was disallowed as from that date on the ground that he was not unemployed.

The applicant stated that the ordinary working hours of his usual employment ceased at 5 p.m. and that he was doing the work of the agency during each evening from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed in respect of the period from 7th to 18th April, and, under the provision of Section 5 (1) (c) of the 1927 Act, allowed as from 19th April.

The applicant subsequently produced an agreement to the effect that he was to devote his whole time and attention to the business of the insurance society.

Accordingly his case was submitted to the Umpire, the Deputy Umpire giving the following decision:—

Decision.—“On the facts before me my decision is that if the above-named employed person had made a claim for unemployment benefit the claim would have been disallowed.”

“The question whether an occupation ‘could ordinarily have been followed’ by an applicant ‘in addition to his usual employment and outside the ordinary working hours of that employment,’ within the meaning of Section 7 (2) (a) of the Act of 1920, as amended by Section 5 (1) (c) of the Act of 1927, must primarily be determined by the terms of the contract (if any) under which the occupation is to be followed.”

“In the present instance applicant during a period of unemployment entered into a written contract with a friendly society to act as their agent. By the first of its terms and conditions it is declared that applicant ‘shall and will diligently and to the best of his ability devote his whole time and attention to the business of the society for the purpose of collecting premiums and securing new insurance business.’

“Applicant, therefore, undertook a whole-time agency, and it is obvious that such an occupation could not ordinarily have been followed by him outside the working hours of his usual employment as a wagon builder. He fails to bring his case within the provisions of Section 7 (2) of the Act of 1920 as amended.”

### DECISION OF THE HIGH COURT.

On the 30th July, 1928, Mr. Justice Roche gave judgment in the High Court on questions referred by the Minister for decision under Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920‡:—

Whether employment by a firm of garden architects as labourer in connection with the construction of a landscape garden, to excavate chalk with pick and shovel for levelling purposes;

Whether employment by a firm of garden architects as labourer in connection with the construction of a landscape garden, to shift and lever heavy rocks, and occasionally to wheel mould and excavate chalk;

Whether employment by a firm of garden architects as labourer in connection with the construction of a landscape garden, to dig a trench for a waterpipe, to shovel and wheel mould for levelling purposes, to beat turf and plant shrubs;

Whether employment by the agricultural department of a co-operative society as labourer, to drain, excavate and level in connection with the construction of sports grounds;

Whether employment by a firm of landscape gardeners and nurserymen as labourer in connection with the construction of a new golf course, to dig, mow, carry, roll, and tend turf; and

Whether employment as an estate carpenter on a private estate\*

was such employment as to make the persons respectively engaged therein employed persons within the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–27.

The Judge held that employment in the circumstances described was not excepted under paragraph (a) of Part II of the First Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and that the persons in question were, therefore, employed persons within the meaning of the Acts.

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

### Recent Proceedings.

#### (A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

INSPECTORS OF TRADES AND OTHER SUBORDINATE TECHNICAL OFFICERS, ADMIRALTY.—Staff Side v. Official Side, Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. *Difference*.—Claim for payment for overtime. *Decision*.—Claim not granted. Award issued 27th September, 1928. (1385.)

CLOTH WORKERS—DAMPERS, PRESSERS, ETC.: LONDON.—The Workers' Union v. The Master Cloth Workers' Association (London). *Difference*.—Claim for advance on present rates of pay. *Decision*.—Claim not granted. Award issued 29th September, 1928. (1386.)

CLERICAL CLASS, POST OFFICE.—Civil Service Clerical Association, Post Office Section v. The General Post Office. *Difference*.—Promotions from manipulative grades—Transfer to new Headquarters—Starting Pay. *Decision*.—Officers receiving less pay than that to which they would have been entitled if the present arrangement in regard to starting pay on appointment to the Clerical Class, accompanied by simultaneous transfer to new headquarters, had been in operation at the time of their appointment, to have their pay adjusted to the higher point. Officers receiving more pay to continue to receive their existing salaries on a “mark-time” basis, until such time as their pay, computed in accordance with the present arrangement, becomes more favourable. Award issued 29th September, 1928. (1387.)

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

[There were no cases under this heading during September.]

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

#### REGULATIONS.

##### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade (Northern Ireland).

REGULATIONS, dated 15th August, 1928 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1928, No. 92), have been issued by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to the establishment and constitution of District Trade Committees for the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade in Northern Ireland, under which two Committees have been appointed. The area of jurisdiction is allocated between the Committees so as to cover all Northern Ireland, exclusive of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry. The Chairman of the Committees is Mr. S. Reid, B.A., and the Secretary is Miss A. N. Daunt, B.A., Office of Trade Boards, Ministry of Labour, Belfast.

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

Regulations, dated 15th August, 1928 (S. R. & O. of Northern Ireland, 1928, No. 93), have been issued by the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland under Section 18 of the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, with respect to the establishment and constitution of District Trade Committees for the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade in Northern Ireland, under which two Committees have been appointed. The area of jurisdiction is allocated between the Committees so as to cover all Northern Ireland exclusive of the County Boroughs of the Cities of Belfast and Londonderry. The Chairman of the Committees is Mr. S. Reid, B.A., and the Secretary is Miss A. N. Daunt, B.A., Office of Trade Boards, Ministry of Labour, Belfast.

\* See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 25).

† See Vol. VI, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 10/1927).

‡ See the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 270.

\* For a fuller account of Mr. Justice Roche's decision in this case, see the September issue of this GAZETTE, page 345.



## LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1925.

### REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS ON JOINT AUTHORITY.

IN accordance with Section 2 (10) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, the Minister of Labour has designated to the Clerk to the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority the following employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers (including the Joint Authority) in the district:—Amalgamated Engineering Union; Associated Blacksmiths' Forge and Smithy Workers' Society; Association of Officers and Staff Members of Electricity (Power and Supply) Companies of Great Britain; Association of Supervising Electrical Engineers; Electrical Power Engineers' Association; Electrical Trades Union; Electricity Supply Commercial Association; National Association of Local Government Officers; National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers; National Union of General and Municipal Workers; National Union of Public Employees; Transport and General Workers' Union; Workers' Union.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.**—(i) *Production in Great Britain in 1924. Summary of preliminary Reports.* Supplement to Board of Trade Journal, 20th September, 1928. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (See page 356.) (ii) *The agricultural output of Scotland, 1925. Report on certain statistical inquiries made in connection with the Census of Production, relating to the output of agricultural produce: with a survey of the agricultural statistics of Scotland from 1871 to 1925.* Board of Agriculture for Scotland. (Cmd. 3191; price 2s.)

**FISHERIES.**—*Fisheries, England and Wales. Report on sea fisheries for the year 1927.* Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.)

Contains sections on numbers employed, and on casualties.

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.**—*Draft Convention and Recommendation adopted by the Conference at its eleventh session, 30th May to 16th June, 1928.* (Cmd. 3209; price 6d.)

**JOURNALISTS.**—*Conditions of work and life of journalists. Studies and Reports, Series L (Professional Workers) No. 2.* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 4s.)

**MINES.**—(i) *List of mines in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, 1927.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 18s. 6d.) (ii) *Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal mining industry, for the quarter ended 30th June, 1928.* (Cmd. 3210; price 1d.) (See page 355.)

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—*Report of the Departmental Committee on examinations for part-time students.* Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT.**—*Unemployment Grants (Viscount St. David's) Committee. Seventh (interim) Report of proceedings from 1st July, 1927 to 30th June, 1928.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (See page 354.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.**—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of August, 1928.* U.I. 440. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

**VITAL STATISTICS.**—(i) *The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1927.* (New Annual Series, No. 7.) Tables. Part II. Civil. (S.O. publication; price 5s.) (ii) *Seventy-third Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1927.* (S.O. publication; price 10s. 6d.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1928.

#### ADMIRALTY.

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

**Devonport:** **Creosoted Timber:** The Plymouth & Oreston Timber Co., Ltd., Plymouth.—**Portsmouth:** **Creosoted Timber:** Burt Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C. **Construction of a Latrine:** J. Croad, Portsmouth.—**H.M. Dockyard, Malta:** **Supply of Steelwork:** The Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Naval Base, Singapore:** **Main Constructional Works, comprising Dock, Wharves and Reclamation:** Sir John Jackson, Ltd., London, S.W.

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

**Anchors, Stockless:** Wasteneys, Smith & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Belting, Leather:** The Bell Rock Belting Co., Ltd., Manchester; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Blocks, Thrusts and**

**Shafts:** Michell Bearings, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Blowers, Electrically Driven:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boots, Half:** R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—**Brass Fittings:** Bailey & Mackey, Ltd., Birmingham; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; W. Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Winfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Electric, Mining:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Electric, and Accessories, Installation:** G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.—**Cells:** Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**China, Porcelain:** Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; Crown Staffordshire Porcelain Co., Ltd., Fenton; R.H. & S.L. Plant, Ltd., Longton.—**Cloth, Cotton Cleaning:** The Fairlea Mill Co., Luddendenfoot; A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury; Healey Wood Mill Co., Ltd., Burnley.—**Compressors, Air:** Browett, Lindley & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Couplings, Screw Hose:** Bowen & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Couplings, Two-Piece Hose:** Highton & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Shiphams & Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Felt, Hair:** D. Anderson & Co., Ltd., London, E.; F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Northern Counties Asphalte Co., Belfast; John Rogers, Ltd., Belfast.—**Fittings, Electric Lighting:** W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Flour:** Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Branch), Liverpool; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Gear, Gymnastic:** F. Bryan, Ltd., London, S.E.; Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. Wisden & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Gear, Telemotor Operating:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Hammer, Pneumatic:** Peter Pilkington (1921), Ltd., Bamber Bridge, near Preston.—**Jam:** Chas. Southwell & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lathe:** Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley, Yorks.—**Lifelines and Buoys:** Steedman & McAlister, Glasgow.—**Locks, etc.:** Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; J. Worrall & Sons, Willenhall.—**Machine, Bar Cutting-off:** Clifton & Baird, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Machine, Gear Cutting, Automatic:** John Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale.—**Machine, Riveting:** Fielding & Platt, Ltd., Gloucester.—**Machine, Universal Milling:** J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley, Yorks.—**Machines, Milling:** Smith & Coventry (1927), Ltd., Timperley, near Manchester.—**Machines, Screw, Automatic:** A. Butterworth & Co., Rochdale, Lancs.—**Machines, Surfacing, Boring, etc.:** H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Geo. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Nails, etc., Copper:** Cooper & Turner, Ltd., Sheffield; D. Powis & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Tower Mfg. Co., Ltd., Worcester; The Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—**Oil, Light Shale:** The Scottish Oil Agency, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Overcoats, Seamen's:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pendant and Gear, Mooring:** Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton.—**Plywood, Fireproofed:** Aeronautical & Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Propeller:** Henry Watson & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle.—**Rations, Meat and Vegetable:** Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.; C. & E. Morton, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sailcloth, Canvas:** Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; The Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; The Port Glasgow & Newark Sailcloth Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow; Anderson & Chalmers, Arbroath.—**Screws, Phosphor Bronze:** Davis & Timmins, Ltd., London, N.; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford.—**Shafts, Intermediate and Propeller:** Ince Forge Co., Ltd., Wigan.—**Silk, Webbing:** G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—**Slabs, Zinc:** London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.—**Soap, Hard:** Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Soap, Soft:** Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull.—**Spirit, White:** Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Strip, Naval Brass:** Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Oakamoor, Staffs.—**Tin and Japanned Wares:** T. G. Blood, Ltd., Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; J. F. Farwig & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Froggatt & Tyler, Ltd., Bilston; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Tins:** Huntley, Boorne & Stevens, Ltd., Reading.—**Towels:** Stott & Smith, Ltd., Congleton.—**Tubes, Copper:** C. J. W. Barwell, Birmingham; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Broughton Copper Works (1928), Ltd., Manchester; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Valves, Vent:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Vessel for Sulphuric Acid Plant:** Joseph Foster & Sons, Ltd., Preston.—**Weighbridge:** Ashworth, Son & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Wheels, Gear:** Alfred Wiseman, Ltd., Birmingham.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Ablution Ranges:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Activated Charcoal:** Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.—**Asbestos Cement Slates, Tiles and Sheet:** British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., Erith.—**Bearings, Ball and Roller:** Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark.—**Bodies, etc., for 6-wheeled Vehicles:** Chas. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Wakefield.—**Boilers, Independent:** Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire; Lumbys, Ltd., Halifax.—**Brass Sheet:** P. H. Muntz, West Bromwich.—**Cable, Electric, Submarine:** Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cases, Packing:** Wenn, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Copper Ingot:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cresoli:** Jeyes Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Drawers, Calico:** Grove Mfg.



Co., Dewsbury; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon; George Freeland & Co., London, E.C.; Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Drawing Press**: Taylor & Challen, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Engines, 180-h.p.**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Fireplaces for Barrack Rooms**: Forth, Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.—**Generating Set**: Davey, Paxman & Co., Ltd., Colchester.—**Gymnastic Apparatus**: Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End.—**Iron, Pig**: Barrow Haematite Steel Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Laundry Machinery**: T. Bradford & Co., Salford, Manchester.—**Locomotives and Spares**: J. & F. Howard, Ltd., Bedford.—**Metal Rod**: The King's Norton Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Meters, Electric**: Measurements, Ltd., Oldham and London; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—**Milling Machines**: J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley.—**Motor Starters**: The Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Pads, Rubber**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.—**Pantaloons**: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Rear Starting Gear**: Lanchester Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Saddlery**: D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Shirting, Angola, Drab**: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; T. B. McLennan & Sons, Paisley.—**Silk Cloth**: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield, Lancs; E. H. Sellers & Sons, Ltd., Thongsbridge, Yorks; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy.—**Soap, Coarse**: Wilkie & Soames, Ltd., London, E.—**Steel, Nickel Chrome, Slabs**: Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Suits, Discharged Soldiers'**: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; F. W. Harmer & Co., Norwich.—**Tinplates**: Wilbraham & Smith, S. Wales.—**Truck, Petrol-driven**: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Vests, Woollen**: I. & R. Morley, Leicester.—**Well-boring Equipment**: Perkins Macintosh Petroleum Tool & Boring Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—**White Spirit (Turpentine Substitute)**: Cory Bros. & Co., Ltd., Coryton, Stanford-le-Hope.—**Windows and Casements, Steel**: Helliwell & Co., Ltd., Brighouse; John Thompson Beacon Windows, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Zinc Ingot**: The British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Services**: *Building Works and Services*: Aldershot, Group IV. Quarters: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. South Aldershot, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Waltham, Renewal of Wharf Front at R.G.P.F.: Lester Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Bulford, Artificers' Work: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devises. Hounslow, Artificers' Work: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. North London, Artificers' Work: E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Woolwich, Royal Arsenal, River Wall: John Shelbourne & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Fort George, Inverness, Periodical Services; Aberdeen, Periodical Services; Dunblane, Periodical Services: Fred Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Cloch Point Battery, Caretaker's Quarter: T. Young & Sons, Dunoon. Edinburgh, Piershill Barracks, Painting: Wm. Wintour & Son, Edinburgh. Shorncliffe, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Brighton, Preston Barracks, Stabling and Latrines: Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. Netley and Victoria Hospital, Periodical Services: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. Portland, Verne Citadel Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Hilsea, R.A.O. Depot, Periodical Services: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock. Christchurch, Hants, Garages for R.A.: Cortis & Hankins, Drayton, Hants. Perham Down, Officers' Quarters: Hoskings & Pond, Newbury, Berks. Aldershot and Ewshott, Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Aldershot, Conversion of Latrines: C. Morgan & Son, South Farnborough. North Aldershot, Connaught Hospital, and Detention Barracks, Renewal of Slate Roofs: Tribe & Robinson, Guildford. Catterick Camp, Erection of Fencing: A. Metcalf & Sons, Shildon, Co. Durham. Lichfield, Whittington Barracks, Erection of Bath House Block and Improvements to Married Quarters: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Lincoln Barracks, Repairs to Roads: Tarmac, Ltd., Hull. Gravesend, Periodical Painting: C. J. Else & Co., Ltd., Matlock.

#### AIR MINISTRY.

**Aircraft**: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Auto Slots**: Supermarine Aviation Co., Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—**Aircraft, Dummy**: G. Parnall & Co., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Fitting Automatic Slots to**: Short Bros., Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft, Installation of Engines**: Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Modification of**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Supermarine Aviation Co., Ltd., Woolston, Southampton**.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning Conversion Sets**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Aircraft and Spares**: De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware; Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Olympia, Leeds; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry; Supermarine Aviation Co., Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Air screws**: Airscrew Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Air screws, Metal**: Metal Propellers, Ltd., Croydon.—**Bomb Sights**: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.W.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Artificers' Works (Cranwell): F. Hossack & Son, Ruskington, near Sleaford, Lincs. Conversion of Shed (Henlow): Bennett Bros., Letchworth, Herts. Entrance Doors (Felixstowe): Sumner, Mayoh & Haley, Ltd., London, S.W. Heating Boiler (Cardington): Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Reglazing Roofs of Sheds (Ickenham): H. Lacey & Sons, Luton, Beds. Stand-by Generating Set (Filton): Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton.—**Cable, Joint Boxes, etc.**: Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey.—**Camera, Cine, Slow Motion**: Agence Debie, London, W.C.—**Chlorinating Apparatus**: Patterson Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Controls, Generator**: H. W. Sullivan, Peckham, S.E.—**Controls,**

**Remote**: A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—**Drums, for Benzol**: P. D. Mitchell, Ltd., Dundee.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Engines, Aircraft, Compression, Ignition**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Conversion of**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Work on**: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Flying Test**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Fuel Consumption Tests**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Magnetos and Spares**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Mechanics' Services (Felixstowe and Rochester)**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning of**: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning and Testing**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gillett Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham, Surrey; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Superchargers**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Superchargers, Fitting and Test**: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Enlargers, Aircraft, Vertical**: Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Film, Panchromatic, Aircraft**: Wellington & Ward, Elstree, Herts.—**Fire Extinguishers**: Fire Extinguisher, Refills: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—**Fire Service Pumps**: The Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Generators, Hand-driven**: M.L. Magneto Syndicate, Ltd., Coventry; Mortley Sprague & Co., Tunbridge Wells.—**Generating Sets**: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Gloves, Worsted, Blue**: J. L. Gibson & Co., Ltd., Dumfries; Overhand Glove Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Hose, Canvas**: Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Leather, Chamois**: John S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Mattresses**: T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—**Radiators, Aircraft**: Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Receivers, R.31.B.**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Rolls-Royce Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Sand-Blast Plants**: Tilghmans Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Slips, Release**: Blackburn Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Sounders**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Transmitters**: Gambrell Bros, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trojan Touring Car Chassis**: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Trolley, Aircraft, Power-driven**: Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—**Tyres**: British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Valves, W/T**: A. C. Cossor, London, N.

#### H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

**Calculating Machines**: Merckham Trading Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cord**: Wright's Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Paper (of various descriptions)**: E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal, Westmorland; Darwen Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Fisher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; S. Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford, Kent; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet, Kent; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Whitchurch, Hants; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, &c.**: Account Book Binding, Division III (1928) (Northern Area): Watson & Co. (Bolton), Ltd., Bolton. 33,500 Annual Licences for Mechanically Propelled Road Vehicles: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden. 12,000 Posters (Empire Marketing Board): Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E. 8½ million Forms A, R.P.A. 40 million Telegram Forms; 50,000 Income Tax and Land Tax Receipt Books: H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow. 31,800 Income Tax and Land Tax Receipt Books; G.P.O. Ledgers "U 45": McCorquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.—**Tags, India**: Faire Bros. & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Toilet Rolls**: "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Water-proof Packing Paper**: Jerrard & Co., Manchester.

#### POST OFFICE.

**Cable, Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing**: London-Maidenhead: Pirelli-General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton. Wigan-Bolton: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Nottingham-Loughborough: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Sheffield-Chesterfield: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Epping-Bishop's Stortford: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E. Leicester-Market Harborough: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Birmingham-Nuneaton: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Conduits, Laying**: Edinburgh (Queensferry Road): Clydeside Constructional Co., Ltd., Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire. Hawick: J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Plymouth-Torquay (Section VII): Farnborough (Kent); Ramsgate: W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Heckmondwike (Yorks); Idle (Bradford); Rotherham: W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Adderbury, Kidlington and Kings Sutton (Oxon): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Dedham (Essex); Danbury (Essex); Whitby (Yorks); Newport Pagnell (Bucks); Hodge Bros. (Contrs.), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Willenhall (Staffs); Cheddar and Winscombe (Som.); Bromborough (Pool Bridge and New Chester Road) (Cheshire); Wallasey (Leasowe Road-Earleston Road and Liscard Village): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. City of London: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Ilford, etc.; Woldingham (Surrey); Maida Vale-Priory Road; Finchley (Nether Street); Littlehampton-Rustington: O. C. Summers, London, N. Purley (Scheme III and Foxley Lane); Battersea-Mitcham Junction: A. Thomson & Co.



(London), Ltd., London, W.C. Margate: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C. Gravesend; Stanmore (Section II): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Birkenhead (Chester Street and St. Paul's); Gosforth (Newcastle-on-Tyne); Elgin: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Totton and Ower (Hants): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Chatham, Strood and Snodland (Kent): H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Brixham (Devon): A. H. Dingle, Redruth, Cornwall. Willesborough (Kent): Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Richmond, etc.: Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Southampton-Bursledon: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. M.T.-Fulham-Kensington Junction: W. & C. French, Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Edinburgh-Morningside (South): Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. Shepherd's Bush (Loftus Road); Park Exchange (Church Street): Westminster Rd. Construction & Eng. Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Whittlesey: W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Airdrie: W. Govan & Sons, Ltd., Prestwick, Ayrshire.

—**Submarine Cables, Manufacture, Supply, Laying and Jointing:** Anglo-Irish (Port Erin-Ballyhornan Section): Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Manchester and Blackfriars (Manchester): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machines; Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Ringing Machines; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln, for Oil Engine; Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries. Skegness: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

**Apparatus, Miscellaneous:** Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Wireless:** Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Battery Stores:** Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; C. A. Vandervell & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Bicycles, Parts for:** Components, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cable, Various:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Connollys (Blackley) Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works Co., Ltd., Brimsdown; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh, Southampton; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—**Castings, Joint Box:** United Steel Companies Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough.—**Chassis:** Albion Motor Car Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cleaners, Vacuum:** Pulvo Engineering Co., London, W.C.—**Coils, Loading:** Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Coils, Loading, To encase:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Salford.—**Cords, for Telephones:** British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Creosoting:** Armstrong, Addison & Co., N. Shields; Alex. Bruce & Co., Leven, Fife, and Grays, Essex; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon., and Eling, Southampton; Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E., and Grangemouth; Gabriel Wade & English, Ltd., Ellesmere Port and Staddlethorpe.—**Cycles, Motor:** B.S.A. Cycles, Ltd., Small Heath, Birmingham.—**Ducts:** Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville, Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe and Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries) Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley, near Chester; Sutton & Co. (Overseal) Ltd., Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—**Fittings, Electric Light:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tividale, Tipton.—**Freighters:** Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth.—**Ironwork, Telegraphic:** Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Kiosks, Concrete:** Croft Granite Brick & Concrete Co., Ltd., Croft, Leicester; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool; D. G. Somerville & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Labels:** Bonnell Brothers, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lamps:** Powell & Hanmer, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lamps, Electric:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—**Motors, Electric:** Bull Motors, Ltd., Ipswich; Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Nails:** Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd. (Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ltd.), Birmingham and Newport.—**Poles, Telegraph:** King & Avery, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.—**Signs, Glass:** London Sand Blast Decorative Glass Works, Ltd., London, E.—**Sleeves, Lead:** Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland, Yorks; Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Springs:** Wm. Newman & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Staples:** Tower Mfg. Co., Ltd., Worcester.—**Steelwork:** Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., Braintree.—**Valves, Thermionic, Repair of:** Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Waste, Cotton:** Edwin Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rostron & Co. (Darwen), Ltd., Darwen, Lancs.—**Wire, Copper:** Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Air Compressor:** Climax Rock Drill & Engineering Works, Ltd., London, E.C.; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich, Suffolk.—**Aircraft Camera:** Williamson Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Alternators:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Bags:** Jute Industries, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Ball Sockets:** William Simons & Co., Ltd., Renfrew, Scotland.—**Baths:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boilers:** Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.—**Boiler Tubes:** Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Bolts and Nuts:** Charles Richards & Sons, Darlaston, Staffs.—**Boring Mill:** Webster & Bennett, Ltd., Foleshill, Coventry.—**Bronze Fittings:** N. F. Ramsay & Co., Newcastle-on-

Tyne.—**Cabinets:** Harris & Sheldon, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cables:** Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Casing:** Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cement:** T. Benyon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chassis:** J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coaches:** Sentinel Waggon Works, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Coal:** Watts Watts & Co., London, E.C.—**Colas:** Asphalt Cold Mix, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Copper Ingots:** Broughton Copper Works (1928), Ltd., Manchester.—**Cotton Waste:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cranes:** S. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Reddish, near Stockport; Ransomes & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Diesel Engine Spares:** Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd., Hazel Grove, near Stockport.—**Doors and Windows:** Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Drugs:** Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Dust Cart:** Shelvoke & Drewry, Ltd., Letchworth, Herts.—**Electrical Plant:** Fraser & Chalmers Engineering Works, Erith, Kent.—**Electricity Meters:** Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.—**Expanded Metal:** William Jacks & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Felt:** F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Hand Cars:** D. Wickham & Co., Ltd., Ware, Herts.—**Iron and Steel:** P. & W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lathes:** J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Launch:** Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Lifts:** Waygood-Otis, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Materials:** Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Motor Lorries:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Oil:** F. & A. Swanzy, London, W.C.; Younghusband, Barnes, & Co., London, S.E.—**Paint:** The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Walpamur Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Paper:** E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; North of Ireland Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Ballyclare, Co. Antrim; The Carrongrove Paper Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Petrol:** Anglo-Guinea Produce Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Phosphor Bronze Tubes:** Phosphor Bronze Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipes:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., Near Nottingham.—**Pit Tub Bodies:** W. G. Allen & Sons (Tipton), Tipton, Staffs.—**Pumps:** Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Quinine:** Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford.—**Road Rollers:** Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester, Kent.—**Roofing Sheets:** Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., London, S.E.; British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Safes:** Milners' Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sanitary Fittings:** Shanks & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Screw Couplings:** Birmingham Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Birmingham.—**Slates:** Turner Brothers Asbestos Co., London, E.C.—**Sluice Valves:** Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Kilmarnock, N.B.—**Spares for Lux Cells:** Chloride Electric Storage Co., London, S.W.—**Springs:** T. Turton & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Bogie Frames:** Leeds Forge Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Steel Sheets:** Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Wirral, Cheshire.—**Steel Sleepers:** Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, London, E.C.—**Steel Troughing:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Steelwork:** F. Braby & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Salop; Motherwell Bridge Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Stone-breaking Plant:** Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester; W. H. Baxter, Ltd., Leeds.—**Surgical Instruments:** Down Brothers, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Switches and Crossings:** Isca Foundry Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon.—**Switchgear:** British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Tar:** J. E. C. Lord, Ltd., Manchester.—**Tar Boilers:** Phoenix Engineering Co., Ltd., Chard, Somerset.—**Telegraph Poles:** J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury, Staffs.—**Telephone Line Materials:** Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Timber:** C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tools:** V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Train Lighting Spares:** J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Turbine Pump:** W. H. Allen & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—**Tyres:** Monk Bridge Iron & Steel Co., Leeds.—**Wagons:** Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., Gloucester.—**Waterworks Material:** Staveley Coal & Iron Co., near Chesterfield.—**Weighing Machines:** H. Pooley & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wire:** Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.

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## BOARD OF CONTROL.

**Fish:** R. Pearson, Grimsby.

## NOTICE.

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

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

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