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

EMPLOYMENT.

DURING the first three weeks of September the general level of employment remained approximately the same as in August. In the last week of the month there was an increase in unemployment, largely as the result of seasonal influences.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 10·1 at 23rd September, 1929, the same percentage as at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 11·4 at 24th September, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, was 7·9, as compared with 7·7 at 26th August, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·2, as compared with 2·4. For males alone the percentage at 23rd September, 1929, was 11·1, and for females 7·4. At 26th August, 1929, the percentages were 11·0 and 7·6. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th September, 1929, was approximately 1,217,000, of whom 929,000 were men and 219,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 26th August, 1929 it was 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women; and at 24th September, 1928 it was 1,343,000, of whom 1,028,000 were men and 236,000 were women.

There was a further improvement in the coal mining industry and in boot and shoe manufacture. Employment also improved in the pottery, silk and artificial silk, linen, and carpet industries, and in dock, harbour, river and canal service. There was, however, a further seasonal decline in the building trade, in public works contracting, in the brick, tile, artificial stone, cement, and clothing industries, and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in the shipbuilding, tinplate, and jute 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 a reduction of £59,575 in the weekly full-time wages of 479,500 workpeople and in an increase of £2,075 in those of 31,000 workpeople.

The principal change was the reduction in the wages of workpeople employed in the cotton industry, which took effect under the terms of the award issued by a Board of Arbitration in August; the reduction amounted to 12½ per cent. on the standard piece price lists, and was in most cases equivalent to a reduction of 6·41 per cent. on current rates. A reduction also took place in the wages of workpeople employed in the asbestos industry.

The increases which occurred in September took effect mainly under cost-of-living sliding scales. Among workpeople who received increases under such scales were those employed in roller leather manufacture, bobbin and shuttle makers, woollen and worsted yarn

spinners at Leicester, perambulator and invalid carriage makers (for whom there was an increase in the Trade Board minimum rates), bakers at Liverpool, and saddlers and harness makers in London. Under sliding scales dependent on selling prices there were also increases in the wages of iron ore miners and blastfurnacemen in Cumberland.

During the nine completed months of 1929 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £7,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 99,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £94,350 in those of 955,000 workpeople. In the corresponding nine months of 1928, there were net increases of £20,150 in the weekly wages of over 201,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £169,450 in those of 1,696,000 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 65 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. a month ago and 66 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 56, 54 and 57. The rise in the percentages since a month ago was due to increased prices of eggs, milk and butter.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in September, was 43. In addition, 10 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 21,100 and the aggregate duration of all disputes during September was about 137,000 working days.

In the previous month, about 401,000 workpeople were involved in disputes (including 388,000 workpeople in a dispute in the cotton industry), and in September, 1928, the corresponding number was 10,800. The numbers of working days lost by the disputes in these two months were 5,538,000 and 56,000 respectively.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first nine months of 1929 was about 7,888,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 499,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 1,254,000 days and 110,000 workpeople, respectively.

AVERAGE EARNINGS IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND IN OCTOBER, 1928.

IN various issues of this GAZETTE from June, 1926, to September, 1927, statistics were published showing the average earnings and hours of labour of workpeople in manufacturing industries generally, and in some of the principal non-manufacturing industries, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in each of four weeks in January, April, July and October, 1924, as ascertained by a general inquiry undertaken by the Ministry of Labour.*

With a view to ascertaining what changes had occurred in average weekly earnings since the date of that inquiry it was arranged, with the co-operation of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, that a further inquiry should be made by the Department into earnings in the same industries in October, 1928. Inquiry forms were accordingly sent to a large number of the employers who had furnished information relating to 1924, asking for particulars of:—

- (1) the total number of workpeople at work in the week ended 27th October, 1928, and, so far as possible, the numbers of males and females separately;
- (2) the total wages paid to these workpeople in that week, showing separately, if possible, the total wages paid to males and to females respectively;
- (3) the numbers of workpeople on short time in the same week, and the average number of hours lost per head by those workpeople.

Employers were asked to include in their returns the whole of the operatives (including foremen, carters, warehousemen, etc.) at work on their premises during the weeks referred to, but to exclude managers, clerks, typists, commercial travellers and salaried persons generally, as well as workpeople doing work at home on material supplied by the employer. In cases where employment in the week ending 27th October was affected by holidays, breakdown, fire, strike, lock-out or other exceptional circumstances, they were asked to substitute particulars for the nearest week of an ordinary character. In cases, however, where, during the week in question, employment was wholly or partially suspended owing to bad trade no such substitution was to be made.

The questions on the form were so designed as to obtain particulars for October, 1928, which should be comparable with those obtained for 1924. As, however, the information regularly collected by the Department and published month by month in this GAZETTE showed that only very slight changes had been made since 1924 in recognised hours of labour in the industries covered by the inquiry, particulars were not asked for on this occasion as to weekly full-time working hours, though information was obtained as to the amount of short time in operation.

In the inquiry of 1924, forms were despatched to nearly 300,000 employers, and over 127,000 returns were received, covering more than 5 million workpeople. It was deemed unnecessary, for the purpose of ascertaining the average amount of change in weekly earnings between 1924 and 1928, that schedules should be distributed to so many employers as on the previous occasion, and the later inquiry was accordingly limited, in general, to the larger employers (those with 100 or more workpeople) who furnished returns for 1924, and to one-half (selected at random) of the employers with five or more, but less than 100, workpeople. In certain industries, however, (iron and steel, engineering, chemical manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, leather tanning, etc., and lead smelting and manufacture) inquiry forms were sent, by desire of the representative organisations of employers, to all employers who were members of those organisations; and for a few industries (*e.g.*, boot repairing and retail tailoring) in which small firms are especially numerous, the inquiry was extended to a proportion of employers with less than five workpeople.

The total number of employers to whom schedules were sent was nearly 51,000, and the number of returns received, giving information comparable with that supplied for October, 1924, is approximately 40,000, covering four million workpeople. In view of the voluntary character of the inquiry, this is a highly satisfactory response, and the thanks of the Department are due to the employers concerned for the trouble which they have taken in furnishing information. Whilst the proportions of workers covered by the inquiry vary in different industries, the returns received are, in general, sufficiently representative to provide a trustworthy indication of the approximate amount of increase or decrease in average weekly earnings between October, 1924, and October, 1928.

For five large groups of industries, viz., the textile; clothing; pottery, brick, glass and chemical; food, drink and tobacco; and paper, printing, etc., groups, the tabulation of the returns has been completed and the statistics compiled are given in the following Tables. Statistics for other groups of industries will be published in the next issue of this GAZETTE.

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1924, AND OCTOBER, 1928.

As the proportions of large and small firms covered by the inquiry of 1928 differ from those of the previous inquiry, the average earnings of the workpeople included in the returns received for October, 1928, cannot properly be compared with those of the workpeople covered by the 1924 inquiry unless those variations which arise solely from the

* The results of the 1924 Inquiry are also summarised in the "Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom" (Cmd. 3140).

differences in the composition of the two groups of returns are eliminated from the comparison. With this object in view, the average earnings shown in the returns received for October, 1928, have been compared with the averages shown in the returns received from the same employers in October, 1924, and the average percentages of increase or decrease in earnings as revealed by this comparison have been computed. These percentages have then been applied, industry by industry, to the average earnings shown by all the returns received for October, 1924, so as to obtain comparable averages for October, 1928.

The resulting statistics are given in the following Table, which shows (a) the numbers of workpeople employed in October, 1928, by those employers who supplied returns both for October, 1924, and for October, 1928; (b) the average percentage increase or decrease in average weekly earnings between the two dates shown by these returns; (c) the average weekly earnings in October, 1924, of all workpeople included in the returns received relating to that year; and (d) the average weekly earnings in October, 1928, arrived at by applying to the average earnings of all workpeople in October, 1924, the percentage increases or decreases shown by the returns received from those firms who supplied comparable figures for both dates. In view of the possibility of seasonal variations in earnings in some industries, the averages for October, 1928, have been compared only with those for October, 1924, though for the earlier year figures for three other dates were also obtained. The relative levels of average earnings per head in different industries shown in the Table are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of males and females, adults and juveniles, employed in the different industries.

Industry.	Numbers employed in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Earnings at these firms between Oct., 1924, and Oct., 1928.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general inquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, obtained by applying the figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
TEXTILE.				
Cotton ...	376,390	+ 0.2	37 7	37 8
Woolen and worsted ...	169,691	- 3.1	40 8	39 5
Lace ...	8,267	+ 10.4	34 1	37 8
Silk ...	38,371	+ 3.8	39 3	40 9
Linen ...	50,078	- 1.9	27 7	24 11
Jute ...	31,244	+ 5.8	33 3	35 2
Hosiery ...	53,387	+ 6.6	35 0	37 4
Carpet ...	12,525	...	36 2	36 2
Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing ...	78,195	- 1.1	50 3	49 8
Making-up and packing ...	7,597	+ 4.4	45 0	47 0
Other textile ...	31,543	+ 0.8	32 0	32 3
CLOTHING.				
Tailoring (retail bespoke) ...	5,194	+ 3.1	40 3	41 6
Tailoring (ready-made) ...	63,399	- 1.0	34 4	34 0
Dressmaking ...	14,173	+ 5.0	29 5	30 11
Mantle and costume making ...	11,425	- 1.5	35 3	34 9
Shirt, blouse, under-clothing, etc. ...	35,215	+ 4.9	26 10	28 2
Corset making ...	6,459	+ 7.5	28 6	30 8
Millinery ...	4,917	+ 11.6	27 10	31 1
Felt and silk hat making ...	7,074	+ 1.6	43 1	43 9
Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing ...	4,679	- 0.8	48 8	48 3
Boot and shoe making (ready-made) ...	71,431	- 4.7	44 5	42 4
Glove making ...	3,599	+ 10.5	35 8	39 5
Fur ...	3,214	+ 1.6	52 8	53 6
Laundries ...	48,632	- 0.6	29 8	29 6
Dyeing and dry cleaning ...	9,468	+ 0.2	37 6	37 7
Other clothing ...	37,975	+ 0.5	33 5	33 7
POTTERY, BRICK, GLASS, CHEMICAL, ETC.				
Pottery ...	48,426	- 1.5	40 4	39 9
Brick, tile, etc. ...	35,548	+ 0.2	51 1	51 2
Glass ...	27,448	+ 1.1	50 10	51 5
Chemical ...	61,025	+ 3.4	52 8	54 5
Cement ...	14,144	+ 0.4	61 2	61 5
Explosives ...	7,151	+ 6.9	42 9	45 8
Paint, colour and varnish ...	9,470	+ 0.5	52 0	52 3
Soap, candle, oil and tallow ...	21,868	+ 1.5	50 6	51 3
Other chemical, etc. ...	17,439	+ 4.0	46 1	47 11
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Grain milling ...	15,683	- 1.0	57 3	56 8
Bread baking ...	37,225	- 2.3	49 0	47 10
Biscuit manufacture ...	23,945	- 2.3	39 10	38 11
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ...	53,866	- 0.7	37 4	37 1
Preserved food, jam and sauce ...	24,246	+ 2.3	35 11	36 9
Bacon curing and sausage making ...	6,472	- 5.1	48 2	45 9
Fish curing ...	3,921	+ 2.8	44 7	45 10
Sugar refining ...	9,673	+ 7.1	61 0	65 4
Seed crushing and cattle food manufacture ...	12,569	- 1.5	55 6	54 8

Industry.	Numbers employed in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Earnings at these firms between Oct., 1924, and Oct., 1928.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general inquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, obtained by applying the figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—cont.				
Brewing, malting and bottling ...	43,924	- 0.7	54 5	54 0
Spirit distilling and compounding ...	4,587	- 3.1	51 5	49 10
Aerated waters, cider, etc. ...	7,207	+ 1.6	42 1	42 9
Tobacco ...	32,174	+ 7.7	41 4	44 6
Other food ...	9,321	+ 1.0	47 2	47 8
PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.				
Paper making ...	35,420	+ 6.3	48 9	51 10
Wallpaper ...	2,998	+ 0.2	45 10	45 11
Manufactured stationery ...	18,347	+ 3.3	37 11	39 2
Cardboard box ...	12,608	+ 1.4	34 2	34 8
Newspaper printing, etc. ...	30,592	+ 1.6	89 3	90 8
General printing and bookbinding ...	91,310	+ 0.3	53 0	53 2

In the great majority of these industries, the average level of weekly earnings showed only slight changes between October, 1924, and October, 1928. The industries in which the increases amounted on average to 5 per cent. or more were dressmaking (5.0 per cent.), the jute industry (5.8 per cent.), paper-making (6.3 per cent.), hosiery manufacture (6.6 per cent.), explosives manufacture (6.9 per cent.), sugar-refining (7.1 per cent.), corset-making (7.5 per cent.), the tobacco industry (7.7 per cent.), lace manufacture (10.4 per cent.), glove-making (10.5 per cent.), and the millinery trade (11.6 per cent.); the only industries, among those included in the Table, which showed reductions of 5 per cent. or more were bacon-curing, sausage making, etc. (5.1 per cent.) and the linen industry (9.6 per cent.). In the jute, paper, explosives, sugar refining, and lace industries, increases in rates of wages were granted, either in the industry as a whole, or to workpeople in some occupations and districts, between the two dates, and in the linen industry there were reductions in wage rates. A further factor, however, affecting average earnings is the extent of short-time working, as to which figures are given below.

EXTENT OF SHORT-TIME WORKING.

The following Table shows the proportions of workpeople, employed by those firms who supplied information both for 1924 and for 1928 on short time in the week ended 27th October, 1928, the average number of hours lost through short time by these workpeople, and the average number of hours so lost, per head of all workpeople employed, in the weeks ended 18th October, 1924, and 27th October, 1928. Workpeople "stood off" for the whole of any of the weeks specified have been regarded as unemployed and have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics, except in cases (*e.g.*, in the cotton industry) where they are known to have been working under a system of employment in alternate weeks or to have been "standing off" in rotation. Persons working under a system of alternate weeks have been included as working 24 hours short time. Those who were "standing off" in rotation have been shown as losing the average number of hours lost per week over the period covered by the rota.

The numbers of workpeople shown in the first column are somewhat less than those covered by the particulars of average earnings in the previous Table, owing to the fact that some firms did not supply particulars as to the extent of short time. In the clothing group of industries, no particulars as to short-time in laundries are included in the Table, as the information obtained from that industry on the subject was not comparable with that obtained for other industries.

Industry.	Numbers employed in Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Proportion of those workpeople on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost by those on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost through short time per head of all workers at firms who made returns for both dates.	Week ended 18th Oct., 1924.	Week ended 27th Oct., 1928.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
TEXTILE.						
Cotton ...	343,205	13.4	12.7	2.4	1.7	1.7
Woolen and worsted ...	163,528	31.3	11.7	2.0	3.7	3.7
Lace ...	6,560	12.9	12.7	5.5	1.6	1.6
Silk ...	28,585	27.0	9.9	1.4	2.7	2.7
Linen ...	48,497	36.4	9.8	0.7	3.6	3.6
Jute ...	30,492	1.3	19.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
Hosiery ...	44,077	10.0	11.6	1.0	1.2	1.2
Carpet ...	10,758	12.8	6.4	0.4	0.8	0.8
Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing ...	76,154	45.2	11.3	4.0	5.1	5.1
Making-up and packing ...	7,500	11.8	15.0	1.0	1.8	1.8
Other textile ...	29,588	21.1	10.3	1.7	2.2	2.2

Industry.	Numbers employed in Oct., 1928, by firms who made Returns for both 1924 and 1928.	Proportion of those workpeople on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost by those on short time in week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Average number of hours lost through short time per head of all workers at firms who made returns for both dates.	Week ended 18th Oct., 1924.	Week ended 27th Oct., 1928.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLOTHING.						
Tailoring (retail bespoke) ...	3,559	27.6	14.6	4.0	4.0	4.0
Tailoring (ready-made) ...	56,813	41.1	11.4	2.6	4.7	4.7
Dressmaking ...	13,150	8.8	9.9	1.2	0.9	0.9
Mantle and costume making ...	10,827	34.0	12.8	2.0	4.4	4.4
Shirt, blouse, under-clothing, etc. ...	28,766	27.4	9.3	2.4	2.6	2.6
Corset making ...	4,373	17.9	10.8	7.9	1.9	1.9
Millinery ...	4,848	10.9	12.5	0.6	1.4	1.4
Felt and silk hat making ...	4,848	28.6	12.4	3.3	3.5	3.5
Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing ...	3,862	14.5	10.6	1.3	1.5	1.5
Boot and shoe making (ready-made) ...	67,255	50.7	11.9	3.9	6.0	6.0
Glove making ...	2,899	1.2	7.8	2.6	0.1	0.1
Fur ...	3,071	1.2	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Dyeing and dry cleaning ...	9,324	2.4	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other clothing ...	33,337	21.1	11.6	1.5	2.4	2.4
POTTERY, BRICK, GLASS AND CHEMICAL.						
Pottery ...	39,374	19.1	12.4	1.9	2.4	2.4
Brick, tile, etc. ...	31,805	14.0	9.8	0.5	1.4	1.4
Glass ...	25,755	5.4	13.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
Chemical ...	60,567	1.4	9.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cement ...	13,557	1.9	8.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Explosives ...	5,671	7.9	11.2	0.6	0.9	0.9
Paint, colour and varnish ...	9,463	10.5	6.3	0.8	0.7	0.7
Soap, candle, oil and tallow ...	21,362	17.0	6.8	1.4	1.2	1.2
Other chemical, etc. ...	17,234	24.8	7.7	2.1	1.9	1.9
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.						
Grain milling ...	15,549	0.9	11.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bread baking ...	35,318	0.9	7.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
Biscuit manufacture ...	23,775	1.7	5.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery ...	52,126	12.8	10.7	0.4	1.4	1.4
Preserved food, jam and sauce ...	23,496	16.8	6.8	0.8	1.1	1.1
Bacon curing and sausage making ...	6,310	1.5	10.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Fish curing ...	3,528	4.1	17.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Sugar refining ...	9,673	5.6	9.0	1.3	0.5	0.5
Seed crushing and cattle food manufacture ...	11,755	1.2	16.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Brewing, malting and bottling ...	43,002	3.5	9.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Spirit distilling and compounding ...	4,346	4.8	6.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Aerated waters, cider, etc. ...	7,000	19.5	9.3	2.1	1.8	1.8
Tobacco ...	31,641	43.2	5.3	4.8	2.3	2.3
Other food ...	9,176	5.4	10.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.						
Paper making ...	32,975	4.1	7.2	1.0	0.3	0.3
Wallpaper ...	2,998	...	...	0.0	...	...
Manufactured stationery ...	17,545	2.0	6.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Cardboard box ...	11,021	10.7	8.4	1.4	0.9	0.9
Newspaper printing, etc. ...	29,402	0.1	20.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
General printing and bookbinding ...	87,161	2.5	10.1	0.2	0.2	0.2

In some industries, notably woollen and worsted manufacture, the linen industry, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, ready-made tailoring, mantle and costume making, boot and shoe manufacture and the tobacco industry, considerable proportions of the workers were on short-time; the extent of the time lost by such workers, however, varied considerably. The average amount of short-time working per head of all operatives employed in October, 1928, was greatest in the boot and shoe manufacture, textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, tailoring, mantle and costume, and wool textile industries. The greatest increases in average short-time, between October, 1924, and October, 1928, were in the linen industry, mantle and costume making, ready-made tailoring, and boot and shoe manufacture; the greatest decreases were in the corset, lace, glove, and tobacco industries. It will be seen from the first Table that these changes in short-time working were, in varying degrees, reflected by changes in average earnings.

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF MALES AND FEMALES.

Employers furnishing information were asked, on the form of return, to show separately, if possible, the numbers and earnings of male and female workers, respectively. A considerable proportion of the returns received gave no information under these headings; but for those industries in which the numbers of male and female workpeople separately distinguished in the return were sufficiently large to provide a substantial basis for calculations as to the changes in average

Industry.	Numbers employed in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, by firms who made returns for both 1924 and 1928	Average Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Weekly Earnings at these firms, between Oct., 1928, and Oct., 1924.	Average Earnings in week ended 18th Oct., 1924, of all workers covered by the general enquiry of that year.	Average Earnings in week ended 27th Oct., 1928, (obtained by applying the figures in col. 3 to those in col. 4).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
MALES.				
TEXTILES.				
Cotton	63,284	+ 1.2	47 7	48 2
Woolen and worsted	45,617	+ 3.3	53 10	52 1
Silk	14,206	+ 1.7	61 0	62 0
Linen	8,565	+ 7.4	41 3	38 2
Jute	5,924	+ 7.0	41 9	44 8
Hosiery	6,616	+ 5.2	55 0	57 10
Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing	54,692	- 1.0	56 10	56 3
CLOTHING.				
Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing	3,841	- 0.3	51 6	51 4
Boot and shoe making (ready-made)	30,653	- 5.1	53 9	51 0
Laundries	7,208	- 0.5	48 0	47 9
GLASS, CHEMICAL, ETC.				
Glass	20,830	- 0.6	56 5	56 1
Chemical	47,863	+ 3.0	59 10	61 8
Cement	13,599	...	61 7	61 7
Paint, colour and varnish	7,352	+ 0.4	54 10	55 1
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Grain milling	13,800	- 1.1	59 3	58 7
Bread baking	27,284	- 1.9	54 0	53 0
Biscuit manufacture	5,984	+ 1.8	56 9	57 9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	11,281	- 1.8	64 3	63 1
Preserved food, jam, and sauce	7,061	+ 0.9	56 9	57 3
Brewing, malting and bottling	35,310	- 0.8	60 2	59 8
Tobacco	7,452	+ 6.5	67 7	72 0
PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.				
Manufactured stationery	5,187	+ 2.8	59 11	61 7
Newspaper printing, etc.	26,774	+ 1.1	95 4	96 5
General printing and bookbinding	40,846	+ 0.5	67 10	68 2
FEMALES.				
TEXTILE.				
Cotton	109,848	- 0.3	29 2	29 1
Woolen and worsted	65,827	- 2.2	30 11	30 3
Silk	19,700	- 0.9	27 10	27 7
Linen	25,349	- 10.1	22 10	20 6
Jute	12,031	+ 6.9	28 10	30 10
Hosiery	32,085	+ 6.9	28 10	30 10
Bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing	12,458	- 3.9	27 5	26 4
CLOTHING.				
Dressmaking	12,761	+ 4.8	28 6	29 10
Millinery	4,456	+ 11.6	26 8	29 9
Shirt, blouse, under-clothing, etc.	27,425	+ 3.7	24 9	25 8
Boot and shoe making (ready-made)	21,035	- 3.6	30 1	29 0
Laundries	35,815	- 1.3	26 2	25 10
GLASS AND CHEMICAL.				
Glass	3,920	+ 5.5	23 8	25 0
Chemical	8,940	+ 2.7	24 8	25 4
FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO.				
Bread baking	5,769	- 1.3	24 9	24 5
Biscuit manufacture	13,089	+ 0.3	28 7	28 8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	29,424	+ 1.8	26 8	27 2
Preserved food, jam and sauce	13,974	...	26 7	26 7
Brewing, malting and bottling	6,600	- 2.4	27 10	27 2
Tobacco	16,618	+ 7.9	32 9	35 4
PAPER, PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING.				
Manufactured stationery	9,821	+ 3.2	26 3	27 1
Newspaper printing, etc.	2,479	+ 3.7	34 4	35 7
General printing and bookbinding	27,139	...	28 10	28 10

Among the industries included in the foregoing Table, those showing the greatest percentage increase in the average earnings of male workpeople, between October, 1924, and October, 1928, were hosiery manufacture (5.2 per cent.), the tobacco industry (6.5 per cent.), and the jute industry (7.0 per cent.); the greatest reductions

in the average earnings of males were in boot and shoe manufacture (5.1 per cent.) and the linen industry (7.4 per cent.). Among female workers, the principal increases were in the glass industry (5.5 per cent.), the jute and hosiery industries (6.9 per cent.), the tobacco industry (7.9 per cent.) and the millinery trade (11.6 per cent.); the only industry showing a decrease of more than 5 per cent. in the average earnings of females was the linen industry (10.1 per cent.).

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 9th March, 1929. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 10th March, 1928. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average payments made to selected grades at the same dates, and the standard rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

Numbers employed.—The total number of persons employed† in each of the past 9 years was as shown below:—

Year	March, 1921	March, 1922	March, 1923	March, 1924	March, 1925	March, 1926	March, 1927	March, 1928	March, 1929
Total	735,870	676,802	681,778	700,573	702,062	689,264	683,077	677,148	642,137

The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

The numbers employed in some of the principal grades in March, 1929 and 1928, were as shown below:—

Grade.	Week ended 9th March, 1929.		Week ended 10th March, 1928.	
	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
MALES:—				
Carters and vanguards	18,195	4,389	18,702	4,472
Checkers	10,010	2	10,500	6
Engine cleaners	6,219	632	8,944	1,650
Engine drivers and motormen	37,129	...	37,546	...
Firemen and assistant motormen	34,734	2	35,425	2
Guards, goods and passenger	23,142	4	24,479	3
Labourers	24,556	1,004	27,989	1,142
Locomotive shed staff (except labourers)	10,202	204	10,350	230
Officers and clerical staff	70,784	1,365	72,085	2,030
Permanent-way men	59,318	145	64,140	149
Porters, goods and passenger	37,017	5,045	38,541	5,072
Shop and artisan staff (excluding supervisory staff, labourers and watchmen)	92,253	12,243	100,341	13,329
Shunters	17,452	...	18,075	...
Signalmen	27,167	...	28,195	...
Supervisory staff	14,492	...	14,580	...
Other grades (excluding ancillary businesses)	69,606	8,187	72,564	8,341
Staff employed in ancillary businesses:—				
Dock and quay staff	14,285	281	15,045	281
Others	16,858	2,062	17,170	1,910
TOTAL—MALES	583,419	35,565	614,671	38,617
FEMALES:—				
	21,833	1,320	22,184	1,676
GRAND TOTAL	605,252	36,885	636,855	40,293

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1929, were as follows:—

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
Officers, clerical and supervising staff	95,675	1,441
Traffic department	109,036	7,993
Goods and cartage staff	56,313	7,385
Permanent-way section (conciliation grades)	59,253	144
Locomotive, carriage and wagon department	105,092	2,451
Shop and artisan staff	111,156	13,110
Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses)	15,831	698
Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment rooms, etc.)	31,143	2,343

For the purpose of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving adult and junior rates of pay respectively.

The total numbers employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 245,412; London and North Eastern, 190,758; Great Western, 106,429; and Southern, 70,567.

* "Railway Companies (Staff)." H.M. Stationery Office; price, 2s. 6d. net.
† Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,438 in March, 1929.
‡ In 1927 the particulars were made to relate to the week ended 30th April, in order to avoid the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the period of suspension of the guaranteed week.

Wages.—The average payments made to certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows: in the case of salaried workers the average weekly payments are calculated on the basis of 6/313ths of the annual amount:—

	Week ended	
	9th March, 1929.	10th March, 1928.
Staff entered at salaried rates:—		
Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	89 7	91 8
Staff entered at wage rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses):—		
Conciliation staff	66 5	66 2
Shop and artisan staff	69 1	70 5

The total salaries and wages paid by the railway companies in respect of the year 1928 amounted to £117,997,000.

The average weekly wage, and the average weekly payments made to adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1929, and 1928, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale, and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average payments represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work earnings, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed, but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

The average weekly salary or wage represents the gross amount and does not take into account the deduction of 2½ per cent. made from gross salaries and wages since 13th August, 1928. The effect of the deduction is, however, reflected in the average weekly payments.

Class.	Week ended 9th March, 1929.		Week ended 10th March, 1928.	
	Average weekly salary or wage.*	Average weekly payments.*	Average weekly salary or wage.*	Average weekly payments.*
Carriage cleaners	46 2	53 0	46 4	54 5
Carters	50 8	56 2	50 8	57 2
Checkers	54 7	58 7	54 6	59 3
Engine cleaners	46 6	51 2	47 8	52 4
Engine drivers and motormen	87 9	104 10	88 3	102 7
Firemen and assistant motormen	67 5	80 4	67 7	77 10
Guards	64 10	76 4	64 10	73 5
Permanent-way gangers	55 1	58 0	55 3	60 8
undermen	47 6	52 7	47 7	55 11
Porters (goods staff)	47 9	51 2	47 10	51 11
" grade 2 (traffic dept.)	43 6	46 11	43 8	48 0
" parcel	50 0	53 11	50 0	54 11
Shunters, class 1	65 0	72 3	65 0	71 4
" 3	55 0	62 6	55 0	60 5
Signalmen	59 1	68 2	58 11	68 0
Ticket collectors, Class 1	58 1	64 6	58 1	65 5
" 2	54 0	58 6	53 9	59 5
Mechanics and artisans:—				
Erectors, fitters and turners (loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	63 5	80 10	63 2	81 7
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers	59 11	78 10	59 7	80 9
Machinists and machinemem (loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	55 6	73 6	55 4	73 5
Smiths (loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	64 5	80 6	64 3	81 6
Labourers (loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	46 0	56 7	45 10	57 9
Labourers (civil engineering)	46 7	51 3	46 5	54 6

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, 1929,‡ prepared by the Mines Department and based partly upon returns made for the purpose of wages ascertainment for certain districts and partly upon other returns supplied by individual colliery owners, shows that at undertakings which produced 59,422,734 tons of saleable coal, or about 96 per cent. of the total quantity raised in the quarter, 55,076,924 tons were disposable commercially.

The net costs, after deducting the proceeds of miners' coal, amounted to £38,208,851, equivalent to 13s. 10.50d. per ton. The proceeds of commercial disposals amounted to £37,422,769, equivalent to 13s. 7.07d. per ton. There was thus a debit balance of £786,082, or 3.43d. per ton. An analysis by districts shows that the debit balances ranged from 1.99d. in Yorkshire to 10.89d. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffordshire. In Northumberland and Durham there were credit balances of 4.32d. and 1.07d. respectively.

The number of workpeople employed was 897,063, and the number of man-shifts worked was 55,400,391. The average output per man-shift worked was 21.45 cwt., the average for the districts ranging from 17.38 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Stafford-

shire, to 23.65 cwt. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 9s. 2.59d., ranging from 7s. 3.83d. in Northumberland to 10s. 3.09d. in North Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire.

Information as to the value of allowances in kind is also given in the return, based, so far as Northumberland and Durham are concerned, on returns furnished for the purpose of the wages ascertainment, and, for other districts, on information supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain. For Great Britain as a whole the average value of such allowances was 4.43d. per shift, the amounts ranging from 0.45d. in Scotland to 11.74d. in Northumberland and 1s. 0.32d. in Durham.

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

Quarter ended	Proportion of Industry covered.	Amount of Saleable Coal raised.	Credit (+) or Debit (-) balance per ton.*	No. of Work-people employed.	Output per man-shift worked.	Earnings per man-shift worked †
1924.						
31st Mar.	94	67,047,657	+2 9.63	1,111,280	Cwts. 17.79	s. d. 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
30th Sept.	96	53,552,053	-1 4.11	859,259	21.13	9 3.25
31st Dec.	96	59,099,369	-0 2.87	850,770	21.80	9 2.84
1929.						
31st Mar.	97	63,851,058	+0 9.15	880,941	22.13	9 2.69
30th June	96	59,422,734	-0 3.43	897,063	21.45	9 2.59

TRAINING FOR FARM EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

The Oversea Settlement Department announce that, with the concurrence of the Canadian Government, arrangements have been completed for training 3,000 single men between the ages of 19 and 35 in farm work in Great Britain during the autumn and winter, with a view to their placement in farm employment in Canada next spring. Accepted candidates will go to residential training centres established by the British Government, where they will receive instruction in elementary agricultural work, including the handling of horses, ploughing and milking, and the care of live stock.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

REPORT FOR 1928.

A REPORT on the work of Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment during the year 1928 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.* This year's Report deals for the first time with the work of the Juvenile Employment Committees of Local Education Authorities, as well as with that of the Juvenile Advisory Committees appointed by the Minister of Labour under the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909.

In a general review of the year, normal and steady progress on the lines established during previous years is reported. Committees generally record an increase in registrations for employment among juveniles, especially of the better educated type, combined in most cases with the notification of more, and more varied, vacancies as a result of active propaganda work. The general improvement in the statistics shows that the efforts of the Committees are becoming more widely recognised and appreciated among juveniles, parents, and employers alike.

Advising Boys and Girls on Choice of Employment.—Committees lay considerable emphasis on the importance of giving at the outset to the boy or girl leaving school the best possible advice on the choice of a suitable occupation. The teachers' knowledge of the capabilities and desires of the individual child is invaluable for this purpose, and has in most cases readily been placed at the Committees' disposal through a system of school-leaving cards. To provide against those cases where neither parents nor child have definite ideas on the subject of an appropriate career, or where a choice of occupation may be made for adventitious reasons without regard to the child's natural aptitude, many Committees have adopted what is known as the school conference method of introducing the child about to leave school and his parents to the question of his future career. At the conferences, the secretary and members of the Committee are present, supported generally by the head teacher. Representatives of evening continuation classes and juvenile organisations are often invited, and in certain cases local employers of labour. The opportunity is thus afforded to impress upon the child and the parents the importance of the step he is taking in going out into the industrial world, and the necessity for equipping himself for the assumption of responsible work and the duties of citizenship. He is also informed of the organisation of the Local Committees for Juvenile Employment, and is recommended to register at the Exchange or Bureau, where he will find help and advice. In some cases, the conferences are of a general kind, consisting mainly of addresses given to the children collectively, the individual advisory work being undertaken later at the Exchange or Bureau; in other cases, the child is afforded advice immediately at the school.

Placing of Boys and Girls in Employment.—Comparatively few districts record a decline in either registrations or placings; and, where such has occurred, it is ascribed to a general decrease in restlessness among employed juveniles, to continued depression in trade, or to some particular local cause. Most of the Committees record actual, and sometimes exceptional, increases in the numbers of boys and girls placed in employment during the period under review; and, taking the country as a whole, the figures of placings through the official machinery have nearly doubled in the last five years, from 149,607 in 1923 to 281,572 in 1928.

The general quality and durability of the placings are also definitely improving; though the problem of blind alley employment still remains in many districts a serious one. Where, however, the state of employment is good, there is a notable tendency among boys and girls to avoid occupations of this kind, despite their frequently attractive remuneration. Wherever appropriate, Committees advise boys and girls who apply to them for employment to seek an apprenticeship or learnership opening in which they can be trained for some skilled trade. In spite of the general decline of formal apprenticeship under modern industrial conditions, several Committees report a number of children placed as apprentices or learners exceeding that of the previous year; others state that the prejudice against the skilled branches of engineering and shipbuilding, due to post-war depression, is being gradually overcome.

Almost all Committees report a greater readiness among girl applicants to consider offers of domestic employment, though there still persists a decided preference for daily work in comparison with resident service. Committees speak highly of the Home Training Centres, established by the Ministry of Labour in conjunction with the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment, and in some cases ascribe the increases in domestic placings mainly to the influence of the Centres.

There has been considerable development in all parts of the country of the work of the Committees on behalf of boys and girls leaving the public secondary and other post-primary schools; and many of the Committees have during the year added to their membership representatives of such schools. The general preference for clerical over industrial employment still constitutes, however, one of the greatest difficulties in dealing with boys and girls of this type. Efforts are continually being made by the Committees to overcome this prejudice, in some areas with considerable success; but the general requirement of employers that apprenticeship shall be entered upon not later than the sixteenth birthday is often a serious obstacle in the way of successful placing; and the tendency in some areas is for the boy or girl to leave school before completing his or her full educational course, so as to miss no chance of suitable employment. The question of successfully placing the older boy and girl has become acute in certain areas where outlets for the better educated child are few.

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

Oversea Employment.—Committees generally report a disinclination on the part of boys and their parents seriously to consider the opportunities offered under the various migration schemes, despite the wide publicity which has been given to them. Not only in the cities and towns, but even in the agricultural areas, the idea of migration is abandoned as soon as the prospects of employment in this country brighten. Nevertheless, in some districts, and particularly in the North East of England, applicants are coming forward in appreciable numbers; and the newly established Training Centres, as at Newcastle, Liverpool, Bristol, and Cardiff, are doing valuable work in giving the boy preliminary instruction to prepare him for his life oversea.

Supervision subsequent to Placing in Employment.—The Committees attach great importance to the provision of an efficient system of industrial supervision or after-care during at any rate the initial stages of the child's working life. The mode of carrying out the actual work differs according to local needs and circumstances; it may comprise written communications or personal visits of inquiry to employers regarding the welfare of individual children, the interviewing of children and their parents at "open evenings," the collection of reports from juvenile organisations, or, more especially where systems of "after-care" have been established, visits to the children in their own homes. Generally it is found that the children are happily settled in their employment; but, where a change of work appears for any reason desirable, they are advised to re-register at the Exchange or Bureau, meanwhile endeavouring to give satisfaction to their existing employer.

The Report states that the general attitude of employers with regard to industrial supervision has been most encouraging. Every facility has been given to the Department's officers to carry out their inquiries, and the visits to employers have, in fact, not infrequently resulted in the notification of further vacancies for juvenile labour. It is the common experience of Committees that, when once contact has thus been established, employers themselves take the initiative in referring their employees to the Committees for further advice regarding their continued education, the assumption of more responsible employment, health, or even a salutary word on the matter of conduct.

Juvenile Unemployment Centres.—The reports of the Committees for the year again stress the benefits resulting from the instruction given in the Juvenile Unemployment Centres. During the period under review the policy of the Centres has aimed at definitely equipping the boy or girl for employment. Instruction is mainly of the "practical" type, which seeks to give to the juvenile facility for acquiring general handiness with industrial tools and quickness of perception and reasoning, which will stand him in good stead whatever trade he may enter. Except in the distressed mining areas, where they have been of great utility as concentration and training centres for boys willing to transfer to other districts, the need for centres was not so great as in the previous year, and a certain number ceased to exist.

Transfer of Juveniles from the Distressed Mining Areas.—The Ministry of Labour scheme for transferring juveniles from the distressed mining areas has occupied a prominent place in the year's work. Initial placings were merely on an experimental scale; but the news of successful transfers rapidly spread, and in a short time volunteers were forthcoming in more than sufficient numbers to fill the vacancies immediately discoverable. The enthusiasm of the Committees and of the public was aroused, and parents who were previously opposed to the migration of their children have latterly encouraged them in the idea. By the end of the year, nearly 2,000 boys and some hundreds of girls had been transferred to carefully chosen jobs in more prosperous districts.

The Report also gives a forecast, based upon estimates of the Local Committees themselves in the light of fluctuations in the birth-rate during and after the war, of the incidence of demand and supply of juvenile labour in various parts of the country during the years 1928 to 1933. Other chapters deal with the modified benefit regulations contained in the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, as they affect juveniles; the new provisions of the National Health Insurance Act, 1928, which permits excusal of arrears of health insurance contributions contingent upon proof, by registration at a local Exchange or Bureau, of continuous unemployment; and, finally, the work of the National Advisory Councils for Juvenile Employment,* set up by the Minister of Labour in 1927 to advise him on certain aspects of juvenile employment and unemployment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS: COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

THE Committee appointed by the Minister of Labour (see the July issue of this GAZETTE, page 273) to inquire into certain aspects of unemployment insurance have continued their inquiry, under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Morris, K.C. Further evidence has been taken from a representative of the Ministry of Labour, and evidence has also been received from representatives of Courts of Referees, of the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations, of the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations, and of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain.

In view of unauthorised and incorrect statements that have appeared, it should be noted that no conclusions have been announced by the Committee upon any of the matters referred to them.

* The first Reports of these Councils (for England and Wales and for Scotland, respectively) have been published by H.M. Stationery Office. A review of these Reports appeared in the September issue of this GAZETTE, page 316.

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

IN the issues of this GAZETTE for February, April and July, 1929, figures were published giving quarterly averages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in employment in Great Britain from July, 1923, to June, 1929.

The total number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, whether at work, or unemployed, or absent from work through sickness, accident, trade disputes or other causes, is computed once a year from information derived from the annual exchange of unemployment books, which takes place at the beginning of July. Pending a subsequent exchange of books, a provisional estimate of the numbers insured can be made month by month from the information which is available regarding the number of new entrants to insurance and from the experience of previous years as to the proportion of the total insured population who pass outside the scope of the Acts. These provisional estimates are subject to correction when information becomes available as to the numbers of books exchanged in the following July, and it is now possible in the light of this later information to review the figures previously published in respect of the period July, 1928, to June, 1929. The revised figures, superseding as from July, 1928, those published in the issues of this GAZETTE for April and July last, are given in the following Table, together with estimates for July, August and September, 1929.

The numbers of insured persons unemployed is recorded, month by month, from the numbers of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, as explained on page 374 of this issue. These figures do not include persons who are not capable of work.

In order to allow for persons who are absent from work through sickness, accident, or other forms of unrecorded non-employment (apart from trade disputes), a uniform deduction of 3½ per cent. of the number of insured persons has been made. The sickness rate has been taken at an estimated annual mean, as it was not found possible to allow for seasonal or other variations. This deduction, of course, includes a large number of persons whose employment had not been terminated, but who were absent from work temporarily through sickness and whose places were being kept open for them. The resulting figures are given in column 5 of the Table below, and column 6 gives the figures obtained by deducting also the number of persons directly involved in trade disputes.

(1)	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.	(B)
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
1928.					
July-Sept. ...	11,694	1,317	10,377	9,968	9,966
Oct.-Dec. ...	11,750	1,351	10,399	9,987	9,985
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	11,786	1,333	10,453	10,040	10,032
Apr.-June ...	11,822	1,138	10,684	10,270	10,265
July ...	11,843*	1,141	10,702	10,288	10,287
August ...	11,852*	1,161	10,691	10,276	10,275
September ...	11,860*	1,166	10,694	10,280	10,278

Index Numbers. Average 1924 = 100.

(1)	Estimated Total Insured, Aged 16-64.	Number Unemployed.	Number not Recorded as Unemployed.	Estimated Number in Employment after Allowance for Sickness, etc.:	
				(A) Including Persons directly involved in Trade Disputes; (B) Excluding such Persons.	(B)
	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.
1928.					
July-Sept. ...	105.6	115.8	104.2	104.4	104.8
Oct.-Dec. ...	106.1	118.8	104.6	104.6	105.0
1929.					
Jan.-Mar. ...	106.5	117.2	105.2	105.2	105.4
Apr.-June ...	106.8	100.1	107.5	107.6	107.9
July ...	107.0	100.2	107.7	107.8	108.0
August ...	107.0	102.1	107.6	107.6	108.1
September ...	107.1	102.6	107.6	107.6	108.0

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF OF THE CASUAL POOR.

THE Minister of Health, with the concurrence of the Home Secretary and of the Minister of Labour, has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the administration of the laws relating to the relief of the casual poor and to make recommendations, having special regard to the assistance of persons seeking work, and of persons suffering from physical or mental disability.

The members of the Committee are the Rev. Dr. L. R. Phelps (Chairman); Mr. J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; The Rt. Hon. Douglas Hacking, M.P.; Sir Arthur Lowry, C.B.; Mr. A. C. Parsons, M.R.C.S.; Mr. A. Paterson, M.C.; Mr. A. Shepherd, M.P.; and Mrs. Wintringham, J.P. The secretary is Mr. L. N. Ure (Ministry of Health, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1), to whom all communications should be addressed.

* The figures for these months are provisional and may be subject to revision when the estimated numbers insured at July, 1930, are available.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Second Quarter of Year 1929.

I.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

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

The total number of persons† in receipt of poor-law relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1929, was 1,033,000, equivalent to 262 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,107,000 at the end of March, 1929; with 1,088,000 in June, 1928; and 618,000 in June, 1914.

These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in June, 1929, was 820,000, as compared with 882,000 at the end of March, 1929, a decrease of 62,000, or 7 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of June, 1928, was 871,000.

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

Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.†	England and Wales.	
	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	57,000	15
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	155,000	39
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but registered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants ...	35,000	9
3. Other persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, and their dependants...	111,000	28
4. Totals of above three classes:—		
May, 1929 ...	358,000	91
February, 1929 ...	433,000	110
May, 1928 ...	434,000	110
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:—		
May, 1929 ...	477,000	121
February, 1929 ...	486,000	124
May, 1928 ...	475,000	121
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief):—		
May, 1929 ...	835,000	212
February, 1929 ...	919,000	234
May, 1928 ...	909,000	231

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in May, 1929 (including dependants), was 358,000. This total included 93,000 men, 83,000 women, and 182,000 children; as compared with 112,000 men, 100,000 women, and 221,000 children in February, 1929.

II.—SCOTLAND.

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

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

Persons in receipt of Outdoor relief in Scotland.

Classes of persons in receipt of outdoor relief.	15th April, 1929.	15th May, 1929.	15th June, 1929.
1. (a) Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts ...	18,915	18,185	18,315
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	46,551	44,428	44,742
2. (a) Unemployed persons not insured but registered at Employment Exchanges ...	3,507	3,175	3,118
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	4,691	4,324	4,227
3. (a) Other unemployed persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation ...	1,115	1,249	1,175
(b) Wives and dependent children of above persons ...	1,438	1,722	1,486
4. All other persons in receipt of outdoor relief and their dependants ...	104,180	102,371	102,647
Totals ...	180,397	175,454	175,710

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

† Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, totalling to approximately 126,200.

‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 378 statistical Tables are given showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1928. The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Number of Unions in 1928* in comparison with 1927.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1928 was 1,125, as compared with 1,135 at the end of 1927. The number of Unions dissolved in 1928, so far as reported, was 30, with an aggregate membership of 7,000 at the end of 1927; 16 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 4,000 at the end of 1927, amalgamated with other Unions; while 34 new Unions, with a total membership of 17,000 (including 3 Unions formed by amalgamation), were reported as formed during the year.

Membership in 1928* in comparison with 1927.

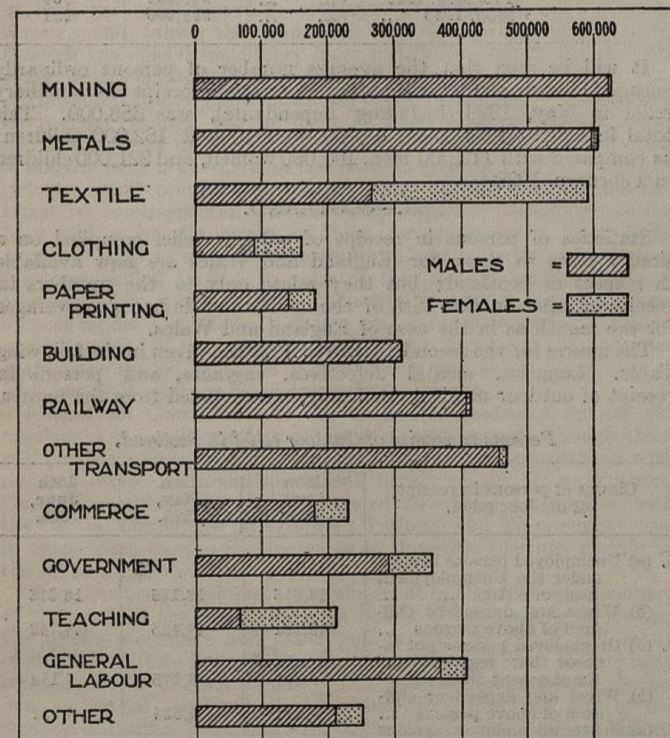
The total membership at the end of 1928 was approximately 4,799,000*, as compared with 4,918,000 at the end of 1927, showing a decrease of 119,000, or 2.4 per cent. The number of male members was 4,007,000, a decrease of over 118,000, or 2.9 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 792,000, a decrease of over 1,000, or nearly 0.2 per cent.

The total of 4,799,000 includes about 28,000 members in Irish Free State branches and 29,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 29,000 in Irish Free State branches and 30,000 in other overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one Society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been about 4,730,000 at the end of 1928, compared with about 4,850,000 at the end of 1927. Of this total, approximately 68,000 was the membership of Unions or branches of Unions in Northern Ireland.

Distribution of Membership in 1928.

The distribution of the male, female, and total membership of all Unions at the end of 1928, which is given in detail in the Tables on page 378, is represented graphically below in 13 main groups of Unions:—

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN GROUPS OF UNIONS.



The manufacturing industries groups represented over 41 per cent. of the total membership at the end of 1928, and of these the metal groups, with 604,000 members, accounted for nearly 13 per cent., and the textile groups, with 591,000 members, for over 12 per cent. of the total membership of all Unions. Railway service

* The figures for 1928 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The sub-division of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

(412,000) and water and other transport (468,000) together represented over 18 per cent.; mining and quarrying (623,000), 13 per cent.; government (354,000), teaching (211,000), commerce, distribution and finance (229,000), and entertainments and miscellaneous (76,000), 18 per cent. General labour (407,000) accounted for 8 per cent. The male membership represented more than 76 per cent. of the total male and female membership in the manufacturing industries, more than 90 per cent. in general labour, and nearly 100 per cent. in mining and transport; in the remaining groups of industries, taken together, it represented over 70 per cent. of the total male and female membership. The female membership of the textile group was 325,000, and of the teaching group 144,000, and these two groups together accounted for 59 per cent. of the total female membership.

Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1927-1928.

The Table on page 378 shows that of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 25 groups and an increase in 8 groups. The largest numerical decreases were 62,000 in mining and quarrying and 43,000 in general labour; the metal and building groups, and the textile groups (excluding cotton), shared a further loss of 42,000. The largest percentage decreases were in the groups of builders' labourers (14), iron, steel, tinplate, etc. manufacture (11), general labour (9), mining and quarrying (9), and wool, worsted and shoddy (8).

The principal numerical and percentage increases in membership were in national and local government (11,000, or 3 per cent.), commerce and distribution (10,000, or 7 per cent.) and water transport (9,000, or 10 per cent.).

The decrease in male membership, as in the two previous years, was proportionately heavier than in female membership, the greatest losses having fallen upon groups of industries in which females are not largely employed. No group showed a change of 5,000 in female membership in 1928 as compared with 1927.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 378 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1926, 1927 and 1928. In comparison with 1920, the year in which Trade Union membership reached its highest point, the total membership at the end of 1928 had fallen by over 42 per cent., and every group, with the exception of teaching, showed a decrease. In the case of general labour, the largest of all the groups in 1920, the loss exceeded two-thirds of the group membership in that year.

Compared with 1913, the total membership showed an increase of two-thirds of a million, or 16 per cent., the only groups showing a decrease being mining and quarrying (297,000, or 32 per cent.) and cotton (11,000, or 3 per cent.).

The total female membership in 1928 had decreased by nearly 41 per cent. as compared with 1920. It was, however, nearly 33 per cent. greater than in 1913, notwithstanding that the group with the largest number of female members, viz., cotton, showed little increase.

Totals for 1892-1928.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1928, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. (The figures of membership include members in overseas branches and in Irish Free State branches of such Unions, but wholly exclude Unions having their head offices in the Irish Free State).

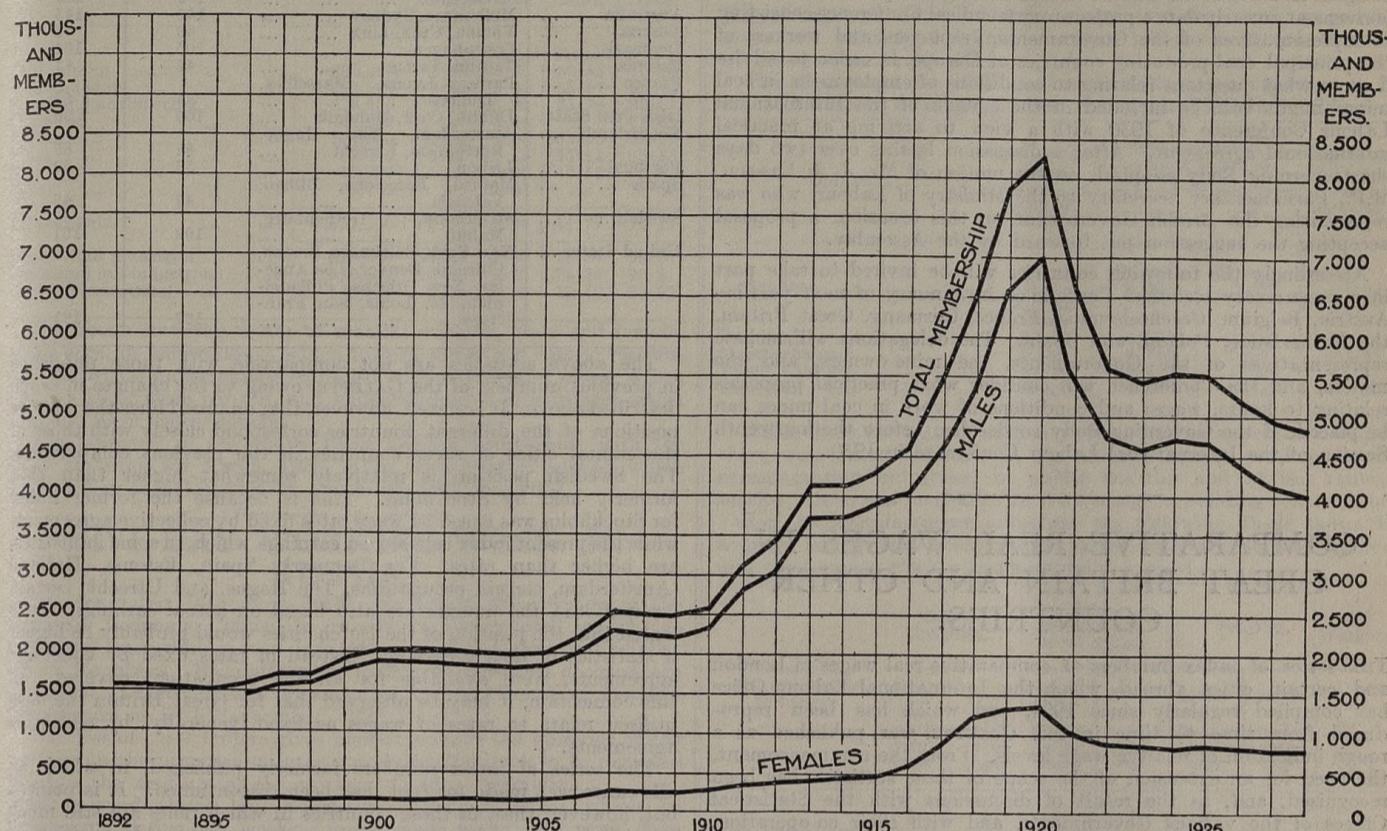
Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1892 ...	1,233			1,576	-
1893 ...	1,279			1,559	- 1.1
1894 ...	1,314			1,530	- 1.9
1895 ...	1,340			1,504	- 1.7
1896 ...	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+ 7.0
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 7.6
1898 ...	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+ 1.2
1899 ...	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+ 9.1
1900 ...	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+ 5.8
1901 ...	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	+ 0.1
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	- 0.6
1903 ...	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	- 1.0
1904 ...	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	- 1.3
1905 ...	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+ 1.6
1906 ...	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+ 10.7
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+ 13.7
1908 ...	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	- 1.1
1909 ...	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	+ 0.3
1910 ...	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+ 3.5
1911 ...	1,290	2,804	335	3,139	+ 22.4
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 8.8
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+ 21.0
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0.3
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5.2
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6.5
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+ 18.4
1918 ...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+ 21.3
1919 ...	1,360	6,800	1,326	8,126	+ 19.8
1920 ...	1,367	6,998	1,341	8,339	+ 2.6
1921 ...	1,257	5,620	1,004	6,624	- 20.6
1922 ...	1,212	4,745	871	5,616	- 15.2
1923 ...	1,172	4,600	820	5,420	- 3.5
1924 ...	1,171	4,723	812	5,535	+ 2.1
1925 ...	1,155	4,663	834	5,497	- 0.7
1926 ...	1,142	4,398	811	5,209	- 5.2
1927 ...	1,135	4,125	793	4,918	- 3.8
1928 ...	1,123	4,007	792	4,799	- 2.4

A considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations of Unions among themselves. Since the end of 1920 there has been a net decrease of 244 in the number of Unions. The total reduction due to amalgamations during this period was 196, and that due to dissolutions was 293; while 245 new Unions were formed (other than by amalgamation of existing Unions). In the year 1928, when 31 new

Unions were formed (other than by amalgamation), 30 Unions dissolved, and amalgamations reduced the number of Unions by 13, the net reduction was 12.

In the diagram below are shown the fluctuations in the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of each year from 1892 to 1928, distinguishing, where possible, male, female, and total membership.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE MOVEMENT OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING THE YEARS 1892-1928.



FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

Returns obtained by the Department show that at the end of 1928 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as reported to the Department, was about 3,334,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913:—

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1914 ...	137	4,730,000	1922 ...	95	6,236,000
1915 ...	148	4,943,000	1923 ...	92	5,587,000
1916 ...	163	4,980,000	1924 ...	90	4,441,000*
1917 ...	182	6,481,000	1925 ...	82	4,193,000
1918 ...	152	8,631,000	1926 ...	82	3,901,000
1919 ...	134	9,896,000	1927 ...	79	3,438,000
1920 ...	116	10,747,000	1928 ...	77	3,334,000

From the above Table it will be seen that there has been a practically continuous decline in the number of federations since the end of 1917. This has been mainly due to the merging of local into national federations, and to amalgamations. The fall in membership of the federations is due to these causes, in addition, of course, to the general decline in Trade Union membership.

At the end of 1928 the largest federations were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, representing an affiliated membership of 544,000, and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which included 93 Trade Unions in various industries, paying fees on a membership of 524,000. Other large federations were the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association (representing the cotton industry); the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades (representing the other textile industries); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; and the National Federation of Professional Workers.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1927 and 1928: (a) the total membership (to the nearest

* The reduction shown in comparison with 1923 is partly due to a change in the basis of membership of one large federation, which formerly returned the gross membership in all industries of its constituent Unions, but now bases its fees upon their membership in the industries with which it deals.

thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group; (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or branches of Trade Unions); and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions. (000's omitted.)		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations. (000's omitted.)		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.	1927.	1928.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	36	36	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying ...	685	623	648	574	95	92
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	619	604	208	183	34	30
Textile ...	598	591	552	549	92	93
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe) ...	163	159	19	19	11	12
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ...	63	63	46	46	73	73
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	181	181	169	169	93	94
Building ...	323	309	185	218	57	71
Railway Service ...	413	412	50	53	12	13
Other Transport ...	463	468	28	30	6	6
Commerce, Finance, etc. ...	222	229	82	79	37	34
National and Local Government ...	343	354	109	113	32	32
Teaching ...	205	211	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	156	152	49	47	32	31
General Labour ...	448	407	84	71	19	17
Totals ...	4,918	4,799	2,229	2,151	45	45

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1928 showed a decrease in five groups and an increase in five groups. The most noticeable change was in the building group, where the re-affiliation of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives caused an increase of 14 per cent. in the proportion of federated membership to the total membership of Trade Unions in the group.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

For the purpose of the Department's statistics the Trades Union Congress is not regarded as a Federation of Trade Unions. At the 61st Annual Congress in September 1929,* the membership of organizations affiliated to the Congress was approximately 3,673,000 as compared with 3,815,000 in the previous year. The decrease since 1928 was mainly due to a reduction in the membership of affiliated Unions in the mining group.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1929, page 314.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: PREPARATORY CONFERENCE ON COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its 46th Session, held at Geneva, October 4th to 8th, 1929, had before it, along with other business, a resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations in which the Governing Body was invited to convene at an early date a preparatory technical Conference consisting of representatives of the Governments, employers and workers of the principal coal-producing countries of Europe, in order to advise it as to what questions relating to conditions of employment in coal mines might best be included in the agenda of the International Labour Conference of 1930 with a view to arriving at practical international agreement. After a discussion lasting over two days the Governing Body adopted, on the motion of Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, who was representing the British Government on this occasion, a proposal accepting the suggestion put forward by the Assembly.

Accordingly the following countries will be invited to take part in a preparatory technical Conference in January of next year:—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain. The delegations will include representatives of the Governments, the mine-owners, and the miners, and the Conference will consider what practical proposals relating to hours, wages and conditions of work in coal mines can be placed, if the Governing Body so decides, before the fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1930.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

THE series of index numbers of comparative real wages in London and certain cities abroad, which the International Labour Office has compiled regularly since 1924, and which has been reproduced from time to time in this GAZETTE, was published as a rough indication of relative wage levels. From the commencement, the need for an extension of the scope of these statistics has been recognised, and, as the result of discussions with the Statistical Offices of the various Governments, and with their co-operation, the following changes have now been made:—

(i) The categories of workers, previously limited to representative occupations in the building, engineering, furniture, and printing and bookbinding industries, have been extended to include certain workers in other non-localised industries and services, *i.e.*, electrical installation, electric power distribution, transport, and the services of local authorities, the total number of occupations now covered being 30 as against 18 formerly.

(ii) The commodity budget used to measure the purchasing power of the wages in the different countries has been enlarged. Previously composed of articles of food only, it now includes several other food commodities, as well as the chief items of fuel and light. This budget omits clothing, rent, and certain other important items of consumption; but, it is stated, inquiries have shown that, at present, the national statistics for these groups are not yet adequate for purposes of international comparison. Comparative data could be obtained only by a detailed investigation in the different towns. The items included, however, cover the greater part of the expenditure of a working-class family.

(iii) The number of cities for which wage and price data are compiled has been considerably increased.

Indexes of real wages, based upon the extended data, have been calculated (by a method similar to that adopted in the previous comparisons), and published in the number for October, 1929, of the *International Labour Review*. For each city an unweighted average of the wages of all the categories of workers included has been computed, and these averages have then been combined for each country into a general average for the cities represented.

The index numbers of real wages are calculated by comparing the number of times the average wage thus computed for each country will purchase a certain budget of food, fuel and light, and soap. In previous comparisons the Office published six separate series of index numbers, based on the quantities consumed in various groups of countries, and also averages in which the six series were combined into two general international indexes. The present comparisons are based upon an international budget only, this course having been adopted because, in the previous comparisons, the separate indexes did not differ widely from the general, international average.

The international budget used in the calculations is representative of family consumption. It is not intended to be representative of the consumption of any one country, but is an average of the quantities ordinarily consumed by the workers and their families, so far as information is available, in all the countries covered. Test calculations made by the Office show that, within reasonable limits, variations in the quantities do not involve fundamental changes in the index numbers of real wages in the different countries.

The results of the calculations are given below, one series being based on food only, and the second on food, fuel, light and soap.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages in the Large Towns of Different Countries, generally in June-July, 1929. (Great Britain = 100.)

Country.	Towns covered.	Index Nos. based on Wages and Food only.	Index Nos. based on Food, Fuel, Light and Soap.
Great Britain ...	London, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle ...	100	100
Australia ...	Melbourne, Sydney ...	146	143
Austria ...	Vienna, Graz, Linz ...	46	45
Denmark ...	Copenhagen ...	103	104
Estonia ...	Tallinn, Tartu ...	42	41
France ...	Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse ...	54	53
Irish Free State ...	Dublin, Cork, Dundalk ...	100	98
Netherlands ...	Amsterdam, The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht ...	86	85
Portugal ...	Lisbon ...	35	32
Spain ...	Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia ...	47	45
Sweden ...	Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmo ...	102	101
United States ...	New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco ...	187	191

The above statistics are not comparable with those published in previous numbers of the GAZETTE, owing to the changes in scope described above. It is stated, however, that on broad lines the relative positions of the different countries correspond closely with those of the capital cities of these countries in the previous comparisons. The Swedish position is relatively somewhat higher than that formerly held by Stockholm. This is because the former index for Stockholm was based on wage rates fixed by collective agreement, while the present index is based on earnings which, in some industries, are higher than rates. For Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Holland (Amsterdam, certain occupations, The Hague, and Utrecht, certain occupations), the indexes are also based on actual earnings. It is stated that the position of the Dutch cities would probably be higher if statistics of hourly earnings, instead of rates fixed by collective agreements, were available for all the occupations covered. In this connection, it may be observed that for Great Britain the data utilised relate to rates of wages as fixed, generally, by collective agreements.

The series of index numbers formerly published, in which an allowance was made for rent, has been discontinued. It is pointed out, however, that, in those countries in which rents are still much restricted, the worker may be in a more favourable position in relation to workers in other countries than is shown by the indexes based on food, fuel and light, and soap only.

It is emphasised that the index numbers are still subject to important reservations. The calculations are based on the wages of a few categories of workers only, and the wage data are still not fully comparable. For some cities, rates of wages, and for others, earnings have been used. From the ideal point of view, clothing, house accommodation and various miscellaneous items of consumption should also be included in the family budget; and the inclusion of these groups would affect the index numbers to the extent to which their relative costs in the different countries differ from the relative costs of food, fuel, light and soap. Further, the indexes are representative of the relative levels of real wages in a few only of the large towns in the different countries.

The International Labour Office proposes to publish data for certain other countries as soon as the necessary information is available.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS IN FRANCE.

Coal Mining.—In the Nord, the Pas de Calais and the Anzin coalfields a new agreement has been concluded as from 1st October, 1929, which raises the bonus on the basic wages of all workers, both underground and surface, from 17 to 25 per cent. At the same time the minimum wage for miners on the highest grade has been raised from 38.49 francs to 41.12 francs a day. The scale for miners' helpers has also been changed, so that the minimum rate for assistants to hewers, pack-builders and stonemen, classified as on scale No. 9, No. 8 or No. 7 (*i.e.*, receiving nine-, eight- or seven-tenths of the highest basic minimum), will in future be 93, 85 or 80 per cent. of the minimum wage fixed for miners on the highest grade (41.12 francs). The new agreement is to run *sine die*, subject to termination on a month's notice by either side.

In the Loire coalfield increases in wages have been granted, as from 1st October, 1929, to workers in coal mines, ranging from 2.00 to 2.40 francs a day for underground workers and from 90 centimes to 1.80 francs a day for surface workers.

Port Labour.—In Bordeaux, as from 7th October, 1929, the minimum time rate for a day of 8 hours was increased from 36 to 37 francs for dockers on ordinary cargoes. Increased rates were granted for special cargoes, *e.g.*, coal. Eight days' holiday with pay has also been granted, and it is understood that a decasualisation scheme by means of work cards has been in operation since 24th May, 1929.

In St. Nazaire, under an arbitration award accepted by both parties, the minimum time rate for a day of 8 hours for dockers on general cargo was raised from 37.40 francs to 40 francs, as from 25th September, 1929; piecework rates were increased in proportion. The award will be valid till 31st August, 1930. A decasualisation scheme has been in force since 15th May, 1929.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.

ACCORDING TO *Statisticheskoe Obozrenie*, for June, 1929, a monthly publication of the Central Statistical Department of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, the average earnings of Russian industrial workers in March, 1929, were as shown in the following Table; figures for March, 1927, have been added for comparison:—

Industry.	Number of workers covered at 1st April, 1929.	Average Earnings in March.			
		Daily.		Monthly.	
		1927.	1929.	1927.	1929.
Chervonets Roubles.*					
Coal-mining ...	265,200	2.45	2.71	60.88	70.94
Iron and steel ...	201,600	2.56	3.19	65.67	82.46
Metal and engineering ...	528,400	3.13	3.91	73.39	92.67
Chemical ...	101,000	...	3.44	...	81.84
Cotton ...	504,600	2.21	2.55	53.05	59.92
Wool ...	68,800	2.22	2.63	53.62	65.83
Flax ...	89,000	1.65	1.90	40.58	42.70
Paper ...	36,700	...	2.91	...	71.28
All industries†	2,691,500	2.55	3.04	61.77	73.11
Moscow (all industries) ...	218,800	3.37	4.07	78.84	95.84
Leningrad (all industries) ...	255,500	3.29	4.07	78.74	96.21
Ural (all industries) ...	183,200	2.05	2.46	49.40	60.69

The above statistics relate to manual workers, male and female, of all ages, in undertakings which furnish industrial census returns, *i.e.*, industrial undertakings equipped with mechanical power which employ 16 or more persons, and undertakings not so equipped which employ 30 or more persons.

The statistics in the above Table are not comparable with the wage statistics for March, 1928, taken from another source, which appeared in this GAZETTE for December, 1928, page 437.

FIVE-DAY WORKING-WEEK IN RUSSIA.

AN Order dated 14th June, 1929, announced the decision of the Supreme Economic Council to introduce uninterrupted working in industrial undertakings and institutions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Regulations for giving effect to this decision are contained in three Orders promulgated by the Council of People's Commissars on 24th September, 1929.

The first of these Orders gives instructions for the opinions of the workers on the proposed uninterrupted working week to be obtained through the medium of the workers' factory assemblies.

The second Order lays down the principles under which an uninterrupted five-day working-week (made up of four work days and one rest day) is to be introduced in industrial undertakings and institutions other than those of a constructional or seasonal nature. For these, the duration of the working week will be determined subsequently by a special measure. On each of the five days a rest-day will be granted to one-fifth of the workers in each working shift in accordance with a work chart prepared by the management of every undertaking in consultation with the works committee. The total annual number of such rest-days must be not less than 72 for each worker, and the duration of the weekly rest-period must not, as a general rule, be less than 39 hours. Where special causes, such as urgent repair work, necessitate attendance on a rest day, a compensatory rest day must be granted within the period of two weeks immediately following the date of such attendance. Payment in lieu of the grant of rest days is expressly forbidden.

Complete cessation of work, in industrial undertakings and institutions, will be restricted to five revolutionary holidays, *viz.*, 22nd January, 1st and 2nd May, and 7th and 8th November. Where complete cessation on such days is rendered impracticable by reason of the special nature of the work of particular undertakings, work performed on such days will be remunerated at double rates. The practice of curtailing the duration of working time on the eves of holidays and rest days will be discontinued.

Provision is made for the sanctioning of deviations from the five-day working week where special circumstances render such a course necessary.

The third Order aims at meeting the changes in industrial conditions which will result from the alteration in working conditions, and provides for the introduction of the uninterrupted five-day working-week, by not later than 1st December next, in State institutions, transport, trading and other undertakings ministering to the needs of industry and of industrial workers.

Uninterrupted working has already been tried experimentally in some undertakings in the mining, metallurgical and constructional industries. Thus, during the past two months an uninterrupted week of either six or seven days' duration has been adopted by constructional undertakings in the Moscow, Leningrad and other areas. Most of these undertakings adopted the seven-day week at the outset, but subsequently changed over to the six-day week, which appeared to be more suited to the special conditions of the constructional industries. Experience has shown that the successful adoption of the new system of working largely depends on adequate preparation for the change. Difficulties have been encountered where these conditions were not satisfied, and, in some cases, the failure of the workers to grasp the significance of the change has caused disputes, attended by dismissals.

It was announced in *Trud* on 29th September that the question of the applicability of the uninterrupted five-day week to agricultural workers was to be made the subject of a special inquiry.

* One chervonets rouble = 100 chervonets kopecks = 2s. 1½d. approximately, at the par of exchange.

† Including industries not separately shown in this Table.

WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE National Industrial Conference Board (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 supplement* for the year 1928, which continues the information published in "Wages in the United States, 1914-1927."† In 25 branches of the manufacturing industry and in public utilities (gas and electricity) inquiry was made directly of employers, and actual hourly earnings were calculated from pay-roll data, for from 20 to 42 per cent. of the workers concerned. Official documents have been drawn upon for wages in agriculture and on the railways; while in building construction the hourly wage rates given are properly weighted averages based on agreed rates in 17 occupations in 23 cities.

The supplement for 1928 enables the following comparison to be made of average earnings or rates of wages in 1927 and 1928:—

Industry.	Period for which wages are quoted.	Average earnings or rates of wages in		Percentage increase or decrease.
		1927.	1928.	
Agriculture ...	Day (without board)	Dollars. 2.420	Dollars. 2.395	-1.03
Building ...	Hour	1.151	1.151	...
Manufactures ...	Hour	0.563	0.591	+5.85
Public Utilities ...	Hour	0.599	0.606	+1.17
Railroads ...	Hour	0.615	0.623	+1.30

While there was a small decline on the whole in agricultural wages, there were small increases in the average hourly earnings in the manufacturing industries, in public utilities and in the railway service; there was no change on the average in building construction.

For the manufacturing industries the following Table shows the average hourly and weekly earnings for male and female workers and the average weekly hours actually worked:—

Branch of Manufacturing Industry.	Male—Unskilled.		Male—Skilled and Semi-skilled.		Females.		All Workers.	
	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.	Average hourly earnings.	Average weekly earnings.	Average hours worked in a week.	Average hours worked in a week.
Agricultural Implements ...	\$.508	\$ 25.70	\$.664	\$ 32.98	\$.440	\$ 21.64	49.9	49.9
Automobile ...	.569	28.68	.724	34.49	.429	18.22	47.9	47.9
Boot and Shoe ...	.425	19.47	.555	24.64	.389	16.85	43.9	43.9
Chemical ...	.537	28.85	.609	30.84	.428	17.94	50.4	50.4
Cotton—Northern States ...	.370	19.46	.493	23.65	.358	15.31	46.9	46.9
Cotton—Southern States ...	.248	11.49	.361	15.89	.285	12.15	43.8	43.8
Electrical Manufacturing ...	.491	22.67	.687	32.39	.429	16.49	45.9	45.9
Furniture ...	.454	21.60	.620	29.21	.387	16.73	47.0	47.0
Hosiery and Knit Goods ...	.450	23.72	.722	36.18	.363	16.33	46.8	46.8
Iron and Steel ...	.495	23.22	.695	37.94	...	...	54.3	54.3
Leather Tanning ...	.505	23.45	.613	27.58	.334	14.08	45.2	45.2
Lumber and Mill-work ...	.397	19.26	.631	29.77	...	...	47.6	47.6
Meat Packing ...	.468	23.98	.561	28.59	.381	18.09	50.6	50.6
Paint and Varnish ...	.457	22.91	.618	31.87	.324	14.15	50.8	50.8
Paper and Pulp ...	.449	22.70	.613	32.08	.370	16.28	50.8	50.8
Paper Products ...	.463	23.31	.627	30.18	.408	18.38	47.5	47.5
Printing—Book and Job ...	.479	22.61	.890	41.59	.401	17.68	46.2	46.2
Printing—News and Magazine ...	.476	21.80	.980	44.25	.476	21.38	45.2	45.2
Rubber ...	.590	28.69	.719	33.34	.441	19.44	46.0	46.0
Silk ...	.486	26.73	.586	29.16	.402	18.22	48.4	48.4
Wool ...	.442	20.87	.554	25.55	.434	18.23	44.5	44.5
Foundry and Machine Shop ...	.499	24.78	.647	31.28	.380	16.87	48.3	48.3
(i) Foundries ...	.518	26.40	.670	32.62	.409	17.31	49.2	49.2
(ii) Machines and Machine Tools ...	.474	23.56	.634	31.35	.402	17.43	49.3	49.3
(iii) Heavy Equipment ...	.512	24.99	.689	32.72	.501	21.91	47.7	47.7
(iv) Hardware and Small Parts ...	.455	21.64	.606	29.18	.379	16.94	47.5	47.5
(v) Miscellaneous ...	.517	25.69	.649	30.69	.370	16.58	47.4	47.4
All Industries	.494	24.86	.658	31.71	.398	17.14	48.2	48.2

GUIDE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.

The seventh annual volume of the "Guide to Current Official Statistics"‡ has been issued by the Permanent Consultative Committee on Official Statistics. The aim of the Guide is to render readily accessible to an inquirer the wealth of statistical material, on a wide range of topics, contained in the numerous Government publications issued year by year.

The central feature of the Guide is a detailed subject index, so constructed as to enable the inquirer to discover in a few minutes not only which publications contain statistics bearing on his subject, but also their precise scope, and the dates and localities to which they relate.

* *Wages in the United States in 1928*. National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, 1929.

† See this GAZETTE for October, 1928, page 358.

‡ H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net (post free, 1s. 4d. net).

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included 65%
 Food only 56%

FOOD.

At 1st October the general level of the retail prices of food showed a further rise. A seasonal increase of 1d. per quart of milk was in operation in a large number of towns, and there were also further increases in the average prices of eggs and butter. On the other hand, potatoes and bacon were somewhat cheaper than at 31st August.

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 56 per cent. at 1st October, 1929, as compared with 54 per cent. a month ago and 57 per cent. a year ago.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 31st August and 1st October, 1929:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated—to the nearest ¼d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Oct., 1929, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	31st Aug., 1929.	1st Oct., 1929.	July, 1914.	31st Aug., 1929.	1st Oct., 1929.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+0 6½	...	...
Thin Flank	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+0 2½	...	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+0 3½	...	...
Thin Flank	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+0 1	...	...
Mutton, British—						
Legs	0 10½	1 6½	1 6	+0 7½	-0 0½	...
Breast	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+0 3½	...	...
Mutton, Frozen—						
Legs	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+0 5	...	...
Breast	0 4	0 5½	0 5½	+0 1½	...	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 6½	1 5½	+0 6½	-0 0½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	0 9½	0 9½	+0 3½	...	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	1 1½	1 1½	+0 4½	...	...
Tea	1 6½	2 0½	2 0½	+0 6	-0 0½	...
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 2½	0 2½	+0 0½	...	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6	0 6½	+0 3	+0 0½	...
Butter—						
Fresh	1 2½	1 11½	2 0	+0 9½	+0 0½	...
Salt	1 2½	1 9½	1 10½	+0 8½	+0 1	...
Cheese†	0 8½	1 7½	1 11½	+0 4½	...	...
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 6½	0 6	+0 1½	-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, 1929, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding General Average for 31st Aug., 1929.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs	69	67	68	69
Thin Flank	36	39	38	38
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs	47	46	47	46
Thin Flank	14	20	17	17
Mutton, British—				
Legs	72	74	73	74
Breast	54	50	52	52
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs	74	65	70	70
Breast	25	29	27	26
Bacon (streaky)*	60	56	58	55
Fish	129	102	115	110
Flour	52	57	55	54
Bread	61	59	60	60
Tea	28	37	32	33
Sugar (granulated)	46	37	42	41
Milk	32	85	84	72
Butter—				
Fresh	61	68	65	59
Salt	59	60	60	53
Cheese†	57	59	58	57
Margarine	7	3	5	5
Eggs (fresh)	105	101	103	86
Potatoes	33	16	24	33
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	57	55	56	54

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

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

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st 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 115 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal were advanced in a large number of towns, and at 1st October averaged about 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas remained 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 between 70 and 75 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in 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, 65 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 64 per cent. at 31st August, 1929, and 66 per cent. at 1st October, 1928.

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

SUMMARY TABLE: 1919 TO 1929.

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

Month (beginning of).	Average Percentage Increase since July, 1914—All Items. (Food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)										
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Jan. ...	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68	67
Feb. ...	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66	65
Mar. ...	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64	66
Apr. ...	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64	62
May ...	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64	61
June ...	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65	60
July ...	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65	61
Aug. ...	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65	63
Sept. ...	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65	64
Oct. ...	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66	65
Nov. ...	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67	...
Dec. ...	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	68	...

NOTE.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT IN SEPTEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

DURING the first three weeks of September the general level of employment remained approximately the same as in August. In the last week of the month there was an increase in unemployment, largely as the result of seasonal influences. There was a further improvement in the coal-mining industry and in boot and shoe manufacture. Employment also improved in the pottery, silk and artificial silk, linen, and carpet industries, and in dock, harbour, river and canal service. There was, however, a further seasonal decline in the building trade, in public works contracting, in the brick, tile, artificial stone, cement, and clothing industries, and in hotel and boarding-house service. Unemployment also increased in the shipbuilding, tinplate, and jute industries.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd September, 1929 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 10.1, the same percentage as at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 11.4 at 24th September, 1928. For males alone the percentage at 23rd September, 1929, was 11.1, and for females 7.4; at 26th August, 1929, the percentages were 11.0 and 7.6. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, was 7.9, as compared with 7.7 at 26th August. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th September, 1929, was approximately 1,217,000, of whom 929,000 were men and 219,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 26th August, 1929, it was 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women; and at 24th September, 1928, it was 1,343,000, of whom 1,028,000 were men and 236,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry there was a further improvement in employment. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th September, 1929, was 935,429, an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with August; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th September, 1929, was 5.09, as compared with 5.05 in August.

In the iron-mining industry employment continued good. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of 0.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received as compared with August, 1929, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. as compared with September, 1928. In the limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment continued good; in the Weardale district it showed little change, and was fair; in the Buxton area it was good. At slate quarries in North Wales employment was reported as fair, with considerable short-time working. At chalk quarries it remained slack. At tin mines employment continued good; at china clay quarries it was fairly good.

Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued moderate and showed little change as compared with the previous month. Of 410 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of September, 1929, was 168, as compared with 170 at the end of August, 1929, and with 131 at the end of September, 1928. At iron and steel works employment continued bad on the whole. In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output, and in the week ended 28th September, 351 tinplate mills were in operation at works covered by the returns, as compared with 400 in the week ended 31st August, 1929, and with 352 at the end of September, 1928. In steel sheet manufacture employment was fair; 126 mills were in operation in the week ended 28th September, 1929, as compared with 125 at the end of August, 1929, and with 118 at the end of September, 1928.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Industries.—In engineering, employment was still slack, on the whole, and showed a slight further decline in nearly all sections. In marine and general engineering and on textile machinery work, it was bad, and seasonal slackness continued in the motor vehicle industry. At some important railway engineering centres a five-day week was still worked; in electrical engineering, conditions were still fairly good; while in constructional engineering employment, though bad, showed a slight improvement. In shipbuilding, employment was very bad, 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 brasswork, hollow-ware, and nut and bolt trades; fair in the sheet metal, tube, file, and stove and grate trades; moderate in the wire manufacturing, metallic bedstead, cutlery, and needle and fishing tackle trades; and slack in the jewellery and plated ware, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry employment showed little general change. The section spinning Egyptian cotton was reported to be running practically to full capacity, but in the American

spinning section the position was worse than three months ago; in the weaving section there was no general improvement, and employment remained slack. In the wool textile industry employment continued slack, but showed a slight improvement both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, especially in the weaving department of the worsted section. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the hosiery industry employment continued fairly good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment showed a decided improvement, but was still moderate; in the lace trade it showed little change; in the linen trade a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still slack on the whole; in the jute trade it showed a decline, and was moderate. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades, employment continued bad, with much unemployment and short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment remained moderate, on the whole, in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke sections of the tailoring trades; it was still good in ladies' wholesale tailoring in London, and a shortage of skilled workers was again reported. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment was fair; in the shirt and collar and corset trades it remained fairly good; in felt hat manufacture employment showed a slight decline, but was still fairly good. In the boot and shoe trades employment showed a further improvement in most of the principal centres, and was fair on the whole; there was an appreciable reduction in the amount of short-time working, and, in some districts, many of the firms were on full time, while a few were working overtime.

Leather Trades.—In the leather trades employment showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying section, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it was moderate; with saddlery and harness makers it was fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—In the building trades there was a general seasonal decline in employment during September, and employment was fair to fairly good on the whole with skilled operatives, and generally moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations employment showed some decline with plasterers and carpenters, but was fairly good to good in most districts; it also declined with masons, but was still fairly good on the whole. With bricklayers there was a marked decline and employment was fair; it was also fair with plumbers, but slack with slaters. With painters there was a decline, but employment was still fair, on the whole, with skilled men; it remained generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture, employment continued fairly good on the whole; in the Peterborough district it continued good.

In the furnishing trades employment showed an improvement, and was good on the whole; in coachbuilding and sawmilling a slight decline was reported, and employment was moderate on the whole.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good. With letterpress printers employment was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month; a slight improvement, however, was reported at several towns, including Birmingham, Bradford, Leicester and Reading; at Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Belfast employment was reported to be slack. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment declined in some centres, including London and Manchester, but was still good on the whole. With lithographic printers it also continued good; in the book-binding industry it was fairly good, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

Pottery and Glass.—In the pottery industry in North Staffordshire employment showed a marked seasonal improvement; in the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware section it was good; in the decorative section it was reported to be fair. At Derby, employment was quiet; at Bristol it continued good. In the glass trades employment in the bottle-making section showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month and was bad; in other sections a slight improvement, on the whole, was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements; in Scotland the supply of regular workers was also sufficient, but casual labour for harvesting and potato-lifting was short in some districts; in fishing employment continued fairly good at English ports, but there was a seasonal decline in Scotland.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment showed an improvement, but was still slack; with seamen employment was fair on the whole; the supply of seamen was generally adequate for requirements.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for September, 1929.	September, 1929.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.	
Coal Mining ...	935,429	5.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.32	
Iron ...	9,332	5.92	+ 0.01	+ 0.56	
Shale ...	2,503	5.94	...	- 0.06	
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.	
Pig Iron ...	...	168	- 2	+ 37	
		Mills working.	...	...
Tinplate and Steel Sheet ...	...	477	- 48	+ 7	
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Iron and Steel ...	66,670	366,764	- 2.3	+ 0.3	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Textiles :-						
Cotton ...	70,998	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	123,061	- 4.8*	- 1.7*
Woolen ...	60,444	+ 0.1	- 0.9	124,701	+ 1.6	+ 2.2*
Worsted ...	83,550	+ 0.5	- 2.9	157,709	+ 3.7	+ 1.0*
Carpet ...	9,811	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	18,116	+ 3.3	+ 3.7
Boot and Shoe ...	64,579	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	145,990	+ 0.8	+ 12.7*
Pottery ...	11,386	+ 2.3	+ 2.6	22,298	+ 7.6	+ 4.8
Brick ...	10,612	+ 1.3	+ 6.8	28,680	+ 0.7	+ 7.8

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 23rd September, 1929, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :-

Division.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1928. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 23rd September, 1929.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,147,530	6.1	2.8	5.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
South-Eastern ...	867,940	5.1	3.7	4.8	+ 0.5	- 0.1
South-Western ...	815,570	8.3	5.0	7.6	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Midlands ...	1,749,770	9.5	7.8	9.0	- 0.5	- 1.8
North-Eastern ...	1,968,990	13.4	10.2	12.7	- 0.1	3.5
North-Western ...	2,094,200	14.7	11.5	13.6	- 0.6	- 0.2
Scotland ...	1,263,600	12.7	7.5	11.3	...	- 0.4
Wales ...	592,400	20.8	8.8	19.6	+ 2.3	- 3.7
Northern Ireland ...	251,000	17.4	11.2	15.0	+ 0.1	- 5.2
Special Schemes	130,500	2.2	0.5	1.7	...	+ 0.3
TOTAL ...	11,881,500	11.1	7.4	10.1	...	- 1.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

Date.	Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople.					Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.		Total.	Date.	Numbers.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped			
1928.						1928.	
24 Sept. ...	12.6	8.1	8.6	2.8	11.4	24 Sept. ...	1,343,000
22 Oct. ...	13.3	7.8	8.9	2.9	11.8	29 Oct. ...	1,421,000
26 Nov. ...	13.8	8.1	9.3	2.9	12.2	26 Nov. ...	1,439,000
17 Dec. ...	12.6	7.5	9.1	2.1	11.2	17 Dec. ...	1,312,000
1929.						1929.	
21 Jan. ...	13.8	8.5	9.8	2.5	12.3	28 Jan. ...	1,434,000
25 Feb. ...	13.9	7.9	9.8	2.4	12.2	25 Feb. ...	1,430,000
25 Mar. ...	11.4	6.9	8.4	1.7	10.1	25 Mar. ...	1,168,000
22 Apr. ...	11.1	6.8	8.0	1.9	9.9	29 Apr. ...	1,198,000
27 May ...	11.1	6.8	7.6	2.3	9.9	27 May ...	1,165,000
24 June ...	10.9	6.8	7.4	2.4	9.8	1 July ...	1,176,000
22 July ...	11.0	7.1	7.4	2.5	9.9	29 July ...	1,188,000
26 Aug. ...	11.0	7.6	7.7	2.4	10.1	26 Aug. ...	1,190,000
23 Sept. ...	11.1	7.4	7.9	2.2	10.1	30 Sept. ...	1,217,000

* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

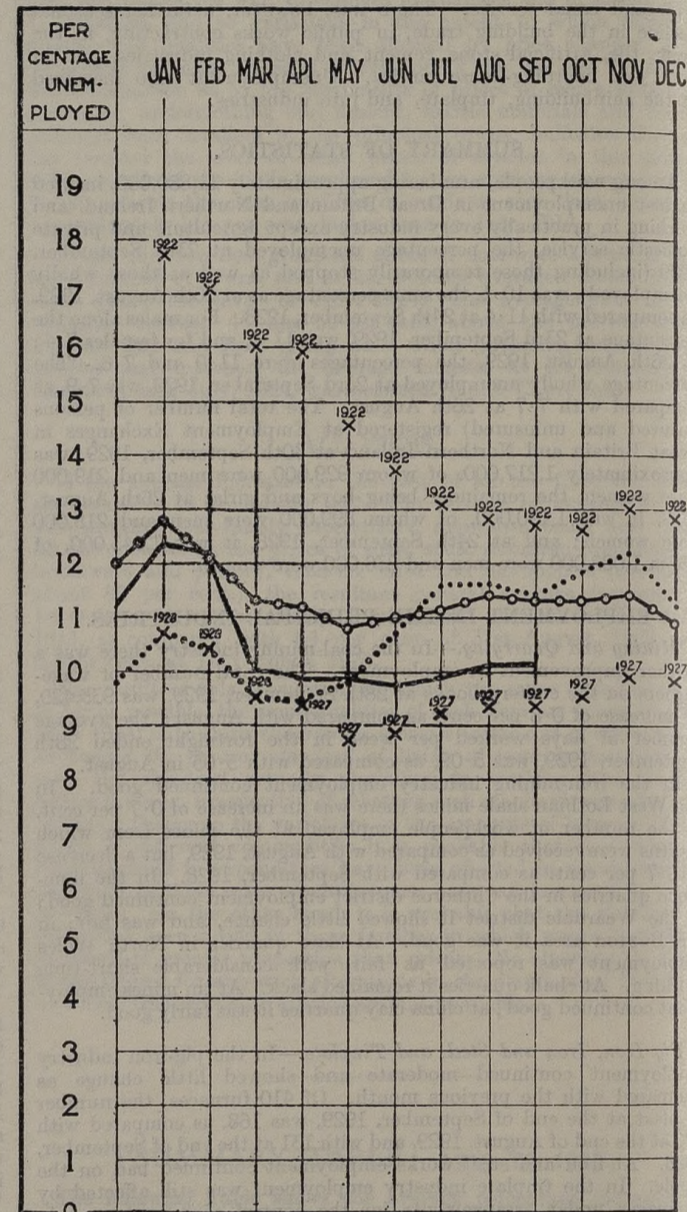
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Division.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Number.	Percentage of Number Insured* at July, 1928.
London ...	1,349	5,287	2,744	5,020	14,400	0.67
South-Eastern ...	1,194	2,554	1,036	1,871	6,655	0.77
South-Western ...	745	2,119	781	1,631	5,276	0.65
Midlands ...	819	4,037	1,079	3,769	9,704	0.55
North-Eastern ...	899	4,680	1,028	3,044	9,651	0.49
North-Western ...	804	4,250	966	4,005	10,025	0.48
Scotland ...	752	3,005	809	2,464	7,030	0.56
Wales ...	351	1,492	322	537	2,702	0.46
GREAT BRITAIN ...	6,913	27,424	8,765	22,341	65,443	0.57

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

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

DURING September there was a further improvement in employment.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.6 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 15.6 at 26th August, 1929, and 22.5 at 24th September, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.5 from 11.2 to 10.7, and the percentage temporarily stopped by 0.5 from 4.4 to 3.9.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th September, 1929, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 24th August, 1929, and an increase of 4.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd September, 1928.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th September, 1929, was 5.04, an increase of 0.04 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, and an increase of 0.32 as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 28th September, 1929, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals :-

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
	28th Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 28th Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Year before.
				Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES :						
Northumberland ...	48,660	+ 0.2	+ 6.1	5.45	+ 0.02	+ 0.31
Durham ...	139,836	+ 0.6	+ 9.7	5.22	- 0.18	+ 0.59
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,692	+ 1.6	+ 3.7	4.91	- 0.63	- 0.11
South Yorkshire ...	117,182	+ 1.9	+ 3.6	5.23	+ 0.53	+ 1.02
West Yorkshire ...	51,843	+ 0.5	- 2.4	4.50	+ 0.18	+ 0.16
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	75,913	- 0.0	- 0.8	4.15	+ 0.41	+ 0.03
Derbyshire ...	55,059	+ 1.0	+ 3.2	4.46	...	- 0.08
Notts and Leicestershire ...	60,015	+ 0.4	- 0.1	4.59	+ 0.23	- 0.09
Warwick ...	16,828	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	5.06	- 0.28	- 0.38
North Staffordshire ...	28,523	- 0.1	+ 1.4	4.71	+ 0.33	+ 0.38
South Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	30,768	+ 0.7	- 0.1	4.77	+ 0.03	+ 0.18
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,272	+ 1.6	- 4.2	5.16	+ 0.17	+ 0.80
Kent ...	4,396	+ 2.7	+ 22.6	5.50	...	...
North Wales ...	14,525	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	5.40	- 0.21	- 0.10
South Wales and Mon. ...	174,364	+ 0.1	+ 7.4	5.58	- 0.28	+ 0.21
England and Wales	837,876	+ 0.6	+ 4.0	5.03	+ 0.04	+ 0.33
SCOTLAND :						
Mid & East Lothians ...	13,121	+ 0.4	+ 7.0	5.59	- 0.15	+ 0.30
Fife and Clackmannan ...	23,385	+ 1.7	+ 10.2	5.44	- 0.13	- 0.08
Rest of Scotland ...	61,047	+ 2.8	+ 6.7	5.58	+ 0.08	+ 0.27
Scotland ...	97,553	+ 2.2	+ 7.5	5.55	...	+ 0.19
GREAT BRITAIN ...	935,429	+ 0.8	+ 4.4	5.09	+ 0.04	+ 0.32

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th September, 1929, was 0.69 of a day per week, of which 0.64 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 24th August, 1929, were 0.74 of a day per week, of which 0.66 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; the corresponding figures for the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, were 1.03 days per week and 0.87 of a day per week. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th September, 1929 was reported to the Mines Department as 20,380,000 tons, as compared with 18,390,800 tons in the four weeks ended 24th August, 1929, and 18,520,800 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd September, 1928. The output of coal for the four weeks ended 24th August, 1929, was affected by holidays.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 23rd September, 1929, and the

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

increases or decreases as compared with 26th August, 1929, and 24th September, 1928, are shown in the following table :-

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 23rd September, 1929.				Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporarily stopped.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily stopped.			
Great Britain ...	119,095	43,627	10.7	3.9	14.6	- 1.0	- 7.9
England and Wales ...	103,037	42,647	10.4	4.4	14.8	- 0.9	- 8.0
Scotland ...	16,058	980	12.5	0.8	13.3	- 1.7	- 6.6
Principal Districts in England and Wales :-							
Northumberland ...	5,366	265	10.1	0.5	10.6	...	- 11.9
Durham ...	17,221	579	10.8	0.4	11.2	- 0.9	- 11.7
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	1,898	508	15.2	4.1	19.3	- 4.7	- 11.8
Yorkshire ...	14,215	3,692	7.6	2.0	9.6	- 3.8	- 6.8
Lancashire and Cheshire ...	10,899	13,501	11.3	13.9	25.2	- 4.0	- 4.2
Derbyshire ...	3,250	3,602	5.2	5.8	11.0	- 0.5	- 0.9
Notts and Leicestershire ...	3,295	1,925	4.8	2.9	7.7	- 5.4	- 3.1
Warwickshire Staffs., Worcester and Salop ...	820	723	6.2	5.4	11.6	+ 2.5	- 0.6
Glos. and Somerset ...	5,693	3,841	7.6	5.2	12.8	- 1.1	- 8.9
Kent ...	1,546	548	11.4	4.0	15.4	- 2.7	- 8.0
Wales and Monmouth ...	107	...	2.8	...	2.8	- 0.2	- 1.2
Wales and Monmouth ...	37,814	13,460	15.6	5.5	21.1	+ 3.6	- 10.9

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 7,192,500 tons in September, 1929, as compared with 6,891,800 tons in August, 1929, and with 5,896,600 tons in September, 1928.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued good generally. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.0 at 23rd September, 1929, the same figure as at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 13.8 at 24th September, 1928.

The following Table summarises the information received for the three periods under review :-

Districts.	Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns.			Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*		
	Fortnight ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Fortnight ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	4,536	- 0.2	+ 26.6	5.88	- 0.02	

of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 9.8 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 10.3 at 26th August, 1929, and with 19.4 at 24th September, 1928.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 168 furnaces were in operation at the end of September, 1929, compared with 170 at the end of August, 1929, and 131 at the end of September, 1928.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 20,565 workpeople at the end of September showed a decrease of 1.8 per cent. compared with August, 1929, but an increase of 16.6 per cent. compared with September, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of September 1929, August 1929, and September, 1928.

District.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Sept., 1929.	August, 1929.	Sept., 1928.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	95	46	46	29	...	+17
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	43	12	12	11	...	+1
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	31	11	11	9	...	+2
Derby, Leicester, Nottingham and Northants ...	56	31	31	28	...	+3
Lincolnshire ...	25	18	19	15	-1	+3
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	48	11	11	11	...	+2
South Wales ...	23	10	11	8	-1	+2
Total, England and Wales	321	139	141	111	-2	+28
SCOTLAND ...	89	29	29	20	...	+9
Total ...	410	168	170	131	-2	+37

The production of pig iron in September amounted to 664,600 tons as compared with 682,000 tons in August and 503,900 tons in September, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in September remained bad on the whole, and showed little change compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.0 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 20.0 at 26th August, 1929, and 22.0 at 24th September, 1928.

According to returns received from firms employing 66,670 workpeople in the week ended 21st September, 1929, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.3 per cent. as compared with August, 1929, but increased by 0.3 per cent. as compared with September, 1928. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.5 in September, 1929, as compared with 5.5 in August, 1929, and 5.4 in September, 1928.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by Firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Per cent.	
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	7,075	-2.4	41,580	+1.8	+5.7			
Puddling Forges ...	2,091	+1.7	9,678	+2.1	+34.8			
Rolling Mills ...	24,128	-3.6	126,682	-4.1	0.1			
Forging & Pressing	2,381	-11.7	12,283	-11.6	-21.5			
Founding ...	8,064	+1.8	44,770	+2.7	-2.1			
Other Departments	8,236	-5.1	46,795	-5.1	-5.1			
Mechanics, Labourers, etc....	14,695	-0.0	84,996	+0.4	+3.5			
TOTAL ...	66,670	-2.4	366,764	-2.3	+0.3			
DISTRICTS.								
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	15,390	+1.9	88,035	+2.0	+9.2			
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,019	+1.2	95,663	+0.3	+0.8			
Leeds and District	350	-50.1	1,631	-55.5	-76.5			
Cumberland, Lancs and Cheshire ...	4,844	-25.9	25,350	-25.8	-25.8			
Staffordshire ...	5,087	-1.5	28,083	-0.1	+1.2			
Other Midland Counties	3,517	-2.8	20,237	-1.5	+13.7			
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,996	-1.9	38,706	-1.3	-1.6			
Total, England and Wales ...	54,203	-3.3	297,705	-3.1	-1.3			
Scotland ...	12,467	+1.6	69,059	+1.6	+7.3			
TOTAL ...	66,670	-2.4	366,764	-2.3	+0.3			

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

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 847,900 tons in September, 1929, as compared with 753,300 tons in August, 1929, and 718,600 tons in September, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

In the tinplate industry employment was still affected by stoppages under arrangements for the control of output. In the week ended 28th September, 351 tinplate mills were in operation at works from which information is available, as compared with 400 in the week ended 31st August, 1929, and with 352 at the end of September, 1928.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 30.8, as compared with 23.8 at 26th August, 1929, and with 17.6 at 24th September, 1928.

In steel sheet manufacture employment was fair. In the week ended 28th September, 126 mills were in operation, as compared with 125 in the week ended 31st August, 1929, and with 118 at the end of September, 1928.

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

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	Week ended 28th Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	65	+5*	...	351	-49	-1
Steel Sheet ...	13	...	...	126	+1	+8
TOTAL ...	78	+5*	-1	477	-48	+7

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in September, 1929, amounted to 89,624 tons, or 10,564 tons less than in August, 1929, but 4,238 tons more than in September, 1928.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in September was still slack on the whole and showed a slight further decline in nearly all sections. In marine and general engineering employment was bad, and seasonal slackness continued in the motor vehicle industry. Conditions on textile machinery work continued bad, much short time remaining in operation. At some important railway engineering centres a five-day week was still worked. In electrical engineering, conditions were still fairly good; while in constructional engineering, employment, though bad, showed a slight improvement.

Compared with a year before there was a considerable improvement in marine and electrical engineering; but in general and constructional engineering and on motor vehicle work employment was at much the same level as in September, 1928.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd September, 1929:—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 23rd September, 1929.							Increase (+) or Decrease (-) as compared with a		
	General Engineering: Eng., Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,977	291	61	119	1,400	4,848	-29	-549		
South-Eastern ...	1,659	109	95	44	1,328	3,233	+292	-221		
South-Western ...	1,446	124	561	79	1,480	3,690	+45	-97		
Midlands ...	5,747	1,033	44	651	13,604	21,079	+225	-2,488		
North-Eastern ...	15,687	551	2,442	733	1,050	20,463	-82	-2,783		
North-Western ...	21,415	1,126	129	291	2,463	25,424	+2,829	+2,343		
Scotland ...	8,073	209	1,796	818	1,138	12,028	+68	+740		
Wales ...	815	27	14	155	237	1,248	+9	-59		
Northern Ireland ...	1,046	12	483	14	182	1,737	+278	-210		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	58,865	3,482	5,619	2,904	22,880	93,750	+3,185	-3,324		
Percentages Unemployed at 23rd September, 1929.										
London ...	3.8	2.3	7.9	4.4	3.7	3.6	-0.1	-0.5		
South-Eastern ...	3.5	1.5	4.1	6.0	4.9	3.8	+0.3	-0.3		
South-Western ...	4.3	3.8	9.2	13.6	5.5	5.2	...	-0.2		
Midlands ...	6.6	4.0	3.1	9.8	14.1	9.7	-0.1	-1.2		
North-Eastern ...	13.4	6.6	12.0	10.0	8.2	12.3	-0.1	-1.7		
North-Western ...	10.8	7.9	9.9	14.7	10.6	10.7	...	+0.6		
Scotland ...	15.0	6.9	7.0	20.7	11.3	14.1	+0.1	-0.6		
Wales ...	15.2	4.1	10.0	4.7	8.0	12.1	+1.9	-1.5		
Northern Ireland ...	10.1	4.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	9.6	+0.3	-0.3		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	10.1	4.4	10.2	10.6	9.7	9.6	+0.3	-0.3		
Ditto, Aug., 1929	9.7	4.2	9.9	11.1	9.4	9.3	...	...
Ditto, Sept., 1928	10.3	5.2	14.5	10.3	9.5	9.9	...	...

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad, particularly on the Tyne. In Yorkshire it continued moderate on the whole, but was still very depressed on textile machinery work. In Lincolnshire conditions remained moderate, with some tendency to slacken.

* The figures for August have been revised.

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was bad and continued to decline, especially on textile machinery work. In railway engineering, a curtailed week remained in force. In electrical engineering employment was fair, though showing some decline.

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

In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued good. Some decline was experienced in general engineering, but conditions in electrical engineering were still very good. In the South-Western Counties employment remained fairly good.

In Scotland employment was still bad. It continued to improve in general engineering, but showed a decline on motor vehicle work. In Wales, conditions remained bad with little change; while in Northern Ireland employment was bad and continued to decline.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad, on the whole, during September, and showed a further decline in most districts compared with the previous month. The highest percentages unemployed were for Wales (45.7) and Northern Ireland (35.4), employment in the latter area still being affected by a dispute. In the South of England employment was still comparatively fair.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd September, 1929:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople unemployed at 23rd Sept., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 23rd Sept., 1929.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	1,460	-92	-1,008	14.6	-1.0	-10.2
South-Eastern ...	663	-15	-23	9.1	-0.2	-0.3
South-Western ...	3,566	+338	+1,225	16.7	+1.6	+5.7
Midlands ...	56	+14	+20	14.4	+3.6	+5.2
North-Eastern ...	16,829	+1,012	+3,563	28.4	+1.7	-14.4
North-Western ...	8,007	+83	+37	28.8	+0.3	+0.1
Scotland ...	12,530	+75	+2,818	22.0	+0.2	+4.9
Wales ...	3,777	+346	+448	45.7	+4.2	-5.4
Northern Ireland ...	3,915	+181	+307	35.4	+1.7	+2.8
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	50,803	+1,776	-11,271	25.1	+0.9	-5.6

SHIPBUILDING IN THE QUARTER ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1929.

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, 1929, amounted to 1,448,355 tons, as compared with 1,453,906 tons at the end of June, 1929, and 1,089,760 tons at the end of September, 1928. It will be seen that there was a decrease of 5,551 tons as compared with the figures for last June, but an increase of 358,595 tons as compared with the end of September, 1928.

The tonnage of motor ships building at the end of September, 1929, amounted to 45 per cent. of the total tonnage under construction. The tonnage commenced during the quarter amounted to 360,087 tons, i.e., a decrease of 68,313 tons as compared with the previous quarter. The tonnage launched during the quarter under review amounted to 369,445 tons, as compared with 392,888 tons in the previous three months.

The total horse-power of marine engines building or being installed on board vessels in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of September, 1929, amounted to 1,030,035 h.p., as compared with 992,022 h.p. in the previous quarter.

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

COTTON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT showed little general change. The section spinning Egyptian cotton was reported to be running practically to full capacity, but in the American spinning section the position was worse than three months ago. Firms in membership with the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation had about 5½ million spindles entirely stopped for indefinite periods at the end of September, as compared with not quite 4½ million spindles three months ago.

In the weaving section there was no general improvement, and employment remained slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.7 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 14.9 at 26th August, 1929, and with 14.5 at 24th September, 1928.

An improvement was reported at Ashton, Stockport, Glossop, Hyde, and Stalybridge. In the Oldham district employment was still bad both in the spinning and (with some exceptions) in the weaving departments, and showed little general change: it showed a decline with velvet weavers; it was rather bad with weavers of fancy goods; but fair, or fairly good, with weavers of calicoes and heavy goods. Under-employment was stated to be on the increase at Shaw. At Royton the general position was unsatisfactory; many spinners were suspended during the month, and fustian weavers were working with less than their full complement of looms. At Bolton employment was reported as poor with cardroom workers,

slack with spinners, and fair with weavers, winders, and warpers. At Leigh a slight improvement was recorded, but irregular short time was still worked. At Bury employment remained poor. At Rochdale an improvement was reported.

At Preston about 2,000 workpeople, mainly in the preparatory departments, were working irregular short time; and there was a steadily increasing surplus of cotton spinners and of plain weavers. At Blackburn no improvement was reported, and employment remained very slack; with few exceptions, intermittent employment and "playing for beams" were common to all the mills. At Accrington, the weaving section was still depressed; the local September holiday was extended by some firms, and winders were suspended in batches in increased numbers. There was a slight improvement at Darwen. At Great Harwood an improvement was reported in the preparatory departments. At Burnley employment was bad. At Nelson and at Colne employment was slightly better. In the Rossendale Valley employment was very bad.

In Yorkshire employment generally continued very slack, with much short time.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.*
Preparing ...	9,551	+1.6	+1.9	£ 15,671	-2.6	+0.8
Spinning ...	18,515	+1.6	-1.0	30,716	-2.1	+2.4
Weaving ...	29,322	+0.7	+1.4	47,727	-7.2	-0.0
Other ...	7,517	-1.0	+0.6	17,382	-5.8	-3.2
Not Specified ...	6,093	+0.2	-1.5	11,565	-3.3	-7.2
TOTAL ...	70,998	+0.8	+0.5	123,061	-4.8	-1.7
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	1,401	-3.6	+1.1	2,282	+22.8	-1.2
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	7,291	+3.6	+0.9	11,642	+1.0	+6.6
Oldham ...	9,054	+0.8	+2.6	16,962	-5.7	-0.1
Bolton and Leigh ...	14,353	+1.7	+2.2	23,986	-1.2	-0.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	3,886	+0.3	-1.4	6,533	-8.8	-10.1
Manchester ...	4,547	-3.4	-2.7	7,355	-10.4	-8.7
Preston and Chorley ...	5,942	+0.9	-0.4	9,937	-7.9	-4.5
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	6,524	+1.8	+0.5	11,355	-7.8	+4.2
Burnley and Padiham ...	3,902	+0.1	+0.3	6,962		

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 57,498,700 lbs. in September, 1929, compared with 60,426,700 lbs. in August, 1929, and with 45,942,700 lbs. in September, 1928.

The exports of cotton yarn were 10,169,000 lbs. in September, 1929, compared with 15,331,000 lbs. in August, 1929, and with 11,244,500 lbs. in September, 1928.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 237,536,400 square yards, as compared with 321,312,900 square yards in the previous month and with 298,228,100 square yards in September, 1928.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September continued slack, but showed a slight seasonal improvement both in the worsted and in the woollen sections, especially in the weaving department of the worsted section. In the carpet section employment continued fairly good. In the industry as a whole, employment was slightly better than a year ago, but was still much below normal 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 14.5 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 14.8 at 26th August, 1929, and with 16.9 at 24th September, 1928.

Worsted Section.—Employment in this section continued slack during September, but was somewhat better on the whole than a month earlier. In Bradford employment was reported as very quiet; in Huddersfield it was fairly good, especially in the fine worsted section, with most of the mills working full time, and some working a little overtime. In Keighley employment was described as very quiet, and as considerably worse than in August; in Halifax and in Leeds there was some improvement. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st September showed that about 30 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing about 12½ hours each on the average; the amount of overtime recorded in all the departments was very small.

In the wool sorting, combing, and preparing departments the position continued bad, and showed a further slight decline; there was much short-time working. In the week ended 21st September, nearly half the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on the average, 16½ hours each in short time.

In the worsted spinning section employment continued slack, but showed a slight improvement; some firms spinning hosiery yarns, however, were busy. According to the employers' returns, about 27½ per cent. of the operatives were on short time, losing, on an average, 12½ hours each during the week ended 21st September. In worsted weaving there was some improvement in all the principal districts, except Keighley; according to the employers' returns about 28 per cent. of the workpeople lost, on the average, nearly 10½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 21st September.

Woollen Section.—With the exception of a further slight improvement in the weaving department, there was little change in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 21st September indicated that about 25 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department, and about 27 per cent. of those in the weaving department, were on short time, losing, on the average, 9 and 8½ hours each respectively.* Nearly 14 per cent. of the workers in the spinning department worked overtime to the extent of 8½ hours each; very little overtime was worked in the weaving department. In the woollen section, as a whole, 24 per cent. of the operatives lost, on the average, 9 hours each in short time*; and about 7 per cent. worked overtime, to the extent of 8 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was reported as quiet, and showed little change compared with the previous month. In the Heavy Woollen District (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) generally employment was rather poor, and showed a decline, especially with women workers; in the blanket and rug trade, however, employment was fair, and a little better than in August. At Leeds and Armley under-employment was general; at Morley employment was good.

Employment with flannel workers showed little change in the Rochdale and Milnrow districts, where it was fair; it continued good in the Stockport district.

In Scotland generally employment showed little change. At Galashiels the position was reported as normal, and short time had been reduced at the tweed mills; at Dumfries the mills were steadily employed; at Alloa employment with spinners was good.

Carpet Section.—On the whole, employment continued fair in all the principal English centres; in Scotland it was good. About 7½ per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns in this section were on short time, losing 11 hours each on the average; and the same proportion worked overtime, to the extent of 6½ hours each, in the week ended 21st September.

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

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

Departments :	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan., 1928 = 100.)
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	11,607	- 1.5	91.2	25,979	- 3.7	81.9
Spinning ...	39,013	+ 0.6	93.7	60,210	+ 3.2	92.7
Weaving ...	20,216	+ 1.7	93.7	41,287	+ 9.3	98.0
Other Depts. ...	10,883	+ 0.2	98.9	25,273	+ 2.7	94.1
Not specified ...	1,831	- 1.4	94.9	3,960	+ 8.9	103.6
Total—Worsted	83,550	+ 0.5	94.1	157,709	+ 3.7	92.7
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,132	- 1.5	89.0	2,655	- 2.6	100.4
Spinning ...	13,540	+ 0.1	94.5	25,126	+ 1.5	101.7
Weaving ...	25,620	+ 0.8	102.8	47,208	+ 3.6	103.8
Other Depts. ...	17,578	- 1.1	95.0	40,077	- 0.5	100.2
Not specified ...	2,574	+ 1.5	95.4	5,635	+ 2.2	108.7
Total—Woollen	60,444	+ 0.1	98.0	124,701	+ 1.6	104.3
CARPET SECTION ...	9,811	+ 0.2	108.0	18,116	+ 3.3	106.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,805	+ 0.3	96.2	300,526	+ 2.8	98.1
Districts :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	37,296	+ 0.1	90.2	71,296	+ 3.0	82.4
Huddersfield ...	9,380	+ 1.7	108.4	21,401	+ 10.3	124.4
Halifax ...	9,628	+ 3.1	91.8	16,809	+ 8.5	90.4
Leeds ...	8,089	+ 0.0	93.4	15,228	+ 6.2	97.4
Keighley ...	8,414	- 1.2	93.9	14,282	- 5.1	94.2
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,266	+ 0.2	100.3	5,357	+ 1.9	108.9
Total, West Riding ...	76,073	+ 0.5	93.7	144,371	+ 4.0	92.0
West of England and Midlands ...	5,170	+ 0.4	98.9	9,396	- 0.8	93.3
Lancashire ...	331	...	113.5	550	- 3.5	96.1
Scotland ...	1,976	- 1.4	98.0	3,392	+ 3.1	136.4
Total—Worsted	83,550	+ 0.5	94.1	157,709	+ 3.7	92.7
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	12,230	- 2.5	88.0	28,490	+ 2.9	89.3
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	11,609	- 0.4	98.3	23,779	- 3.7	112.5
Leeds ...	9,314	+ 1.3	110.8	19,576	- 0.3	123.5
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,456	+ 1.8	89.3	4,704	+ 0.7	70.7
Bradford ...	1,189	+ 2.9	96.8	2,700	+ 9.0	96.7
Total, West Riding ...	36,798	- 0.4	96.9	79,249	+ 0.1	102.9
Lancashire ...	5,005	+ 0.1	97.7	10,377	+ 7.6	106.9
West of England and Midlands ...	4,376	- 0.8	100.1	8,118	+ 1.4	113.7
Scotland ...	14,064	+ 1.2	100.7	26,682	+ 3.5	106.6
Wales ...	201	+ 30.5	124.7	275	+ 32.9	106.8
Total—Woollen	60,444	+ 0.1	98.0	124,701	+ 1.6	104.3
CARPET SECTION ...	9,811	+ 0.2	108.0	18,116	+ 3.3	106.6
Total—Wool Textile Industry	153,805	+ 0.3	96.2	300,526	+ 2.8	98.1

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increases or decreases in the numbers employed in the week ended 21st September, 1929, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section) as compared with the week ended 24th August, 1929:—

Departments :	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with the previous month. (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")					
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).	
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	- 1.7	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	- 1.2	+ 0.1	
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.3	+ 2.9	+ 2.3	- 0.8	+ 1.7	
Halifax ...	+ 4.3	+ 2.0	+ 5.1	+ 8.5	+ 3.1	
Leeds ...	...	- 0.2	+ 3.0	- 1.5	+ 0.0	
Keighley ...	- 8.3	- 2.1	+ 2.5	- 1.2	- 1.2	
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	...	...	...	- 0.6	+ 0.2	
Total, West Riding ...	- 1.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.6	- 0.0	+ 0.5	
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 0.9	- 1.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.4	
Lancashire ...	...	+ 1.0	...	...	...
Scotland ...	+ 5.5	- 4.1	...	+ 1.0	- 1.4	
TOTAL ...	- 1.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped) as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11.2 at 23rd September, as compared with 12.6 at 26th August and with 17.8 at 24th September, 1928.

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

Department.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per cent.	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Per cent.
	England and Wales:—					
London ...	2,537	+ 1.5	5.3	5,853	+ 3.6	5.5
Leicester ...	10,000	+ 1.4	5.1	24,520	+ 3.4	17.2
Leicester County District ...	3,869	+ 1.0	4.2	9,056	+ 4.4	12.3
Northampton ...	8,842	- 0.1	0.9	21,699	- 0.1	13.1
Higham, Rushden and District ...	6,124	+ 0.4	3.7	14,461	+ 0.6	18.0
Kettering and District ...	5,892	+ 0.6	2.5	13,820	- 2.2	7.8
Wellingborough and District ...	1,390	+ 1.3	8.4	2,926	+ 1.4	15.5
Rest of Northants ...	745	+ 0.5	7.3	1,791	- 2.2	2.2
Stafford and District ...	2,504	+ 0.4	- 1.4	4,509	- 8.8	- 0.2
Norwich and District ...	5,857	- 2.0	+ 10.4	11,181	- 1.8	+ 10.2
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	2,074	+ 1.5	- 0.5	4,224	+ 1.4	+ 10.1
Leeds and District ...	1,899	+ 1.4	- 2.0	4,315	+ 2.4	+ 6.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	5,441	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	10,945	+ 2.1	+ 31.0
Birmingham and District ...	1,269	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	2,457	+ 0.3	+ 6.7
Other parts of England and Wales ...	3,884	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	9,285	+ 3.2	+ 16.3
England and Wales	62,327	+ 0.5	+ 3.0	141,042	+ 0.8	+ 13.5
Scotland ...	2,252	+ 0.9	- 9.9	4,948	+ 0.5	- 5.0
Great Britain	64,579	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	145,990	+ 0.8	+ 12.7

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 23rd September, 1929:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd September, 1929.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	292	7	299	502	2	504	803
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	366	214	580	592	283	875	1,455
Wool Combing ...	202	286	488	813	827	1,640	2,128
Wool Carding ...	398	94	492	785	134	919	1,411
Woolen Spinning ...	281	77	358	318	142	460	818
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	348	2,067	2,415	330	2,056	2,386	4,801
Wool Winding and Warming ...	75	16	91	125	97	222	313
Worst Winding and Warming ...	54	294	348	202	603	805	1,153
Woolen Weaving ...	108	376	484	177	1,847	2,024	2,508
Worst Weaving ...	105	754	859	135	1,832	1,967	2,826
Other Processes ...	700	87	787	740	158	898	1,685
Total ...	2,929	4,272	7,201	4,719	7,981	12,700	19,901

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th August, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
	Wool Sorting ...	+ 22	+ 2	+ 24	+ 5	—		+ 5	+ 29
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	+ 8	- 2	+ 6	+ 54	+ 93	+ 147	+ 153
Wool Combing ...	- 2	+ 21	+ 19	+ 67	+ 148	+ 215	+ 234
Wool Carding ...	+ 3	- 9	- 6	+ 68	+ 40	+ 108	+ 102
Woolen Spinning ...	- 13	- 13	- 26	+ 25	+ 11	+ 36	+ 10
Worst Drawing and Spinning ...	- 70	+ 29	- 41	- 95	- 725	- 820	- 861
Wool Winding and Warming ...	- 8	- 5	- 13	- 7	+ 38	+ 31	+ 18
Worst Winding and Warming ...	- 6	- 15	- 21	- 7	- 159	- 166	- 187
Woolen Weaving ...	- 62	+ 68	+ 6	- 104	+ 569	+ 465	+ 471
Worst Weaving ...	- 30	+ 103	+ 73	- 47	+ 1,681	+ 1,728	+ 1,655
Other Processes ...	+ 154	- 12	+ 142	+ 273	- 15	+ 258	+ 400
Total ...	- 4	+ 167	+ 163	+ 232	- 1,681	- 1,449	- 1286

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 14,367,100 lbs. in September, 1929, compared with 8,931,000 lbs. in August, 1929, and 13,102,500 lbs. in September, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,688,100 lbs., compared with 4,936,700 lbs. in August, 1929, and with 3,312,000 lbs. in September, 1928.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,236,600 square yards, compared with 17,084,100 square yards in August, 1929, and 12,772,500 square yards in September, 1928.

The exports of blankets were 66,913 pairs, 82,077 pairs and 71,378 pairs in September, 1929, August, 1929, and September, 1928, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed a further improvement in most of the principal centres and was fair, on

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 26th August, 1929:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture:							
Preparing Department ...	+ 72	...	+ 72	+ 11	- 2	+ 9	+ 81
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 13	+ 6	+ 19	- 81	+ 3	- 78	- 59
Cloaking Department ...	- 100	- 12	- 112	- 3	- 4	- 7	- 119
Closing Department ...	- 231	- 243	- 474	+ 4	- 370	- 366	- 609
Making Department ...	- 57	- 36	- 93	- 345	- 11	- 356	- 449
Finishing Department ...	- 76	- 47	- 123	- 313	- 101	- 414	- 537
Slipper Making ...	- 8	- 13	- 21	+ 77	- 77	...	- 21
Clog Making ...	...	- 1	- 1	- 3	...	- 3	- 4
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 26	- 2	+ 24	+ 10	- 7	+ 3	+ 27
TOTAL ...	-142	-336	-478	-643	-569	-1,212	-1,690

The exports of boots and shoes in September, 1929, amounted to 129,662 dozen pairs, or 2,964 dozen pairs more than in August, 1929, and 17,079 dozen pairs more than in September, 1928.

BUILDING.

THERE was a general seasonal decline in employment during September; it was fair to fairly good, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally moderate with unskilled workers. Weather conditions throughout the month were particularly favourable, in most districts, for outside work. As compared with August, 1928, employment was not so good in Scotland, but was somewhat better in England and Wales.

As regards individual occupations, employment showed some decline with plasterers and carpenters, but was fairly good to good in most districts; it also declined with masons, but remained fairly good, on the whole. There was a marked decline with bricklayers, with whom, however, employment was still fair; it was also fair with plumbers, but declined and was slack with slaters. Employment showed a decline with painters, but was fair, on the whole, with skilled men; it remained generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with September, 1928, increased employment was shown with most classes; there was little change with bricklayers, however, and some decline with slaters.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with September, 1928:—

Occupations.	*Estimated Numbers of Insured Workpeople at July, 1928.	Total Numbers Unemployed at 23rd Sept., 1929.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS.						
Carpenters ...	127,050	6,259	217	4.9	+ 0.9	- 1.8
Bricklayers ...	73,890	5,319	295	7.2	+ 3.2	+ 0.2
Masons ...	22,150	1,321	98	6.0	+ 0.9	- 2.0
Slaters ...	5,940	691	60	11.6	+ 2.6	+ 2.0
Plasterers ...	23,430	1,066	49	4.3	+ 0.8	- 3.2
Painters ...	107,380	11,628	224	10.8	+ 2.6	- 1.9
Plumbers ...	32,540	2,261	78	6.9	+ 0.6	- 1.5
Labourers to above ...	240,930	32,528	949	13.5	+ 1.4	- 0.9
All other occupations ...	183,250	26,411	943	14.4	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Total ...	816,560	87,424	2,913	10.7	+ 1.4	- 0.9
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	172,710	14,023	9	8.1	+ 1.8	- 0.4
South-Eastern ...	126,940	6,599	36	5.2	+ 1.1	- 0.5
South-Western ...	99,450	8,206	69	8.3	+ 1.1	- 1.4
Midlands ...	93,750	8,555	689	9.1	+ 0.8	- 2.0
North-Eastern ...	99,410	15,007	930	15.1	+ 2.2	- 3.1
North-Western ...	106,040	16,362	630	15.4	+ 1.5	- 0.2
Scotland ...	75,030	9,561	331	12.7	+ 1.2	+ 2.2
Wales ...	28,870	6,272	212	21.7	+ 1.3	- 4.0
Northern Ireland ...	14,360	2,839	7	19.8	...	...
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	816,560	87,424	2,913	10.7	+ 1.4	- 0.9

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,070,000, show that in September, 1929, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,574,100, as compared with £3,104,700 in August, 1929, and £5,933,900 in September, 1928. Of the total for September, 1929, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,391,500; factories and workshops for £353,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £546,600; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,282,500. For figures for the quarter ended September, 1929, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of 1928, see page 383.

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during September showed little change as compared with the previous month, and was fairly good, on the whole. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., industries was 8.8 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 8.4 at 26th August, 1929, and 11.6 at 24th September, 1928.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,928	+ 0.9	+ 5.5	4,743	- 0.1	+ 5.0
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	6,738	+ 2.0	+ 7.2	19,059	+ 1.3	+ 8.8
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,767	- 0.6	+ 7.9	4,404	- 0.2	+ 8.3
Scotland ...	179	- 3.8	- 6.3	474	- 5.4	- 4.8
TOTAL ...	10,612	+ 1.3	+ 6.8	28,680	+ 0.7	+ 7.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 9,913 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 5.5 per cent. were working on an average 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st September, 1929; on the other hand, 12.5 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of nearly 4 hours each, on the average.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a marked seasonal improvement as compared with the previous month. In the best china-ware and in the sanitary ware sections employment was good; in the decorated earthenware section it was fair. At Derby employment was quiet; at Bristol it continued good. In the stoneware section in Scotland it was again reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.9 at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 15.9 at 26th August, 1929, and 13.7 at 24th September, 1928. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

Branches.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 21st Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,295	+ 4.6	+ 5.3	2,556	+ 11.1	+ 2.5
Earthenware Manufacture ...	8,207	+ 2.5	+ 2.1	16,041	+ 8.3	+ 5.4
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,884	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	3,701	+ 2.4	+ 3.7
TOTAL ...	11,386	+ 2.3	+ 2.6	22,298	+ 7.6	+ 4.8
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,722	+ 3.1	+ 2.1	15,911	+ 10.6	+ 4.5
Other Districts ...	2,664	- 0.2	+ 4.3	6,387	+ 0.7	+ 5.6
TOTAL ...	11,386	+ 2.3	+ 2.6	22,298	+ 7.6	+ 4.8

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,824 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,596, or 33 per cent., were working, on an average, 10 hours less than full time in the week ended 21st September, 1929; the amount of overtime worked was very small.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good generally in the paper-making industry during September; some improvement on the previous month was reported in several centres.

With letterpress printers employment was fairly good on the whole, but showed a decline on the previous month. A slight improvement however, was reported at several towns, including Birmingham, Bradford, Leicester, and Reading. At several towns where employment declined it was stated to be slack—these included Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield and Belfast. Employment also showed a falling-off with electrotypers and stereotypers in some centres, including London and Manchester, but was still good on the whole.

Employment generally continued good with lithographic printers. It showed an improvement on the previous month in London and at Liverpool, while there was a decline at Manchester and Sheffield.

Employment was fairly good on the whole with lithographic artists, but was not so good in London as during August, and also declined at Leeds.

In the bookbinding industry employment was generally fairly good, but showed a decline compared with August.

The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople in the paper and paper-board industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 4.8 at 23rd September, compared with 5.1 at 26th August, and 5.2 at 24th September, 1928. In the printing and bookbinding industries the percentage was 4.5 at 23rd September, compared with 4.4 at 26th August, and 4.3 at 24th September, 1928. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 4.3 at 23rd September, compared with 4.4 at 26th August, and 4.2 at 24th September, 1928.

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

Trade Unions.	No. of Members of Unions at end of Sept., 1929.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a	
		Sept., 1929.	August, 1929.	Sept., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	38,491	3.4	2.9	4.4	+ 0.5	- 1.0
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Midland and Eastern Counties ...	16,911	3.3	3.3	3.6	...	- 0.3
Scotland ...	10,624	2.1	2.4	2.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Other Districts ...	6,673	2.9	2.2	4.3	+ 0.7	- 1.4
Total ...	83,344	3.1	2.7	3.9	+ 0.4	- 0.8
Lithographic Printing:						
Bookbinding ...	11,009	2.3	1.9	3.0	+ 0.4	- 0.7
	19,389	3.3	2.6	3.1	+ 0.7	+ 0.2

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during September was slack, though somewhat better than in August. Among insured workpeople in the dock, harbour, river and canal service, 28.8 per cent. were unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, as compared with 29.9 per cent. at 26th August, 1929, and with 32.1 per cent. at 24th September, 1928.

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

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th Sept., 1929 ...	4,003	2,009	6,012	7,430	13,442
14th " " ...	4,489	2,236	6,725	7,465	14,190
21st " " ...	5,036	1,866	6,902	7,752	14,654
28th " " ...	5,142	1,922	7,064	7,470	14,534
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Sept., 1929 ...	4,668	2,008	6,676	7,529	14,205
Average for Aug., 1929 ...	3,993	2,094	6,087	7,244	13,331
Average for Sept., 1928 ...	4,304	1,899	6,203	7,198	13,401

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during September was 1,112, compared with 871 in August, 1929, and with 850 in September, 1928.

East Coast.—Employment continued fair on the North-East Coast. Imports of timber provided considerable work at South Shields, the Hartlepoons, Blyth, Hull, Boston and Grimsby; and there were heavy shipments of coal and coke from South Shields. Employment continued good at Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and slack at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment showed a slight improvement, but was still slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Dock Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 27th September, 1929, was 14,454, compared with 13,654 in August, 1929, and with 13,966 in September, 1928. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £37,841 in the four weeks ended 27th September, 1929, compared with £34,300 in August, 1929, and with £36,350 in September, 1928.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—At the South Wales ports employment remained generally fair. Coal shipments were exceptionally heavy at Barry and Penarth, and imports were active at the latter port and at Port Talbot. Work was also plentiful at Newport and Bristol, but at Swansea employment was only moderate. At Manchester and Southampton there was a decline in employment.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment declined and was slack at Dundee and Alloa. It continued fair at Glasgow, and was good at Leith. At Belfast it remained fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING September employment was fair, on the whole. The demand generally for ratings in the first half of the month was satisfactory, and, after some falling-off in the third week, improved again towards the end of the month. With the exceptions noted below the supply of seamen was adequate for requirements.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 23rd September, 1929, was 16.0, compared with 15.7 at 26th August, 1929, and 15.0 at 24th September, 1928.

The demand for men on the Thames was good, except for some slackness in the third week of the month. On the Tyne it was generally fair, and on the Wear it was moderate throughout the month. On the Tees the demand was quiet, but showed an upward tendency at the end of the month; at the Hartlepoons it was fair, on the whole, a temporary scarcity of able-bodied seamen being reported. The demand at Hull was quiet in the first half of the month, but was more active thereafter. At Southampton it was fairly brisk, and at one period a shortage of deck hands was experienced; at Plymouth and Falmouth also there was a scarcity of able seamen. At Bristol the demand was fair in the first and third weeks, but very quiet otherwise; at Avonmouth it was fairly good. The demand at Newport was fair generally, except for some quietness in the second week; at Cardiff it was fairly good throughout the month; it steadily declined at Swansea, and at the end of September it was quiet. On the Mersey the demand was good until the last week, when some falling-off occurred; at Manchester it was moderate to fair. On the Clyde it was fairly good, except for a quiet period in the middle of the month, and at Leith it was generally very moderate. It was moderate at Belfast during the first three weeks, but slackened during the last week.

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

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in September, 1929.				
	Sept., 1929.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Nine Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Sept., 1929.	Sept., 1928.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool ...	15,077	+ 1,414	+ 2,895	114,662	111,449
Manchester ...	613	- 111	- 57	6,734	6,603
London ...	12,127	+ 1,165	+ 1,470	90,595	92,776
Southampton ...	11,237	- 1,132	- 1,052	91,370	93,907
Tyne Ports ...	2,725	+ 60	- 347	25,479	25,082
Sunderland ...	319	- 83	+ 67	2,404	3,213
Middlesbrough ...	459	- 191	- 103	4,289	4,031
Hull ...	1,408	+ 19	+ 290	11,023	11,804
Bristol ...	965	- 138	+ 158	9,351	8,787
Newport, Mon. ...	658	- 110	- 76	7,245	6,469
Cardiff ...	2,763	+ 225	+ 191	25,000	23,845
Swansea ...	711	+ 3	+ 50	6,829	6,527
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	218	- 93	- 58	2,664	3,411
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	239	- 242	- 119	3,259	3,851
Glasgow ...	4,290	+ 14	- 18	31,748	29,232
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	160	+ 74	+ 24	1,670	1,519
TOTAL for above Ports ...	53,969	+ 874	+ 3,315	434,322	432,506

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

	Four weeks ended 28th September, 1929.	Five weeks ended 31st August, 1929.	Five weeks ended 29th September, 1928.
Contributions received from:—			
Employers ...	1,265,000	1,510,000	1,570,000
Employed Persons ...	1,090,000	1,300,000	1,360,000
Exchequer ...	1,180,000	1,395,000	1,130,000
Total ...	3,535,000	4,205,000	4,060,000
Unemployment Benefit ...	3,100,000	3,955,000	4,550,000
Cost of Administration ...	40		

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 374 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 23rd September, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes ...	1,956	5	197	3	2,161
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	785,744	10,255	177,159	6,759	979,917
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	83,550	4,690	12,049	3,591	103,880
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	19,863	20,481	17,055	21,744	79,143
5. Two months' file ...	44,952	3,268	28,801	2,893	79,914
Persons on Register (lines 2-4)	889,157	35,426	206,263	32,094	1,162,940
Books lodged (lines 1-3 and 5) ...	916,202	18,218	218,206	13,246	1,165,872

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

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

Date.	Great Britain.					Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
26th Aug., 1929	874,920	38,583	208,297	34,003	1,155,803	1,190,171
2nd Sept., 1929	873,798	37,464	207,392	33,606	1,152,260	1,187,187
9th " "	873,322	36,966	205,853	33,551	1,149,692	1,185,241
16th " "	875,183	36,017	203,751	32,568	1,147,519	1,182,486
23rd " "	889,157	35,426	206,263	32,094	1,162,940	1,197,767
30th " "	905,252	35,161	209,246	32,203	1,181,862	1,217,191
Average (5 weeks)	883,343	36,207	206,501	32,804	1,158,855	1,193,974

The figures for 30th September, 1929, are analysed below:—

	30th September, 1929.				Total.	Total.
	Persons normally in regular employment.	Persons normally in casual employment.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.		
Men ...	657,017	175,270	72,965	905,252	874,920	
Boys ...	30,917	4,110	134	35,161	38,583	
Women ...	129,582	78,468	1,196	209,246	208,297	
Girls ...	28,167	4,022	14	32,203	34,003	
Total...	845,683	261,870	74,309	1,181,862	1,155,803	

The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the five weeks ended 30th September, 1929. Of the 145,809 vacancies filled, 78,663 were for men, 34,997 for women and 32,149 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†
	During Week.	At end of Week.	
26th August, 1929	34,874	24,558	31,270
2nd September, 1929	34,105	24,802	29,528
9th " "	34,733	25,916	29,252
16th " "	33,307	25,451	28,882
23rd " "	34,468	25,675	29,148
30th " "	33,947	26,173	28,999
Average	34,112	25,603	29,162

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men in relief work in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 26th August, 1929, the average number of such placings was 3,494 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 30th September, 1929, was 550 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 30th September, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 30th September, 1929.				Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 26th Aug., 1929.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	86,815	15,796	5,012	107,623	+ 7,870
South-Eastern Division ...	33,654	6,698	3,776	44,128	+ 7,038
Brighton ...	1,472	306	235	2,013	+ 418
Chatham ...	2,321	362	529	3,212	+ 302
Liswich ...	1,530	180	176	1,886	+ 170
Norwich ...	2,950	865	176	3,991	+ 137
Rest of Division ...	25,381	4,985	2,660	33,026	+ 6,011
South-Western Division ...	52,614	8,693	4,447	65,754	+ 6,929
Bristol ...	10,405	2,558	1,021	13,984	+ 185
Plymouth ...	5,415	682	334	6,431	+ 420
Portsmouth ...	3,936	451	651	5,038	+ 986
Reading ...	1,397	92	201	1,690	+ 276
Southampton ...	4,580	325	449	5,354	+ 481
Swindon ...	560	139	111	810	+ 63
Rest of Division ...	26,321	4,446	1,680	32,447	+ 4,518
Midlands Division ...	114,638	34,335	6,651	155,624	+ 5,978
Birmingham ...	17,537	6,999	977	25,513	+ 454
Coventry ...	3,410	671	66	4,147	+ 1,240
Cradley Heath ...	2,800	634	68	3,502	+ 54
Derby ...	1,862	384	189	2,435	+ 38
Leicester ...	4,127	2,404	127	6,658	+ 673
Northampton ...	1,992	836	124	2,952	+ 3
Nottingham ...	7,121	1,972	358	9,451	+ 632
Smethwick ...	1,898	714	54	2,666	+ 1
Stoke-on-Trent ...	10,007	4,389	629	15,025	+ 2,964
Walsall ...	3,299	750	208	4,257	+ 9
West Bromwich ...	1,588	402	88	2,078	+ 120
Wolverhampton ...	5,583	961	328	6,872	+ 562
Rest of Division ...	53,874	13,219	3,435	70,528	+ 1,266
North-Eastern Division ...	211,051	40,876	15,350	267,277	+ 11,433
Barnsley ...	3,676	404	191	4,271	+ 212
Bradford ...	12,600	7,514	990	21,104	+ 558
Darlington ...	2,081	285	220	2,586	+ 291
Dewsbury ...	2,016	993	252	3,261	+ 134
Doncaster ...	4,604	316	411	5,331	+ 3,163
Gateshead ...	6,131	852	502	7,485	+ 200
Grimsby ...	1,552	225	162	1,939	+ 345
Hull ...	2,349	1,267	49	3,665	+ 173
Hartlepool ...	4,394	224	364	4,982	+ 76
Huddersfield ...	2,292	1,365	234	3,891	+ 180
Leeds ...	8,888	989	828	10,705	+ 223
Lincoln ...	12,798	5,180	745	18,723	+ 1,871
Leeds ...	1,905	315	278	2,498	+ 399
Middlesbrough ...	5,263	418	504	6,185	+ 521
Newcastle-on-Tyne...	13,172	1,755	1,094	16,021	+ 354
Rotherham ...	4,817	332	367	5,516	+ 539
Sheffield ...	20,217	3,030	1,223	24,470	+ 53
South Shields ...	6,548	328	386	7,262	+ 23
Stockton-on-Tees ...	3,503	252	297	4,062	+ 323
Sunderland ...	10,147	1,053	519	11,719	+ 1,821
Wakefield ...	3,953	501	299	4,753	+ 69
York ...	1,623	241	268	2,132	+ 95
Rest of Division ...	77,382	13,027	5,157	95,566	+ 76
North-Western Division ...	194,015	74,025	16,140	284,180	+ 11,394
Accrington ...	4,700	2,364	222	7,286	+ 286
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	2,602	1,831	270	4,703	+ 1,453
Barrow ...	2,341	308	284	2,933	+ 460
Birkenhead ...	4,741	600	467	5,808	+ 14
Blackburn ...	3,963	3,730	305	7,998	+ 835
Blackpool ...	1,937	314	178	2,429	+ 683
Bolton ...	6,660	3,259	413	10,332	+ 1,695
Burnley ...	3,065	2,311	140	5,516	+ 243
Bury ...	1,392	1,241	99	2,912	+ 341
Chorley ...	2,084	774	91	2,949	+ 830
Liverpool ...	45,736	6,148	4,101	55,985	+ 436
Manchester ...	19,251	9,030	1,587	29,868	+ 1,531
Nelson ...	836	530	69	1,435	+ 303
Oldham ...	7,684	3,651	360	11,695	+ 231
Preston ...	4,348	3,081	249	7,678	+ 2,113
Rochdale ...	2,320	1,127	67	3,514	+ 505
St. Helens ...	3,988	568	229	4,785	+ 478
Salford ...	8,788	4,103	770	13,661	+ 1,609
Stockport ...	3,151	3,091	288	6,530	+ 10
Warrington ...	2,347	741	346	3,434	+ 688
Wigan ...	7,202	2,486	426	10,114	+ 10
Rest of Division ...	54,699	22,737	5,179	82,615	+ 7,636
Scotland Division ...	110,011	24,080	9,883	143,974	+ 634
Aberdeen ...	3,374	609	142	4,125	+ 475
Clydebank ...	1,878	233	199	2,310	+ 190
Dundee ...	4,939	3,039	312	8,290	+ 377
Edinburgh ...	10,222	1,999	867	13,088	+ 979
Glasgow ...	39,306	8,214	3,858	51,378	+ 1,028
Greenock ...	3,507	768	436	4,711	+ 547
Motherwell ...	2,693	160	226	3,079	+ 405
Paisley ...	2,426	475	324	3,225	+ 125
Rest of Division ...	41,666	8,583	3,519	53,768	+ 468
Wales Division ...	102,454	4,743	6,105	113,302	+ 9,517
Cardiff ...	9,439	1,086	765	11,290	+ 829
Llanelli ...	3,771	232	194	4,197	+ 639
Newport ...	5,927	311	352	6,590	+ 658
Swansea ...	6,205	451	574	7,230	+ 799
Rest of Division ...	77,112	2,663	4,220	83,995	+ 7,920
Northern Ireland ...	24,168	9,949	1,212	35,329	+ 961
Belfast ...	16,155	5,822	851	22,828	+ 1,021
Londonderry ...	1,621	563	46	2,230	+ 202
Lurgan ...	402	618	33	1,053	+ 61
Lisburn ...	664	365	27	1,056	+ 8
Newry ...	755	160	12	927	+ 86
Rest of Northern Ireland ...	4,571	2,421	243	7,235	+ 1,057
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	929,420	219,195	68,576	1,217,191	+ 27,020

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

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

STATISTICS FOR 13TH AUGUST TO 9TH SEPTEMBER.*

THE following Table gives, for the period 13th August to 9th September, 1929, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fresh and Renewal claims made ...	527,769	166,143	693,912
Average number of claims current ...	803,471	192,351	995,822

A.—Number of Claims.			
Permanent provisions:—			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years) ...	202	179	381
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	1,074	1,592	2,666
Not genuinely seeking work ...	10,237	6,281	16,518
Trade disputes ...	5,475	15,760	21,235
Employment lost through misconduct ...	3,589	980	4,569
Employment left voluntarily without just cause ...	5,378	2,450	7,828
Other grounds ...	1,947	652	2,599
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):—			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ...	163	57	220
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment ...	632	572	1,204
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years ...	6,508	1,812	8,320
Total claims disallowed ...	35,205	30,335	65,540

C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.†			
(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.			
Total cases considered ...	11,118	5,368	16,486
Recommended for allowance ...	4,716	1,897	6,613
Recommended for disallowance:—			
Permanent provisions:—			
First statutory condition* ...	3	..	3
Not unable to obtain suitable employment ...	387	531	918

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 23rd September, 1929, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year before, and two years before, respectively.

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

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

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following table and the figure given on page 372 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 23rd SEPTEMBER, 1929.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,500	22	2,522	12	3	15	2,512	25	2,537	2,505	24	2,529
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	118,568	562	119,130	43,276	351	43,627	161,844	913	162,757	161,809	913	162,722
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	700	1	701	34	...	34	734	1	735	716	1	717
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	872	7	879	25	...	25	897	7	904	897	7	904
Stone Quarrying and Mining	3,047	5	3,052	582	1	583	3,629	6	3,635	3,484	6	3,490
Slate Quarrying and Mining	458	...	458	533	1	534	991	1	992	991	1	992
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,181	64	1,245	195	10	205	1,376	74	1,450	1,349	73	1,422
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	720	12	732	125	6	131	845	18	863	834	18	852
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,113	16	1,129	57	3	60	1,170	19	1,189	1,170	19	1,189
Artificial Stone and Concrete	1,934	76	2,010	365	50	415	2,299	126	2,425	2,285	126	2,411
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	981	35	1,016	210	7	217	1,191	42	1,233	1,174	42	1,216
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	5,285	634	5,919	1,085	175	1,260	6,370	809	7,179	6,256	809	7,065
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,427	2,254	4,681	1,890	2,560	4,450	4,317	4,814	9,131	4,309	4,814	9,123
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	1,645	340	1,985	414	83	497	2,059	423	2,482	2,049	422	2,471
Glass Bottles	2,177	124	2,301	937	36	973	3,114	160	3,274	3,114	160	3,274
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals	5,337	627	5,964	575	70	645	5,912	697	6,609	5,810	687	6,497
Explosives	675	236	911	55	47	102	730	283	1,013	727	283	1,010
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	633	139	772	30	34	64	663	173	836	663	173	836
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	2,784	745	3,529	1,387	187	1,574	4,171	932	5,103	4,157	930	5,087
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	1,820	10	1,830	351	1	352	2,171	11	2,182	2,171	11	2,182
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	16,168	196	16,364	17,549	46	17,595	33,717	242	33,959	33,711	242	33,953
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,770	180	2,950	762	11	773	3,532	191	3,723	3,513	191	3,704
Tin Plates	1,351	170	1,521	7,706	634	8,340	9,057	804	9,861	9,056	804	9,860
Iron and Steel Tubes	1,550	96	1,646	1,192	8	1,200	2,742	104	2,846	2,740	104	2,844
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	1,173	204	1,377	938	65	1,003	2,111	269	2,380	2,108	269	2,377
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	37,358	1,325	38,683	19,435	747	20,182	56,793	2,072	58,865	55,748	2,071	57,819
Electrical Engineering	2,417	616	3,033	293	156	449	2,710	772	3,482	2,700	770	3,470
Marine Engineering, etc.	5,259	17	5,276	343	...	343	5,602	17	5,619	5,119	17	5,136
Constructional Engineering	2,357	30	2,387	510	7	517	2,867	37	2,904	2,853	37	2,890
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	14,018	1,197	15,215	7,148	517	7,665	21,166	1,714	22,880	20,993	1,705	22,698
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	1,366	92	1,458	260	46	306	1,626	138	1,764	1,569	137	1,706
Tramcars	3,876	28	3,904	1,838	1	1,839	5,714	29	5,743	5,704	29	5,733

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	47,937	137	48,074	2,712	17	2,729	50,649	154	50,803	46,741	147	46,888
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	5,349	502	5,851	1,474	124	1,598	6,823	626	7,449	6,780	625	7,406
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	937	25	962	45	...	45	982	25	1,007	970	25	995
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	2,304	1,168	3,472	194	98	292	2,498	1,266	3,764	2,492	1,266	3,758
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	2,215	698	2,913	2,266	298	2,564	4,481	996	5,477	4,478	996	5,474
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	1,074	852	1,926	496	123	619	1,570	975	2,545	1,570	975	2,545
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	1,345	734	2,079	358	99	457	1,703	833	2,536	1,701	833	2,534
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	306	7	313	62	...	62	368	7	375	365	7	372
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	1,117	856	1,973	329	236	565	1,446	1,092	2,538	1,426	1,091	2,517
Metal Industries not separately specified	7,375	4,707	12,082	2,825	1,191	4,016	10,200	5,898	16,098	10,115	5,895	16,010
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton	13,013	25,203	38,216	8,925	23,020	31,945	21,938	48,223	70,161	21,938	48,216	70,154
Woolen and Worsted	5,678	7,175	12,853	8,249	14,062	22,311	13,927	21,233	35,162	13,869	21,143	35,012
Silk and Artificial Silk	2,000	1,930	3,930	627	2,002	2,629	2,627	3,932	6,559	2,532	3,903	6,435
Linen	2,844	5,011	7,855	772	2,941	2,813	3,616	7,052	10,668	595	1,628	2,223
Jute	1,616	2,827	4,443	151	277	428	1,767	3,104	4,871	1,767	3,104	4,871
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	539	887	1,426	149	805	954	688	1,692	2,380	559	1,407	1,966
Hosiery	556	2,230	2,786	742	2,821	3,563	1,308	5,051	6,359	1,294	5,007	6,301
Lace	394	435	829	366	413	779	760	843	1,608	760	848	1,608
Carpets	289	454	743	321	474	795	610	923	1,533	610	928	1,538
Textile Industries not separately specified	807	2,098	2,905	189	929	1,118	996	3,027	4,023	933	2,592	3,525
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	4,485	1,617	6,102	14,402	4,542	18,944	18,887	6,159	25,046	18,256	5,558	23,814
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,156	413	2,569	1,239	278	1,517	3,395	691	4,086	3,391	691	4,082
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	889	515	1,404	216	160	376	1,105	675	1,780	1,080	675	1,755
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring	5,858	4,356	10,214	1,479	9,755	11,234	7,337	14,121	21,458	6,747	13,887	20,634
Dress Making and Millinery	541	2,381	2,922	46	2,218	2,264	537	4,599	5,136	563	4,426	4,989
Hats and Caps (including Straw Plait)	515	1,047	1,562	352	485	837	867	1,532	2,399	860	1,528	2,388
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	399	2,534	2,933	50	1,867	1,917	439	4,401	4,840	329	2,449	2,778
Dress Industries not separately specified	544	387	931	90	237	327	634	624	1,258	632	622	1,254
Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Clogs ...	6,724	2,411	9,135	4,176	1,818	5,994	10,900	4,229	15,129	10,769	4,222	14,991
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—												
Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, etc.	6,979	2,597	9,576	316	237	553	7,295	2,834	10,129	6,756	2,736	9,492
Grain Milling	1,516	148	1,664	375	34	409	1,891	182	2,073	1,782	180	1,962
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,657	2,174	3,831	260	547	807	1,917	2,721	4,638	1,895	2,707	4,602
Food Industries not separately specified	3,785	4,552	8,337	314	557	871	4,099	5,109	9,208	4,024	5,058	9,082
Drink Industries	4,925	1,618	6,543	178	175	353	5,104	1,793	6,897	4,704	1,770	6,474

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.												GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PERCENTAGES AT 23RD SEPT., 1929.			
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1929.						INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENTAGES AS COMPARED WITH						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.				26TH AUG., 1929.	24TH SEPT., 1928.	26TH SEPT., 1927.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Fishing	26,850	950	27,800	9.3	2.3	9.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	9.4	2.6	9.1	+ 1.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6	9.2
Mining:—																
Coal Mining	1,098,800	6,110	1,104,910	10.7	9.2	10.7	3.9	5.7	3.9	14.6	14.9	14.6	- 1.0	- 7.9	- 4.5	14.6
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	14,580	10	14,590	4.8	10.0	4.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	- 8.8	- 6.8	- 6.8	4.9
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	5,540	90	5,630	15.7	7.8	15.6	0.5	...	0.5	16.2	7.8	16.1	- 0.3	+ 4.4	+ 8.7	16.1
Stone Quarrying and Mining	40,910	340	41,250	7.4	1.5	7.4	1.5	0.3	1.4	8.9	1.8	8.8	+ 0.1	- 1.0	+ 1.5	8.7
Slate Quarrying and Mining	10,640	10	10,650	4.3	...	4.3	5.0	10.0	5.0	9.3	10.0	9.3	- 0.2	+ 5.9	+ 8.1	9.3
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	15,070	1,590	16,660	7.8	4.0	7.5	1.3	0.7	1.2	9.1	4.7	8.7	- 0.1	- 1.6	- 0.5	8.8
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	14,880	180	15,060	4.9	6.7	4.9	0.9	3.3	0.9	5.8	10.0	5.8	+ 0.4	- 0.6	+ 1.1	5.8
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:—																
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	10,230	100	10,330	10.9	16.0	10.9	0.5	3.0	0.6	11.4	19.0	11.5	+ 0.3	- 3.8	- 1.6	11.5
Artificial Stone and Concrete	15,270	1,380	16,650	12.7	5.5	12.1	2.4	3.6	2.5	15.1	9.1	14.6	+ 1.7	- 2.4	+ 2.7	14.6
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	18,070	930	19,000	5.4	3.8	5.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	6.6	4.5	6.5	+ 1.0	- 0.5	+ 0.1	6.5
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	74,160	6,980	81,140	7.1	9.1	7.3	1.5	2.5	1.5	8.6	11.6	8.8	+ 0.4	- 2.8	+ 1.6	8.8
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,270	37,620	70,890	7.3	6.0	6.6	5.7	6.8	6.3	13.0	12.8	12.9	- 3.0	- 0.8	+ 0.6	12.9
Glass Trades:—																
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass)	19,600	5,170	24,770	8.4	6.6	8.0	2.1	1.6	2.0	10.5	8.2	10.0	- 0.6	+ 0.4	- 0.2	10.0
Glass Bottles	15,550	1,850	17,400	14.0	6.7	13.2	6.0	1.9	5.6	20.0	8.6	18.8	+ 0.5	- 2.9	- 2.3	18.8
Chemicals, etc.:—																
Chemicals	77,960	22,340	100,300	6.8	2.8	5.9	0.8	0.3	0.7	7.6	3.1	6.6	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	6.5	
Explosives	13,820	6,230	20,050	4.9	3.8	4.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.5	- 1.1	5.0
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leads	14,020	4,610	18,630	4.5	3.0	4.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	4.7	3.8	4.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.6	4.5
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Matches, etc.	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.0	3.6	4.6	2.5	0.9	2.1	7.5	4.5	6.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	6.7
Metal Manufacture:—																
Pig Iron (Blast Furnaces)	21,890	270	22,160	8.3	3.7	8.3	1.6	0.4	1.5	9.9	4.1	9.8	- 0.5	- 9.6	- 5.4	9.9
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	174,300	4,240	178,540	9.3	4.6	9.2	10.0	1.1	9.8	19.3	5.7	19.0	- 1.0	- 3.0	+ 1.4	19.0
Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,440	3,150	37,590	8.0	5.7	7.8	2.3	0.4	2.1	10.3	6.1	9.9	+ 0.3	- 1.0	+ 0.6	10.0
Tin Plates	28,230	3,810	32,040	4.8	4.5	4.7	27.3	16.6	26.1	32.1	21.1	30.8	+ 7.0	+ 13.2	- 1.8	30.8
Iron and Steel Tubes	26,460	1,270	27,730	5.9	7.6	5.9	4.5	0.6	4.4	10.4	8.2	10.3	+ 0.3	- 2.1	- 1.5	10.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Ropes	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.1	5.2	6.0	4.9	1.6	4.3	11.0	6.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 1.4	- 7.1	10.3
Engineering, etc.:—																
General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	536,550	45,580	582,130	7.0	2.9	6.6	3.6	1.6	3.5	10.6	4.5	10.1	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.1	10.1
Electrical Engineering	62,580	17,190	79,770	3.9	3.6	3.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	+ 0.2	- 0.8	- 0.2	4.4
Marine Engineering, etc.	53,660	1,370	55,030	9.8	1.2	9.6	0.6	...	0.6	10.4	1.2	10.2	+ 0.3	- 4.3	- 2.5	10.2
Constructional Engineering	26,160	1,130	27,290	9.0	2.7	8.7	2.0	0.6	1.9	11.0	3.3	10.6	- 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 3.4	10.6
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:—																
Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Carriages, Carts, etc.	211,240	23,590	234,830	6.6	5.1	6.5	3.4	2.2	3.2	10.0	7.3	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	9.8
Railway Carriages, Wagons and Tramcars	17,190	2,360	19,550	7.9	3.9	7.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	9.5	5.8	9.0	+ 0.6	- 0.8	- 0.3	8.9
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	54,800	1,570	56,370	7.1	1.8	6.9	3.3	0.0	3.3	10.4	1.8	10.2	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+ 4.6	10.2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	199,170	3,260	202,430	24.1	4.2	23.7	1.3	0.5	1.4	25.4	4.7	25.1	+ 0.9	- 5.6	+ 3.3	24.5
Metal Trades:—																
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	80,000	8,280	88,280	6.7	6.1	6.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	8.5	7.6	8.4	- 0.3	- 3.6	- 0.1	8.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	14,240	1,290	15,530	6.6	1.9	6.2	0.3	...	0.3	6.9	1.9	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.8	6.6
Electrical Cables, Wire and Electric Lamps	53,990	32,190	86,180	4.3	3.6	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	4.6	3.9	4.4	- 0.5	- 0.9	- 1.4	4.4
Hand Tools, Cutlery, Saws, Files	22,750	9,750	32,500	9.7	7.2	9.0	10.0	3.0	7.9	19.7	10.2	16.9	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	- 0.8	16.9
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc.	14,110	11,190	25,300	7.6	7.6	7.6	3.5	1.1	2.5	11.1	8.7	10.1	- 0.1	- 1.6	+ 0.8	10.1
Brass and Allied Metal Wares	17,210	10,520	27,730	7.8	7.0	7.5	2.1	0.9	1.6	9.9	7.9	9.1	- 0.1	- 0.9	- 0.8	9.1
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	7,430	870	8,300	4.1	1.2	3.9	0.9	...	0.8	5.0	1.2	4.7	- 0.5	+ 0.4	- 0.3	4.7
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc.	23,450	19,410	42,860	4.8	4.4	4.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	6.2	5.6	5.9	- 0.5	- 0.9	+ 0.1	5.9
Metal Industries not separately specified	114,900	68,500	183,400	6.4	6.9	6.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	8.9	8.6	8.8	+ 0.3	- 1.1	- 0.4	8.8
Textile Trades:—																
Cotton	197,960	356,010	553,970	6.6	7.1	6.9	4.5	6.4	5.8	11.1	13.5	12.7	- 2.2	- 1.8	+ 3.4	12.7
Woolen and Worsted	98,300	144,290	242,590	5.8	5.0	5.3	8.4	9.7	9.2	14.2	14.7	14.5	- 0.3	- 2.4	+ 6.3	14.5
Silk and Artificial Silk	31,120	39,150	70,270	6.4	4.9	5.6	2.0	5.1	3.7	8.4	10.0	9.3	- 2.8	- 2.3	+ 2.7	9.2
Linen	25,430	55,780	81,210	11.2	9.0	9.7	3.0	3.6	3.4	14.2	12.6	13.1	- 0.9	- 15.4	+ 4.7	15.0
Jute	12,510	27,120	39,630	12.9	10.4	11.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	14.1	11.4	12.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.0	+ 5.5	12.3
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc.	7,160	11,610	18,770	7.5	7.6	7.6	2.1	7.0	5.1	9.6	14.6	12.7	- 0.5	- 0.2	+ 3.1	12.0
Hosiery	21,390	81,480	102,870	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	- 0.1	- 1.4	+ 0.5	6.2
Lace	6,440	10,680	17,120	6.1	4.1	4.8	5.7	3.8	4.6	11.8	7.9	9.4	- 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	9.4
Carpets	9,590	14,810	24,400	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	- 0.8	- 2.5	- 1.0	6.3
Textile Industries not separately specified	13,770	30,820	44,590	5.9	6.8	6.5	1.3	3.0	2.5	7.2	9.8	9.0	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 2.0	8.7
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	82,780	33,890	116,670	5.4	4.8	5.2	17.4	13.4	16.3	22.8	18.2	21.5	+ 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 11.7	22.1
Leather and Leather Goods:—																
Tanning, Currying and Dressing	32,350	9,480	41,830	6.7	4.4	6.1	3.8	2.9	3.7	10.5	7.3	9.8	- 1.0	+ 2.2	+ 4.1	9.8
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods	11,990	13,290	25,280	7.4	3.9	5.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	9.2	5.1	7.0	- 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8	7.0
Clothing Trades:—																
Tailoring	66,390	132,490	198,880	8.8	3.3	5.1	2.3	7.4	5.7	11.1	10.7	10.8	+ 1.1	- 0.8	+ 2.1	10.8
Dress Making and Millinery	11,540	93,780	105,320	4.7	2.5	2.8	0.4	2.4	2.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	4.8
Hats and Caps (Including Straw Plait)	13,370	20,700	34,070	3.9	5.1	4.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	6.5	7.4	7.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.1	7.0
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc.	7,430	69,630	77,060	5.2	3.6	3.8	0.7	2.7	2.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	- 0.3	- 2.8	+ 1.7	4.6
Dress Industries not separately specified	9,380	17,630	27,010	5.8	2.2	3.4	1.0	1.3	1.3	6.8	3.5	4.7				

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1928 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected. A review of the figures appears on pages 358-9.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1928, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1927.

Group of Unions.	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1928.	Membership at end of						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1928 compared with end of 1927.		
		1928.			1927.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.*	3	35,529	447	35,976	35,016	708	35,724	+ 1.5	- 36.9	+ 0.7
Mining and Quarrying...	119	621,060	2,415	623,475	682,595	2,491	685,086	- 9.0	- 3.1	- 9.0
Pottery and Glass ...	19	14,700	9,820	24,520	15,398	9,751	25,149	- 4.5	+ 0.7	- 2.5
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.*	6	62,890	967	63,857	70,426	995	71,421	- 10.7	- 2.8	- 10.6
Engineering, Ironfoundry, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building†	101	534,649	5,645	540,294	541,830	5,927	547,757	- 1.3	- 4.8	- 1.4
Textile:										
Cotton ...	170	138,635	221,906	360,541	137,047	218,652	355,699	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 1.4
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy ...	26	46,882	37,527	84,409	50,334	41,226	91,560	- 6.9	- 9.0	- 7.8
Flax and Jute ...	23	8,544	21,481	30,025	8,889	22,725	31,614	- 3.9	- 5.5	- 5.0
Hosiery ...	6	5,617	12,431	18,048	5,405	13,249	18,654	+ 3.9	- 6.2	- 3.2
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.†	30	56,019	17,160	73,179	57,677	17,802	75,479	- 2.9	- 3.6	- 3.0
Other Textile ...	27	10,423	14,047	24,470	10,646	14,384	25,030	- 2.1	- 2.3	- 2.2
Clothing:										
Boot and Shoe ...	8	60,557	27,964	88,521	61,809	28,043	89,852	- 2.0	- 0.3	- 1.5
Tailoring and Other Clothing ...	18	28,590	42,182	70,772	29,775	43,298	73,073	- 4.0	- 2.6	- 3.1
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	7	23,972	5,632	29,604	23,630	5,513	29,143	+ 1.4	+ 2.2	+ 1.6
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture:										
Furnishing ...	8	27,011	3,289	30,300	26,131	3,255	29,386	+ 3.4	+ 1.0	+ 3.1
Other ...	26	31,291	1,719	33,010	31,397	1,675	33,072	- 0.3	+ 2.6	- 0.2
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	27	140,590	39,853	180,443	139,493	41,672	181,165	+ 1.0	- 4.4	- 0.2
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.:										
Bricklayers and Masons ...	4	62,429	...	62,429	66,062	...	66,062	- 5.5	...	- 5.5
Carpenters and Joiners ...	1	115,606	...	115,606	116,651	...	116,651	- 0.9	...	- 0.9
Painters and Decorators ...	8	46,670	...	46,670	48,229	...	48,229	- 3.2	...	- 3.2
Builders' Labourers* ...	7	38,668	...	38,668	44,776	...	44,776	- 13.6	...	- 13.6
Other ...	19	45,324	...	45,324	47,568	...	47,568	- 4.7	...	- 4.7
Other Manufacturing Industries†	32	15,083	6,529	21,612	16,051	6,425	22,476	- 6.0	+ 1.6	- 3.8
Transport:										
Railway Service ...	9	408,090	3,947	412,037	409,448	3,871	413,319	- 0.3	+ 2.0	- 0.3
Water Transport ...	16	105,631	165	105,796	96,356	190	96,546	+ 9.6	- 13.2	+ 1.6
Other (Road Transport, Dock Labour, etc.)§	19	352,653	10,042	362,695	356,908	10,093	367,001	- 1.2	- 0.5	- 1.2
Commerce, Distribution and Finance:										
Commerce and Distribution ...	16	111,441	42,948	154,389	103,928	40,017	143,945	+ 7.2	+ 7.3	+ 7.3
Banking, Insurance, etc. ...	19	68,541	5,708	74,249	71,715	5,926	77,641	- 4.0	- 3.7	- 4.0
National and Local Government||	284	289,662	63,896	353,558	280,908	61,811	342,719	+ 3.1	+ 3.4	+ 3.2
Teaching†	17	66,659	144,411	211,070	65,479	140,011	205,490	+ 1.8	+ 3.1	+ 2.7
Entertainments and Sport ...	8	25,069	5,394	30,463	25,648	5,649	31,297	- 2.3	- 4.5	- 2.7
Miscellaneous††	38	39,479	6,097	45,576	42,716	4,986	47,702	- 7.6	+ 22.3	- 4.5
General Labour...	2	368,526	38,262	406,788	405,508	42,797	448,305	- 9.1	- 10.6	- 9.3
TOTALS†	1,123	4,007,150	791,884	4,799,034	4,125,449	793,142	4,918,591	- 2.9	- 0.2	- 2.4

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1926, 1927 AND 1928.

Group of Unions.	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1913.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1913.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1913.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.
	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.	Thous- ands.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.*	20	207	38	35	36	1	3	1	1	1	21	210	39	36	36
Mining and Quarrying ...	919	1,150	782	683	621	1	8	3	2	2	920	1,158	785	685	623
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.*†	559	1,154	650	612	597	1	17	7	7	7	560	1,171	657	619	604
Textile:															
Cotton ...	158	166	142	137	139	214	295	227	218	222	372	461	369	355	361
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc. ...	58	86	58	58	56	9	32	18	18	17	67	118	76	76	73
Other Textile ...	48	81	77	75	71	36	174	98	92	86	84	255	175	167	157
Clothing ...	83	110	92	92	89	25	126	74	71	70	108	236	166	163	159
Woodworking and Furniture ...	45	81	60	58	58	1	6	4	5	5	46	87	64	63	63
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	84	155	142	139	141	7	72	44	42	40	91	227	186	181	181
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.*	243	563	329	323	309	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	329	323	309
Other Manufacturing Industries**	53	93	58	55	54	4	47	24	22	22	57	140	82	77	76
Transport:															
Railway Service ...	327	606	488	409	408	...	12	4	4	4	327	618	492	413	412
Water Transport ...	366	638	473	453	458	1	12	12	10	10	367	650	485	463	468
Other (Road Transport, Dock Labour, etc.)§	100	279	173	176	180	20	121	45	46	49	120	400	218	222	229
Commerce, Distribution and Finance:															
Commerce and Distribution ...	211	370	274	281	290	23	95	60	62	64	234	465	334	343	354
Banking, Insurance, etc. ...	49	63	66	65	67	64	135	134	144	144	113	198	200	205	211
National and Local Government||	57	129	69	68	64	3	24	10	11	12	60	153	79	79	76
Teaching†	322	1,057	427	406	369	23	162	46	42	38	345	1,229	473	448	407
Entertainments and Sport ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous††	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Labour...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS†	3,702	6,998	4,398	4,125	4,007	433	1,341	811	793	792	4,135	8,339	5,209	4,918	4,799

* The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page.
 † The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches, numbering nearly 58,000 in 1928, of whom 31,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 15,000 were railwaymen and other transport workers. In compiling the figures for teachers, while certain Associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted, others, which also have members in this Union, have been included, but the extent of this duplication is not ascertainable precisely. When allowance is made for all these factors, the net number of trade union members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been about 4,730,000 at the end of 1928, compared with about 4,850,000 at the end of 1927.
 ‡ Leather, chemicals, rubber, brushes, musical instruments, etc.
 § The principal Trade Union in this group includes a large number of workers in other industries.
 ¶ The figures exclude Teachers, Tramway Workers, and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching," "Transport," and "General Labour."
 †† Including Unions of Clerks, Chemists, Foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.
 ** Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.
 ††† Comprising the Entertainments and Miscellaneous groups shown in Table I.

TRADE DISPUTES IN SEPTEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration. — The number of disputes involving stoppages of work reported to the Department as beginning in September in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 43, as compared with 28 in the previous month and 20 in September, 1928. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 17,300. In addition, about 3,800 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 10 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 53, involving about 21,100 workpeople and resulting in a loss, during September, of about 137,000 working days.

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

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Mining and Quarrying ...	2	21	23	15,300	45,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	3	9	12	4,300	82,000
Other ...	5	13	18	1,500	10,000
Total, Sept, 1929 ...	10	43	53	21,100	137,000
Total, August, 1929 ...	13	28	41	401,400†	5,538,000†
Total, Sept., 1928 ...	11	20	31	10,800	56,000

Causes.—Of the 43 disputes beginning in September, 5, directly involving 700 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 11, directly involving 7,300 workpeople, on other wages questions; 14, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 4, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, on other questions respecting working arrangements; 2, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 2, directly involving 200 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 32 new disputes, directly involving 11,900 workpeople, and one old dispute, directly involving 25 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 9, directly involving 3,100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 13, directly involving 7,100 workpeople, in favour of the employers; and 11, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 4 disputes, directly involving 700 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1928 AND 1929.†

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

Groups of Industries.	January to September, 1928.			January to September, 1929.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	75	74,200	378,000	111	61,600	475,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	3	300	9,000	8	1,200	89,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	9	600	20,000	9	400	2,000
Engineering ...	9	600	4,000	13	19,500	61,000
Shipbuilding ...	19	3,600	14,000	17	6,400	349,000
Other Metal ...	12	2,700	37,000	23	6,900	141,000
Textile ...	21	22,500	677,000	32	393,400	6,693,000
Clothing ...	6	200	1,000	11	900	9,000
Woodworking and Furniture ...	19	500	8,000	11	1,100	13,000
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	2	300	2,000	1	400	20,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	33	2,800	80,000	27	2,500	21,000
Transport						

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 reduction of £59,575 in the weekly full-time wages of 479,500 workpeople and in an increase of £2,075 in those of 31,000 workpeople.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal	8,500	...	£ 375	£
Textile	2,000	479,000	75	59,550
Woodworking, etc. ...	6,500	...	525	...
Other	14,000	500	1,100	25
Total	31,000	479,500	2,075	59,575

In the metal group there was an increase in the addition payable on the basis rates, etc. of blastfurnacemen in Cumberland equivalent to about 1½ per cent. on current rates. The wages of workpeople employed in the manufacture of bobbins were increased by 1s. and 6d. per week in the case of men and women respectively, while those of shuttle makers in Lancashire and Yorkshire were increased by an amount equivalent to about 2½ per cent. on current rates.

The reductions in the textile group mainly concerned workpeople employed in the cotton industry, whose wages were reduced under the terms of the award issued by a Board of Arbitration which sat in August; in accordance with this award the percentage additions payable on the various piece price lists were reduced by 12½, making a reduction on current rates in the majority of cases of 6.41 per cent. There was also a reduction, amounting to ¼d. per hour, in the wages of workpeople employed in the asbestos industry. In the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry at Leicester a cost-of-living bonus was increased by ¼d. on each shilling earned.

In the woodworking, etc. group there were increases in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade; the increases varied from ¼d. to ¾d. per hour in the case of adult timeworkers. Furniture trade operatives at High Wycombe also received increases, the time rates for adult workers being increased by ¼d. per hour.

In the other industrial groups workpeople who received increases in wages during September included those employed in roller leather

manufacture, iron ore miners in Cumberland, bakers at Liverpool, and saddle and harness makers in London.

Of the total reduction of £59,575 per week nearly £200 took effect under a cost-of-living sliding scale arranged by a Joint Industrial Council; and nearly the whole of the remainder was accounted for by the reductions which were made in the cotton industry under an arbitration award, following a dispute causing stoppage of work.

Of the increase of £2,075 per week, £1,700 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including over £600 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils or Trade Boards; nearly £300 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining sum was chiefly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1929.

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

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	20,250	72,250	£ 1,575	£ 4,125
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	9,150	100	700	5
Iron and Steel ...	30,000	37,000	1,550	1,825
Engineering, Shipbuilding, and other Metal ...	450	25,250	50	2,300
Textile ...	3,400	585,000	160	67,200
Clothing ...	...	3,550	...	570
Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	350	3,000	70	225
Woodworking, etc. ...	50	12,250	10	1,775
Building and Allied Industries	22,500	54,000	1,820	7,125
Gas, Water and Electricity	...	...	...	...
Supply ...	5,500	2,000	810	200
Transport ...	300	127,000	50	6,850
Public Administration ...	6,850	4,850	565	400
Other ...	200	27,750	40	1,750
Total	99,000	955,000	7,400	94,350

In the corresponding nine months of 1928, there were net increases of £20,150 in the weekly wages of over 201,000 workpeople and net reductions of £169,450 in those of 1,696,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported as taking effect in September.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	Cumberland... ..	9 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron ore mines	Increase‡ of 2d. per shift in the bargain price for miners (8s. 1d. to 8s. 3d.) of 2d. per shift for other adult underground and surface workers, and of 1d. per shift for youths under 18 years of age. Rates after change: shiftmen, winding enginemen, joiners and blacksmiths, 8s. 3d. per shift; mineral shot borers, 8s. 3d., plus 3d. per foot; pumping enginemen, loco. and crane drivers, 7s. 9d.; leading labourers, 7s. 1d.¶
	Furness District ...	9 Sept.	Workpeople employed at iron ore mines:— Underground workers... .. Surface workers	Increase‡ of 1d. per shift in the bargain price for miners (7s. 1d. to 7s. 2d.) and of 1d. per shift in the minimum wage for miners (6s. 4d. to 6s. 5d.). Bonus of 4d. per shift granted to certain labourers, etc. (as selected by the employers) and enginemen.
Limestone Quarrying.	West Cumberland ...	9 Sept.	Limestone quarrymen	Bonuses varying from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per shift merged into wages, sliding scale revised|| and wages increased under revised scale by 2d. per shift for men and 1d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age, making rates as follows: rough fillers (by hand) equal to 15 tons, 9s. per shift; knobblers (by hand) equal to 10 tons, 8s. 6d.; leading labourers, 7s. 8d.; ruddmen, 7s. 5d.; day borers, 8s. 1d.; haulage enginemen and locomotive drivers, 8s. 2d.; boiler firemen, 7s. 5d.; joiners and blacksmiths, 9s.; shot firers, 9s. 2d.; youths 14 to 20 years, 2s. 4d. to 7s. 2d.
Chemical, etc., Manufacture	Bristol (certain firms)	1st week in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the manufacture of glue and chemical manures.	Increase¶ of 6d. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and youths. Minimum rate after change for men, 43s. 9d. per week.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Sept.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blast furnaces.	Increase‡ of 2 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, making a percentage of 24½, 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 24½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.

* 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 229,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ The minimum wage for miners remained unchanged at 7s. per shift.

¶ The rates of wages obtained by merging the bonuses previously paid were to form a new standard reckoned as equivalent to the average price of pig iron (hematite mixed numbers) at 70s. per ton, wages to be increased or decreased bi-monthly by 1d. per shift for men (¼d. per shift for youths under 18 years) for every 1s. per ton increase or decrease in the price of pig iron.

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

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	England and Wales	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle-makers employed by certain firms at Garston and Blackburn.	Increase* of 1s. per week for men 21 years and over, and of 6d. per week for women 18 years and over. Rates after change: men, higher skilled, 61s. 6d. per week; lesser skilled, 52s.; labourers, 42s.; women, 24s. 6d. Addition to base rate increased* from 40 to 44 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 1s. per hour, plus 44 per cent. (1s. 5 2/3d. per hour).
	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn) Lancashire		Apprentices to shuttle-makers ...	Addition to base rate increased* from 22½ to 26½ per cent. Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. at 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years, 19s. at 19 years, and 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case, 26½ per cent.
	Yorkshire		Journeyman shuttle-makers ...	Addition to base rate increased* from 43 to 47 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change, 11d. per hour, plus 47 per cent. (1s. 4 1/3d. per hour).
Cotton	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and West Riding of Yorkshire.	After the making-up day in week ending 7 Sept.†	Workpeople employed in the cotton industry (including enginemen, firemen, etc. and all employed in the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings and cotton blankets).	Decrease of 12½ per cent. on standard piece price lists and an equivalent decrease for those whose wages are not governed by a standard list, leaving wages 82½ per cent. above the Bolton and Oldham Spinners' Lists, the Uniform Weaving List, the Towel Weaving List, the Mule Cop Winding List, and the Universal List for Cards and Frames (ring frames 77½ per cent.), 80 per cent. above the Hard Waste List for weaving, 80 per cent. and 85 per cent. above the Colne List for coloured checks and stripes respectively, 77½ per cent. above the Bolton Cardroom List, the Fustian List and the Wardpressers' List, and 92½ per cent. or 97½ per cent. above the Oldham Velvet List. Rates after change: male adult clothworkers, 44s. 8d.; male adult general warehousemen and others employed in warehouses, 40s. 4d. Standard hourly rates for boiler firemen, etc.—(i) employed by members of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association—boiler firemen, 8d. or 9d.; under enginemen, 8½d.; ash wheelers, oilers and greasers, 7½d., plus, in each case, 42½ per cent.; (ii) employed by members of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd. (except in Darwen and Yorkshire)—boiler firemen, 8d. or 8½d.; under enginemen, 8½d.; oilers and greasers, 7½d., plus, in each case, 57½ per cent.‡
	Leicester	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding enginemen, etc.).	Bonus increased* from 2½d. to 2½d. in the shilling on earnings. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d.; women, 25s. 6d.; plus, in each case, 2½d. in the shilling; pieceworkers, 25 per cent. above time rates.
Carpet Manufacture.	Various districts in Great Britain.	Pay day in week ending 28 Sept.	Weavers employed in the manufacture of Brussels and Wilton carpets.	New list of piece prices adopted for alterations, resulting in increases of various amounts.
Asbestos	Various districts in Great Britain.	Day following 1st make-up day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in the asbestos trade.	Decrease* of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: men, 1s. 0¼d.; women, 8¼d.
Baking and Confectionery.	Liverpool and Wallasey.	23 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult workers and of 1s. per week for juniors. Rates after change for daywork: adult workers—forehands and ovenmen, 70s.; tablehands, 64s.; juniors—18 years, 26s.; 19 years, 31s.; 20 years, 41s.
	Galashiels	Week ending 7 Sept.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 70s.
Furniture Manufacture.	London	1 Sept.	Bedding and mattress makers ...	Increase* of 2 per cent. in the basis for calculating rates of wages, making wages 63 per cent. above the list adopted in 1922.
	High Wycombe ...	Pay day in week ending 28 Sept.	Journeyman	Increase* of ¼d. per hour. Rates after change: men on skilled processes, 1s. 5¼d.; windsor, cane and cheap rush-bottom chairmakers, packers, markers-out and benders, 1s. 5d.
			Caners	Increase* of ¼d. per chair (8d. to 8½d.) on bedroom chairs bored 21 and 23, and of ¼d. per hour (8d. to 8½d.) on Manchester rockers, odd chairs and all other cane work.
Glasgow	1st full pay in Sept.	Matters	Increase* of ¼d. per chair (8½d. to 9d.) on ordinary chairs, and of proportionate amounts on children's and kindergarten chairs.	
Perambulator and Invalid Carriage Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	1 Sept.	Apprentices	Increase* of from 3d. to 10d. per week.
			Rocking and baby chair makers ...	Increase* of ¼d. per hour for timeworkers (1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.) and of 2½ per cent. for pieceworkers.
			Workpeople employed in the perambulator and invalid carriage trade:— Timeworkers 21 years and over: Male workers	Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 347 of September GAZETTE):— Increases of from ¼d. to ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: woodworking machinists, 11½d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4¼d.; wood bodymakers, 1s. 5d., 1s. 4¼d.; other woodworkers (except cratemakers), 1s. 1½d.; perambulator smiths, 1s., 1s. 2½d., 1s. 4¼d.; nickel platers, 1s. 4¼d.; cane and wicker workers, 1s. 2¼d., 1s. 4¼d.; painters, 1s., 1s. 2¼d., 1s. 4¼d.; wheelworkers, 1s. 0¼d., 1s. 1d., 1s. 2¼d.; upholsterers and hood coverers, 1s. 4¼d.; cutters, 1s. 2¼d.; other workers, 11½d. to 1s. 1½d.
			Female workers	Increase of ¼d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: woodworking machinists, 7¼d.; wood bodymakers, 8½d.; other woodworkers (except cratemakers), 7¼d.; cane and wicker workers, 7¼d., 8½d.; painters, 7¼d., 7¼d., 9¼d.; wheelworkers, 7d., 7¼d., 7¼d.; upholsterers and hood coverers, 8¼d.; cutters, 7¼d.; sewing machinists, 7¼d., 7¼d.; other workers, 6¼d. to 7¼d.
Paper Box Making.	Northern Ireland ...	13 Sept.	Timeworkers under 21: Male workers (except porters and labourers).	Increases of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 15, increasing each year to 26s. 9d. at 18 and to 37s. 3d. at 20.
			Male porters and labourers	Increase of ¼d. or ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 18 years, 8½d.; 19 years, 9d.; 20 years, 10d.
			Female workers	Increases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 10s. 6d. at 15, increasing each year to 21s. at 18 and to 26s. 9d. at 20.
Pieceworkers	Increases in piecework basis time rates proportionate to the above.			
Female workers	General minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, for the operation of putting on labels; and piece rates previously fixed for the making of certain boxes varied by the substitution of new measurements (see page 346 of September GAZETTE).			

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
† In the case of workpeople employed by members of the Cotton Waste Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association the change took effect a week later.
‡ Concessions were made by the Fine Cotton Spinners' and Doublers' Association, Ltd., in the case of certain lower-paid workers (principally sub-piecers, labourers, and card tenters) which left their wages unaffected by the reduction, so far as employers represented by that Association were concerned.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Building	Northampton ...	30 Aug.	Labourers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¼d.).*
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Ayr ...	14 Sept.	Manual workers ...	Increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: scavengers and roadmen, 53s. 6d.; refuse collectors, 54s. 6d.
	Kirkcaldy ...	28 June	Manual workers ...	Decrease of 3ths of the original basic rates. Rates after change: labourers, 52s. 6d.; road paviors, 64s. 9d.; masons, 63s.; refuse collectors and scavengers, 54s.; carters, 54s. 6d.
Mental Hospitals Services.	London and various districts in Surrey, Middlesex, Essex and Kent.	1st full pay in Sept.	Storemen, vegetable and coal porters, and scullerymen employed in London County Mental Hospital Service.	Increased basic rates of pay fixed as follows:—head storemen, 48s. in first year, 50s. in second, and 52s. thereafter; storemen, 42s. in first year, 44s. in second, and 46s. thereafter; porters and scullerymen, 36s. in first year, 38s. in second, and 40s. thereafter. All rates to be subject to current bonus addition of 15s. per week.†
Roller Leather Manufacture.	Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.	1st pay day in Sept.	Workpeople employed in roller leather manufacture.	Cost-of-living wage increased† from 60 per cent. to 65 per cent. on basic rates. Minimum rates after change: men—skilled, 9d.; semi-skilled, 6d. to 7½d.; women—5d.; plus, in each case, 65 per cent.
Saddlery and Harness Manufacture.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).	1 Sept.	Black saddle and harness makers...	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers, and of 7½ per cent. in percentages payable on piece price lists, making wages 32½ per cent. and 67½ per cent. above the list for heavy and light work respectively. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 5d.
			Brown saddle and harness makers	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and of 7½ per cent. in percentage payable on piece price list, making wages 67½ per cent. above the list. Minimum rate after change for timeworkers, 1s. 5d.
Coffin Furniture Making.	Great Britain	1 Sept.	Male workers employed in the coffin furniture trade:— Timeworkers: Dressers, stampers, polishers and planishers (including wheelers).	Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see page 347 of September GAZETTE):— Increases of from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per week for those 21 and over, and of 1s., 1s. 6d., or 2s. per week for those under 21 (except those 18 and under 19 with less than two years' experience, for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: dressers and stampers—Grade I, 57s. 6d.; Grade II, 55s.; Grade III, 71s.; polishers and planishers (including wheelers)—Grade I, 59s.; Grade II, 68s.; Grade III, 73s.
			Packers, rough warehousemen and despatchers.	Increases of from 1s. to 2s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: with less than one year's experience, 47s.; with not less than one and less than five, 50s.; with not less than five years' experience, 56s.
Toy Making	Great Britain	9 Sept.	Male workers 21 years and over employed on wood-cutting machines.	Increases proportionate to the above in piecework basis time rates. General minimum time rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 61s. per week.§

CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1929.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc.	Goole ...	1 Aug.	Coal tippers and trimmers...	An additional shift (12 p.m. to 6 a.m.) to be worked as and when required on weekdays (Mondays to Fridays, inclusive), such work to be paid for at 33½ per cent. above ordinary rates, with a guaranteed minimum of 12s. to each man employed.

* The above change had the effect of bringing the rate for labourers into line with the rate agreed upon for Grade A1, under the Grading Scheme of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Under a local arrangement, to which the National Joint Council were not parties, the rate previously paid was 1d. per hour more than the Grade A1 rate.
† Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
‡ The new rates took effect under Decision No. 1434 of Industrial Court (see pages 386-7). Previous basic rates varied from 39s. to 50s. (seventh year) or head storemen, from 34s. to 46s. (seventh year) for storemen, and from 34s. to 40s. (fourth year) for other classes.
§ See page 346 of September GAZETTE.

CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN OCTOBER, 1929.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in October:—**Increases.**—Blastfurnace workers in Cleveland; iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands; electrical cable makers; workpeople employed in the seed-crushing and oil-milling industry; female workers employed in cerement making (under a Trade Board Order). **Reduction.**—Men employed by electrical contractors in England and Wales.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron:	1929.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.)	July-Aug.	71 8½	+ 1 8	+ 3 5½
Lincolnshire	Apr.-June	62 7	+ 2 9½	+ 3 8
Manufactured Iron:	July-Aug.	175 3½	+ 1 5	- 3 2
North of England (Bars and angles.)	July-Aug.	210 10½	- 1 4½	- 2 1½
West of Scotland (Rounds, flats, squares, angles, hoops, tees and rods.)	Apr.-June	119 2	+ 3 5½	+ 6 11

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

The effect of the variations in price shown in the Table in the previous column upon the wages of the various groups of workpeople concerned, under sliding-scale arrangements by which wages are varied in accordance with prices, was as follows:—

The variation from the previous audit in the price of Cumberland pig iron indicated in the Table resulted in an increase in September of 2 per cent. on the base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at blastfurnaces in West Cumberland and North Lancashire. The same ascertainment also resulted in increases of 2d. per shift for men and 1d. per shift for boys under 18 years of age in the wages of iron-ore miners and limestone quarrymen in Cumberland. The ascertainment for Lincolnshire resulted in an increase in August of 3½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area.

As regards manufactured iron the North of England ascertainment did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen on the North-East Coast, and the ascertainment quoted for the West of Scotland did not affect the wages of iron puddlers and millmen and iron and steel sheet millmen in that area.

In the case of Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales the ascertainment resulted in an increase in August of 1¼ per cent. on the standard rates of the higher-paid workpeople and boys, the wages of adult workpeople on standard rates up to 30s. per week remaining unchanged.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

RETURNS have been received from 142 Local Authorities in Great Britain giving the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were passed during the third quarter of 1929. The summarised figures for the quarter are given in the Table below, together with similar figures as to plans passed by the same Authorities during the corresponding quarter of 1928:—

District and Aggregate Population (at Census of 1921) of Towns from which returns have been received	Estimated Cost of Buildings for which plans were approved in the 142 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 1929.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (854,000)	£ 188,600	£ 33,800	£ 37,200	£ 148,300	£ 60,100	£ 468,000
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,025,000	95,400	153,800	147,300	267,500	1,689,000
Lancashire and Cheshire (3,035,000)	676,500	145,400	312,300	432,400	298,400	1,865,000
North and West-Midland Counties (2,910,000)	1,935,100	315,600	111,400	168,300	373,700	2,904,100
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	414,300	47,000	74,600	73,700	71,500	681,100
Outer London* (1,866,000)	2,855,800	396,200	208,800	182,400	266,400	3,909,600
South-Eastern Counties (1,041,000)	1,056,200	20,000	46,400	49,200	278,200	1,450,000
South-Western Counties (433,000)	155,000	5,800	44,500	97,900	39,900	343,100
Wales and Monmouthshire (834,000)	136,000	9,000	7,400	76,400	49,800	278,600
SCOTLAND (2,147,000)	471,900	69,900	177,900	178,500	354,800	1,253,000
Total (16,070,000)	8,914,400	1,138,100	1,174,300	1,554,400	2,060,300	14,841,500
(b) THIRD QUARTER OF 1928.						
ENGLAND AND WALES—Northern Counties (854,000)	£ 246,900	£ 230,600	£ 70,400	£ 133,700	£ 55,500	£ 737,100
Yorkshire (2,334,000)	1,134,200	130,300	292,400	127,300	197,200	1,881,400
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 (2,910,000)	1,847,500	689,800	186,400	143,900	523,200	3,390,800
South-Midland and Eastern Counties (616,000)	396,000	56,400	123,300	181,000	134,400	891,100
Outer London* (1,866,000)	2,551,300	283,600	298,300	266,100	246,000	3,645,300
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 (2,147,000)	930,000	68,200	22,000	121,200	420,600	1,562,000
Total (16,070,000)	9,442,800	1,811,000	1,343,700	1,418,700	2,172,400	16,188,600

Destination.	Applications Approved.		Departures in Sept., 1929.		Total Departures.	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Australia ...	1,020	160,218	8,678	1,054	158,432	8,866
Canada ...	1,068	98,781	22,404	1,295	97,137	20,238
New Zealand ...	225	42,302	1,280	182	41,037	1,343
Africa and other parts of Empire	...	1,013	54	1	798	40
Total ...	2,313	302,314	32,416	2,532	297,404	30,487

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Destination.	Applications Approved.		Departures in Sept., 1929.		Total Departures.	
	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.	1929.	1928.
Australia ...	1,020	160,218	8,678	1,054	158,432	8,866
Canada ...	1,068	98,781	22,404	1,295	97,137	20,238
New Zealand ...	225	42,302	1,280	182	41,037	1,343
Africa and other parts of Empire	...	1,013	54	1	798	40
Total ...	2,313	302,314	32,416	2,532	297,404	30,487

The figures are provisional and subject to revision.
* 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, 1929, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 38. Three deaths* were reported during the month, all due to epitheliomatous ulceration. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during September, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.	(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.
Among Operatives engaged in—	Aniline Poisoning ...	Wool ...	Pitch ...	Manufacture of Bichromates ...
Smelting of Metals ... 1	Chronic Benzene Poisoning ... 1	Handling of Horsehair ...	Tar ...	Dyeing and Finishing ... 3
Plumbing and Soldering ... 1	Toxic Jaundice ...	Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins ...	Paraffin ...	Chrome Tanning ...
Shipbreaking ...	TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING ... 5	Paint and Colour Works... 1	Oil ...	Other Industries ... 3
Printing ... 2	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... 10	Indiarubber Works ...	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... 6	
Tinning of Metals ...		Coach and Car Painting ...		
Other Contact with Molten Lead ... 1		Shipbuilding ...		
White and Red Lead Works ... 2		Paint used in Other Industries ...		
Pottery ...		Other Industries ... 1		
Vitreous Enamelling ... 1		Painting of Buildings ... 5		
Electric Accumulator Works ... 1		TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 16		

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during September, 1929, as killed in the course of their employment was 187, as compared with 185 in the previous month and with 160 in September, 1928. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in September, 1929, numbered 39, as compared with 38 in the previous month and with 16 in September, 1928.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).
Brakesmen and Goods Guards ... 2	Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ... 2
Engine Drivers and Motor-men ... 2	Other Metal Trades ... 1
Firemen ... 1	Shipbuilding ... 6
Guards (Passenger)... 7	Wood ... 4
Permanent Way Men ... 7	Gas ... 1
Porters ... 2	Electric Generating Stations 2
Shunters ...	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ... 1
Mechanics ...	Chemicals, etc. ... 3
Labourers ...	Food and Drink ... 3
Miscellaneous ... 8	Paper, Printing, etc. ...
Contractors' Servants ...	Tanning, Currying, etc. ...
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 22	Rubber Trades ...
	Other Non-Textile Industries 5
MINES.	
Underground ... 86	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface ... 5	Docks, Wharves, etc. ... 6
TOTAL, MINES ... 91	Buildings ... 11
	Warehouses and Railway Sidings ... 1
	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 66
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	
	TOTAL, FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.
Cotton ...	Use or Working of Tramway... 2
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	
Other Textiles ... 1	
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing ... 1	TOTAL (excluding Seamen) 187
Metal Extracting and Refining ... 2	
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ... 7	SEAMEN.
Metal Founding ... 2	Trading Vessels, Sailing ... 25
Engineering and Machine Making ... 7	" " Steam ... 35
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering ...	Fishing Vessels, Sailing ...
	" " Steam ... 2
	TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 39
	TOTAL (including Seamen) 226

* 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.

POOR-LAW RELIEF.

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

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in September, 1929, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 627,070, or 0.1 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 5.5 per cent. less than in September, 1928. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 353, 353, and 371 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in September, 1929, was 513,611, an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with August, 1929, but a decrease of 5.9 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland, the number relieved was 113,459, a decrease of 0.6 per cent. as compared with August, 1929, and of 3.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in September numbered 122,864, or 1.4 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 2.2 per cent. less than a year ago. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 504,206, or 0.4 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 6.3 per cent. less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, sixteen showed small decreases in the number per 10,000 relieved in September, as compared with the previous month, while eleven areas showed small increases; in four areas there was no change. Compared with September, 1928, twenty-one areas showed decreases, including East London (130 per 10,000), Stockton and Tees (98 per 10,000) and Paisley and Greenock (93 per 10,000), while eight areas showed increases, the most noteworthy being Barnsley (88 per 10,000); in two areas there was no change.

Selected Urban Areas.†	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in September 1929.			Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.		Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolises.						
West District ...	8,538	5,322	13,860	171	+ 2	- 11
North District ...	9,865	12,876	22,741	250	+ 2	+ 14
Central District ...	2,121	2,459	4,580	372	- 1	+ 33
East District ...	9,249	37,546	46,795	755	+ 1	- 130
South District ...	18,545	46,698	65,243	339	+ 10	- 43
TOTAL Metropolises ...	48,534	104,901	153,435	343	+ 5	- 43
West Ham ...	4,189	15,087	19,276	259	+ 2	- 46
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,707	23,391	26,098	521	- 2	- 27
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,260	8,530	9,790	356	...	- 98
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,043	7,038	11,081	140	- 18	- 7
Wigan District ...	1,773	13,778	15,551	344	+ 4	+ 6
Manchester District	9,215	24,528	33,743	323	- 3	- 24
Liverpool District	9,623	60,200	69,823	545	+ 5	+ 26
Bradford District ...	1,758	5,970	7,728	208	- 12	+ 7
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,435	2,855	4,290	114	+ 1	- 1
Leeds ...	2,727	12,554	15,281	321	+ 8	+ 37
Barnsley District ...	987	13,548	14,535	431	...	+ 88
Sheffield ...	2,340	21,761	24,101	475	- 1	+ 13
Hull District ...	1,736	13,648	15,384	472	- 4	- 13
North Staffordshire	2,369	8,423	10,792	254	- 5	- 5
Nottingham District	2,124	10,899	13,023	273	- 2	- 14
Leicester ...	1,138	3,947	5,085	207	- 3	- 17
Wolverhampton District ...	3,285	13,026	16,311	212	- 5	- 17
Birmingham ...	7,348	13,163	20,511	213	- 3	- 35
Exeter District ...	2,512	8,277	10,789	256	- 7	- 42
Cardiff and Swansea	2,521	14,463	16,984	352	+ 7	...
TOTAL "Other Districts" ...	60,901	279,999	340,900	324	- 2	- 6
TOTAL Districts in England and Wales ...	113,624	399,987	513,611	326	...	- 19
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,344	68,168	73,512	774	...	- 15
Paisley and Greenock District ...	690	7,706	8,396	436	- 15	- 93
Edinburgh ...	1,557	16,660	18,217	425	- 9	- 16
Dundee and Dundfermline ...	880	3,884	4,764	219	+ 7	...
Aberdeen ...	468	2,836	3,304	208	...	- 22
Coatbridge & Airdrie	301	4,965	5,266	513	- 20	+ 26
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	9,240	104,219	113,459	553	- 4	- 21
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Sept., 1929	122,864	504,206	627,070	353	...	- 18

* The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums, recipients of hospital and licensed houses, and persons receiving outdoor medical relief only.
 † 28th September in England and Wales and 15th September in Scotland.
 ‡ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.
 § Includes 216 not included in district figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*				Latest figures available.	Rise.	Date.
	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 56		1929, 1 Oct.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia ...	816	776	862	843	800	Aug.	
Denmark ...	110	59	53	53	49	July	
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	58	47	44	40	July	
Finland ...	1,007	967	965	1,016	994	Aug.	
France (Paris)‡ ...	321	474	457	447	502	Sept.	
France (other towns)‡ ...	351‡	510‡	453‡	436‡	482	Aug.	
Germany ...	54	45	57	54	54	Sept.	
Italy ...	...	...	440	416	453	Aug.	
Norway ...	160	98	75	73	60	Sept.	
Spain (Madrid)† ...	90	86	84	73	78	Aug.	
Spain (Barcelona)† ...	82	63	64	65	71	Aug.	
Sweden† ...	69	56	51	57	51	Sept.	
Switzerland ...	69	59	57	57	56	Aug.	
United States ...	56	54	50	50	55	July	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.							
Australia ...	56	59	52	52	61	Aug.	
Canada ...	42§	51§	49	47	59	Sept.	
India (Bombay): Native families ...	52	55	54	43	46	Sept.	
Irish Free State ...	88	74	66	66	66	July	
New Zealand ...	51	49	44	46	47	Sept.	
South Africa ...	20	16	19	16	14	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.	Rise.	Date.
		July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	73	70	66	65	65	1929, 1 Oct.	
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.								
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	789	Sept.	
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	640	618	647	646	633	Aug.	
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	73	July	
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,110	Aug.	
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	301‡	439‡	407‡	419‡	455	3rd Qr.	
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	54	Sept.	
Greece (Athens) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	...	48	Apr.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	79§	71§	67§	70§	69	June	
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	498	549	448	426	442	July	
Italy (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	401	Aug.	
Luxemburg ...	A,C,D	419	586	684	713	784	Aug.	
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	159	120	103	93	80	Sept.	
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	15	23	23	23	Sept.	
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	70	Oct.	
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	68	62	60	61	62	Aug.	
United States ...	A,B,C,D,E	74§	75§	73§	70§	70	July	
BRITISH DOMINIONS, & C.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	44‡	47‡	45‡	46‡	49	1st Qr.	
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55‡	57‡	55	55	59	Sept.	
India (Bombay): Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	49	Sept.	
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	74	July	
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	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 Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Greece, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914. Poland, January, 1914.
 † Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
 ‡ Figure for 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. 363-364 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.*

A fall in the level of employment was observed during the first half of August, but was checked during the latter part of the month. Unemployment in the building industry, which to some extent was due to depressed trade conditions, increased. In agriculture, the number of workers discharged exceeded the number of those taken on for harvesting operations. In the clothing and textile industries, on the other hand, there was increased employment.

In the first half of September, the usual decline in employment at this season set in.

The total number of persons reported as available for work and seeking work at the end of August was 1,476,307. The corresponding total for the end of July was 1,466,886, and that for the end of August, 1928, was 1,162,000.

On 15th September, the number of persons in receipt of standard unemployment benefit was 735,057, and of those in receipt of emergency benefit 159,229, giving a total of 894,286, as against totals of 883,002 on 31st August and 863,594 on 31st July.

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,609,432 organised workers. Of these, 410,481 or 8.9 per cent., were totally unemployed on 31st August as compared with 8.6 per cent. on 27th July and 6.5 per cent. on 25th August, 1928.

In addition, 322,824, or 7.0 per cent., were working short time, as against 6.9 per cent. at 27th July, and 7.1 per cent. at the end of August, 1928.

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

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of August, 1929.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Aug., 1929.	July, 1929.	Aug., 1928.	July, 1928.
Mining ...	151,900	1.3	1.7	2.8	1.2
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	256,800	8.7	8.0	4.9	4.6
Engineering and metal ...	1,034,000	7.8	7.4	8.5	8.1
Chemical ...	124,200	6.2	6.1	5.7	3.9
Textile ...	380,500	9.9	9.7	27.3	27.1
Paper ...	123,600	9.1	8.4	10.2	8.1
Leather ...	73,600	17.4	17.3	13.2	13.4
Wood ...	319,000	14.7	14.6	7.0	7.5
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	304,400	9.1	10.0	7.3	7.9
Clothing, boots and shoes	168,300	18.2	19.9	16.7	17.7
Building ...	728,700	11.1	9.7	0.1	0.1
Printing ...	150,900	9.9	9.1	1.2	0.8
Transport ...	378,900	4.3	4.5	0.5	0.5
Horticulture, etc. ...	10,700	18.3	15.3	...	...
Hairdressing ...	4,400	3.5	4.0	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	399,500	4.0	3.8	1.8	2.2
All Unions making Returns	4,609,400	8.9	8.6	7.0	6.9

FRANCE.†

In September there was a slight increase in unemployment, which, however, continued at a low level. The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the registers of the Exchanges on 28th September was 9,577 (5,724 men and 3,853 women). At the end of August the corresponding total was 8,232. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 17,006 (9,549 for men and 7,457 for women), as compared with 17,869 at the end of August. During the last week of September the Exchanges placed 32,071 persons in situations, including 9,713 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 4,917 foreign immigrants.

ITALY.‡

The returns show a slight increase in unemployment in August. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 216,666 workpeople were recorded as unemployed at the end of the month, as compared with 201,868 at the end of July, and 248,100 at the end of August, 1928. The total for August, 1929, includes 53,076 persons in agriculture and fishing, 45,942 in the building, road construction, etc., industries, and 32,403 in the textile industry. In addition, 19,650 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 13,503 at the end of July, and 24,319 at the end of August, 1928.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 5th October, 1929. Berlin.
 † Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 4th October, 1929. Paris.
 ‡ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, September, 1929. Rome.

AUSTRIA.*

Unemployment showed a slight reduction in August. The total number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of the month was 101,845, as compared with 104,399 at the end of July. The improvement was largely seasonal, and was felt particularly in the hotel, etc., food and tobacco and building industries. The clothing and textile industries experienced increased unemployment.

SWITZERLAND.†

Employment improved slightly in August. At the end

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925.

DEPENDANTS' CLAIM—ACT IN CONTRAVENTION OF EMPLOYERS' REGULATIONS—ACCIDENT RESULTING IN DEATH—ACT DONE FOR THE PURPOSE OF AND IN CONNECTION WITH EMPLOYERS' BUSINESS.

In this case a widow claimed compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act for the death of her husband, who was, at the time of his death, employed as a tram driver by the respondent company. There were also claims on behalf of four children of the deceased.

It was stated that the applicant's husband had been demonstrating to another man how the handles on his tram car worked. A short time afterwards in passing the front of his car he did something with the handle or handles. There was a flash, and the tram jumped forward and crushed him.

On behalf of the respondents it was contended that the death did not arise out of and in the course of the tram driver's employment, but that it was the result of his own act, which was in contravention of the company's regulations.

The learned Judge, in making his award in favour of the applicants, said that whatever it was that caused the tram to jump forward it did not occur during the driver's demonstration to the other man, but when he was crossing in front of his tram in order to prepare it for starting on his employers' business. His act was in contravention of the company's regulations, but he (the Judge) held that it was done by the tram driver for the purpose of and in connection with his employers' business.

The learned Judge also held that all the applicants were totally dependent on the deceased, and awarded £479 5s. 8d. compensation.—*Wood v. Scarborough Tramway Company. Scarborough County Court. 2nd October, 1929.*

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING TRADE.

An employer in the boot and shoe repairing trade was prosecuted on charges of (i) failing to pay not less than the minimum rate of wages to a worker in his employment, and (ii) failing to keep wages records.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. on each charge, 40s. costs being allowed on the first charge. Arrears of wages amounting to £6 14s. 6d. were paid prior to the hearing of the case.—*Rez v. Nathan Kramer. Marlborough Street Police Court. 17th September, 1929.*

DRESSMAKING AND WOMEN'S LIGHT CLOTHING TRADE.

An employer in this trade was prosecuted on charges of producing to an officer appointed under the Trade Boards Acts false records of payments of wages.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of £5 was imposed.—*Rez v. Ann Rae. Falkirk Sheriff's Court. 16th September, 1929.*

MILK DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE.

An employer in this trade was prosecuted on charges of failing to keep adequate wages records, and the underpayment of three male roundsmen.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 10s. for failing to keep adequate wage records, and 20s. on each of the underpayment charges. Arrears of wages amounting to £23 10s. 2d. were ordered to be paid.—*Rez v. William Alfred Townsend. Eastbourne Police Court. 6th September, 1929.*

An employer in this trade was prosecuted on charges of failing to post the Trade Board Notice M.D. (14), and failing to keep records of wages.

The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined 20s. on each charge. Costs amounting to £3 were awarded.—*Rez v. Harry Smith. Scarborough Police Court. 13th September, 1929.*

READY-MADE AND WHOLESALE BESPOKE TAILORING TRADE.

An employer in this trade and her agent were prosecuted on charges of failing to pay two female workers at not less than the minimum rates of wages applicable under the Trade Boards Acts.

The defendants pleaded guilty, and the employer was fined £10 on each charge, inclusive of £1 costs. The summonses against the agent were dismissed on payment of 19s. costs.—*Rez v. R. Album and J. Album. Reading Police Court. 10th September, 1929.*

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS,

1920-29.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

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

The following is a recent decision of general interest:—

Case No. 6588/29. (16.9.29.) Sections 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act (as amended). Trade Dispute.

DISPUTE AFFECTS PIECE-WORKERS—APPLICANT IS ONE OF ABOUT 150 YOUTHS EMPLOYED AT THE COLLIERY ON PARTICULAR TYPES OF WORK—THEY ARE NOT PIECE-WORKERS, THEIR RATES OF WAGES BEING FIXED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE—ANY WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION WHICH IS FINANCING THE DISPUTE DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN ITS MANAGEMENT, HAVE NO VOICE IN THE CONTROL OF ITS POLICY, AND PAY HALF THE ORDINARY RATE OF CONTRIBUTION—THE CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THESE YOUTHS ARE NOT PUT TO THE FUND FROM WHICH THE DISPUTE IS FINANCED—HELD TO BE ENTITLED TO THE RELIEF GIVEN BY SECTION 4 (1) (AS AMENDED) OF THE 1924 (NO. 2) ACT.

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

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

“The applicant lost his employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute at a colliery at which he was employed and is only entitled to receive unemployment benefit during the stoppage if he can show that he is not a member of a grade or class of which immediately before the commencement of the stoppage there were members employed at the premises at which the stoppage is taking place, any of whom are participating in, interested in or financing the dispute (Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act 1924 as amended).

“The applicant was employed as a ‘jigger braker,’ which is one of the many kinds of work done by youths, of whom there are about 150 employed at the colliery in question. These youths are liable to be transferred from one kind of work to another at any time at the discretion of the management, and are, in fact, continually so transferred, with the object of ensuring that they acquire a thorough knowledge of all branches of the work, to enable them to become qualified miners on reaching adult age. The minimum rates of wages which they are entitled to receive are fixed strictly according to age and independently of the particular work on which they are engaged, and none of those who are under 18 years of age are employed at piece rates. Above that age they may be employed, like adults, either on day wage or at piece rate. In my view, therefore, these youths must be regarded as separated into classes solely on age basis.

“It is then necessary to determine whether members of any of these classes were interested in, participating in, or financing the dispute. The particulars of the dispute will be found in Decision 3560/29,* from which it will be seen that the only workers directly interested were piece-workers.

“I was compelled to hold, however, that all members of the Durham Miners' Association were participating in the dispute by reason of the fact that the decision as to whether the terms proposed by the employer should be accepted or not rested with the whole body of members of the Miners' Union who were employed at the colliery.

“In the case of youths under 18 years of age, the constitution of the Association, while admitting them to part membership, definitely excludes them from any share of the management of the lodges and from any voice in the control of policy.

“They pay contributions at half the rate paid by full members, and they receive benefit at half the adult rate; in short, to borrow an expression used at the Court of Referees, their membership is ‘financial only.’

“This appears to negative any participation on their part. Finally, on the question of financing, the Court of Referees found as a fact, and further information corroborates the finding, that the contributions paid by youths under 18 go direct to the Association's county fund for personal benefits only, and not to the lodge funds from which alone the present dispute was financed.

“For those reasons I am satisfied that youths under 18 years of age belong to classes which are entitled to the relief given by Section 4 (1) as amended, and benefit is payable.”

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

STORESMEN, ETC., LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL HOSPITALS SERVICE.—National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks (London Division) v. the London County Council. Difference.—Wages scales and annual leave—Claim for revision. Decision.—The Court awarded the following scales of pay:—

	Basic rate of pay per week.
<i>Head Storemen.</i>	
First year of service	48s.
Second „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	50s.
Thereafter „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	52s.
<i>Storemen.</i>	
First year of service	42s.
Second „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	44s.
Thereafter „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	46s.
<i>Vegetable Porters, Coal Porters and Scullerymen.</i>	
First year of service	36s.
Second „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	38s.
Thereafter „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	40s.

* Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 5/1929).

In addition to the foregoing, the cost-of-living bonus is payable. The Court also awarded that no change shall be made in the existing period of leave. Award operative from the beginning of the first full pay week in September, 1929. Issued 24th September, 1929. (1434.)

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

CUMBERLAND COKE TRADE.—Employers' Side v. Workmen's Side of the Board of Conciliation for the Cumberland Coke Trade. Difference.—In regard to a claim made by the Workmen's Side for an advance of 1s. per shift on the basis rates of all workers employed in coke bye-product plants in the district. Mr. W. H. Stoker, K.C., was appointed under Section 2 (1) (d) of the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Arbitrator, and his award, deciding that the claim, as made, had not been established, was issued on 25th September, 1929.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—NOTICES OF PROPOSALS.

Drift Nets Mending Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal E (7), dated 8th October 1929, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers. Objection period expires 8th December, 1929.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal R.B. (E) 3, dated 17th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex (excluding that part which lies within the Metropolitan Police District), Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. Objection period expires 17th November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (S.W.) 3, dated 17th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Cornwall, Devonshire and Somersetshire and the County Borough of the City and County of Bristol. Objection period expires 17th November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (N.M.) 5, dated 20th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire and Rutlandshire. Objection period expires 20th November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (W.L.) 5, dated 20th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Cheshire, Lancashire (Western part), and Shropshire. Objection period expires 20th November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (N) 3, dated 24th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the Counties of Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland, and the County Borough of Middlesbrough, the Municipal Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, the Urban District of Eston, and the Rural District of Middlesbrough, in the County of Yorkshire. Objection period expires 24th November, 1929.

Proposal R.B. (Y) 5, dated 24th September, 1929, to vary and cancel minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in the area comprising the County of Yorkshire (except the County Borough of Middlesbrough, the Municipal Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, the Urban Districts of Barnoldswick, Earby, Eston and Skipton and the Rural District of Middlesbrough). Objection period expires 24th November, 1929.

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

Higher rates of wages have become operative as from 1st October, 1929, in the undermentioned trade. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost of living figure of 64 and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:—

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain), C. (25) and C. (27), column 9.

III.—REGULATIONS.

Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 23rd September, 1929, have been issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Ready-made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Shirtmaking Trade (Great Britain).

Regulations dated 7th October, 1929, have been issued by the Minister of Labour under Section 11 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Shirtmaking Trade Board (Great Britain).

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ACCIDENT PRONENESS.—*A study of personal qualities in accident proneness and proficiency, August, 1929.* Report No. 55. Industrial Health Research Board. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1929. Part 5. Building Societies. Section II. Directory and summaries.* (S.O. publication; price 6s. 6d.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(a) *Report on the work of advisory committees for juvenile employment during the year 1928.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (See page 356.) (b) *Report of the Bristol Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment for the year 1928.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

MINING.—*Statistical summary of output, and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1929.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (Cmd. 3411; price 1d.) (See page 355.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—*Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1929, with some particulars as to the number of ‘unemployed’ persons in receipt of such relief.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) (See page 357.)

RAILWAY STAFF.—*Railway companies (staff). Return showing (1) the number of persons employed by the several railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 9th March, 1929, and (2) the rates of pay, and also a comparison of the average weekly salary or wage of, and the average weekly payments to, certain selected grades during the weeks ended 10th March, 1928, and 9th March, 1929.* Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 2s. 6d.) (See pages 354-5.)

SILICOSIS.—*Report of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to advise as to the medical arrangements which could be made for the diagnosis of silicosis.* Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

TRADE UNIONS.—*Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1928. Part 4. Trade Unions. Section I. Proceedings and statistical notes.* (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—*Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1929. Selected decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during August, 1929.* U.I. 440/8. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—(a) *The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales, for the year 1928. (New Annual Series, No. 8.) Tables. Part II. Civil.* (S.O. publication; price 5s.) (b) *Seventy-fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, 1928.* (S.O. publication; price 10s. 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1929.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: R.N. Barracks, Quarters for Warrant Officers: R. Corben & Son, Maidstone.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Bacon, Tinned: St. Olave's Curing & Preserving Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Battery Gear: Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Blading: Wallsend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne; Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Blankets: Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury.—Blocks, M.C.I.: Ansell Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Rowland Priest, Cradley Heath.—Boilers, Portable: Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln.—Boilers, Pressure parts for: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Boxes, Junction: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans.—Brassfoundry: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Gabriel & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; W. R. James, Birmingham; A. Kenrick & Sons Ltd., West Bromwich; W. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Walter Rowley, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Tonks (Birmingham), Ltd., Birmingham; Wenfields Rolling Mills, Ltd., Birmingham; Worcester Brass Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Brooms and Brushes: I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; W. Morrier & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Wilkins & Denton (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.—Brushes, Painters: Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; E. A. & W. Greenslade, Ltd., Bristol; Newton & Cook, London, S.W.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.; Hamilton & Co. (London), Ltd., London, E.C.; F. Brockley & Son, Banstead; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks.—Cable, Chain and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Cable, Electric: Croydon Cable Works, Ltd., Croydon; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton.—Capstan, Electric: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cases, Cartridge: Geo. G. Bussey & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cloth, Cotton Cleaning: The Fairlea Mill Co., Ltd., Luddenden Foot; A. Worsley & Sons, Ltd., Bury.—Columns, Main Engine: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Compressors, Air: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Crane, Electric: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranks shafts, Forged Steel: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Cylinders, Acetylene: Allen Liversidge, Ltd., London, E.—Doors, Condenser: R. & W. Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Engines, Fan: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Fans, Ship Ventilating: Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; James Keith & Blackman Co., Ltd., London, N.; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Firebricks: The Burn Fireclay Co.

Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. J. & J. Pearson, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Flour**: E. Marriage & Son, Ltd., Felixstowe; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons Br.), London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers & Bakers Br.), Cardiff.—**Hides and Leather**: Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. S. Deed & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.; D. Mason & Sons, Ltd., Walsall; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; A. G. Spalding & Bros. (British), Ltd., Leeds.—**Hoists, Periscope**: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Installations, Electrical**: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Instruments, etc., Surgical**: Joseph Allen & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, W.; Geo. Butler & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; A. C. Cossor & Son, London, N.; Down Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; Jas. L. Hatrick & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Medical Supply Assn., Ltd., London, W.C.; Chas. F. Thackray, Leeds; Wm. Warne & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Jam**: Chivers & Son, Ltd., Histon; Maconochie Bros., London, E.—**Lamps, Electric**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Lead, Red**: Blacklock & Macarthur, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Locks, etc.**: J. & E. Bates & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Banks & Rushton, Willenhall; Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall; J. Worrall & Sons, Willenhall.—**Machine, Hobbing**: Henry Wallwork & Co. (1920), Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Joggling**: Scriven & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Notching**: Craig & Donald, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Malt**: H. A. & D. Taylor, Ltd. (British Dia Malt Co.), Sawbridgeworth.—**Oil, Compound**: Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Oil, Mineral Lubricating**: James Light & Son, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Oil, Mineral Sperm**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Paper, Wood Cellulose**: National Paper Mills, Ltd., High Wycombe; John Wild & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe, near Manchester.—**Plant, Compressing**: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Plates, Nozzle**: Wallend Slipway & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Reservoirs, Firing**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield.—**Sausages**: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—**Screws, etc.**: Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thomas Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Shafting, Intermediate and Propeller**: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Suet**: Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Tanks, etc., Tile Lining Blending**: Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Tubes, Naval Brass**: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Upholstery Materials**: George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Valves, Kingston, and Panels**: MacTaggart Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Valves, Wireless**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponder's End.—**Vessels, Explosion, and Bottles, Air**: Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Waste, Cotton**: H. Yates & Sons, Ltd., Darwen, Lancs.; W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; C. E. Austin & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Winches, Electric**: Clarke Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.

WAR OFFICE.

Air Compressors and Spares: P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Braces**: George Aked, Halifax; F. W. Duerdorth, Chesham.—**Carbonic Acid Gas**: J. Bennet Lawes & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cartons, Ammunition**: M. Cook & Son, London, N.—**Chassis, Medium, 6-wheeled, and Cabs**: Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Clothing, Made-up (Jackets, Trousers, Pantalons and Coats)**: L. Silberston, London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Mills, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.—**Copper Ingot**: British-American Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cresoli**: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.—**Drawbar Gear**: Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Weybridge.—**Duck, Linen**: D. R. Duke, Brechin; A. Blyth & Co., Kirkealdy.—**Edgemillers, Automatic**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Extinguishers, Fire**: Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Gloves, Knitted, Drab**: H. R. Hopewell & Sons, Ltd., Kegworth.—**Gloves, M.T.**: G. Waddington & Son, Ltd., Hull.—**Gymnastic Apparatus**: Spencer, Heath & George, Ltd., Ponders End.—**Ironmongery**: Comyn, Ching & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Pryke & Palmer, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lathes**: J. Hetherington & Sons, Ltd., Manchester; J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone.—**Lockers**: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—**Macomite Wiring System**: Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Meters, Electric**: Measurements, Ltd., Oldham and London; General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Milling Machines**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Motor Launch**: Hamble River Yacht & Engineering Co., Ltd., Swanwich.—**Oil**: Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Overalls (Combination, Jackets and Trousers)**: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E., and Swindon; D. Gurten & Sons, Ltd., Haverhill.—**Paint, White-Lead**: O. Wilkins & Co., Ltd., Derby.—**Picric Acid**: A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd., Wyke, Bradford.—**Plate Rolling and Flattening Machine**: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Rags, old**: S. J. Green & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Sash Lines**: J. Holmes, East Ardsley, Waterfield.—**Silk Cloth**: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; E. H. Sellers & Sons, Ltd., Thongbridge; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkealdy.—**Steel, High Speed**: Hall & Pickles, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Steel Windows**: Williams & Williams, Ltd., Chester.—**Suits, Discharged Soldiers**: Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Tool Grinding Machines**: A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Tractors**: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Tractors, Six-wheel Drive, and Bodies**: Four Wheel Drive Lorry Co., Ltd., Slough.—**Tires and Tubes**: Rapson, Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Valves, W.T.**: General Electrical Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Vehicles, Six-wheeled, Spares for**: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Water Softening Plant**: Wm. Bobby & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Webbing, Spun Silk**: G. Hattersley & Son, Ltd., Keighley.—**White Spirit**: Major & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Woven Wire Fencing**: Darlington Fencing Co., Ltd., Doncaster.—**Wireless Telegraph Sets**: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.; Marconi's Wireless Tels. Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Works Services: Building Works and Services**: Shrewsbury, Erection of Gymnasium: T. Morris & Sons, Shrewsbury. Plymouth, Artificers' Works: F. J. Stanbury, Plymouth. Bordon, Regimental

Institute, etc.: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Camberley, Staff College, Boiler House; J. R. McLean-Keil, Camberley. Lydd, Concrete Apron and Road for Tanks: G. H. Bate & Son, Lydd, Norwich, Britannia Bks, Conversion of Hospital into Officers' Married Quarters and Reception Station: C. A. Green & Sons, Ipswich. Colchester, Station Hospital, Re-appropriations: W. Chambers & Sons, Colchester. Camberley, Royal Military College, Improvements to Workshop; E. C. Hughes, Wokingham. Camberley, Sandhurst and Arborfield Cross, External Painting: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Chatham, School of Military Engineering, Extension of Machine Shop: J. R. McLean Keil, Camberley. Chatham, Brompton Barracks, Periodical Painting: R. Robinson, Bradford. Sheerness, Periodical Painting: C. J. Elise & Co., Matlock. Woolwich, Royal Military Academy, Remodelling Cadets' Canteen and Institute: J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Bulford Camp, Erection of Barrack Huts: A. E. Lailey, Ltd., Salisbury. Bulford Camp, Reconstruction of Camp Reception Hospital: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Tidworth, Military Hospital, Converting gravelled areas to loam beds for grass: James & Cockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Southsea Castle, etc., Periodical Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Hilsa Barracks, Periodical Painting: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Hilsa Barracks, Bath House, Dining Rooms, etc., Hot Water Supply: Adams & Adams, Southampton. Redford Barracks, Boiler House: Robertson & Carrick, Ltd., Edinburgh. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Miniature Rifle Range: J. Dunbar & Co., Glasgow. Glasgow, Maryhill Barracks, Improve Married Soldier's Quarters: J. Baxter & Sons, Glasgow. Fort George, Steam Turbine Generating Set and Switchboard, etc.: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds. Halifax, Depot Bks, Periodical Services: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Strensal Camp, Rifle Range, Periodical Services: Arundel (Contractors), Ltd., Bradford. Catterick Camp, Reconstruct Barrack Huts: A. H. Earnshaw, Darlington. Catterick Camp, Stables and Vehicle Sheds: J. R. Surtees, Blackhill, co. Durham. Catterick Camp, Periodical Services: F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Catterick Camp, Military Hospital, Reconstruct Cookhouse: H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware, Middlesex; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Short Bros. (Rochester & Bedford), Ltd., Rochester.—**Aircraft and Spares**: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Aircraft, Repairs**: George Parnall & Co., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Research on Metal Wings**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Spares**: Blackburn Aero & Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, E. Yorks.; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; G. Parnall & Co., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Saunders-Roe, Ltd., East Cowes; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircscrews**: Airscrew Co., Weybridge; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Aircscrews and Cases**: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—**Bomb Boxes**: D. M. Davies (Woodwork), Ltd., Slough.—**Bomb Carriers and Controls**: Hobbies, Ltd., Dereham, Norfolk.—**Buildings and Works Services**: Artificers Work (Turnhouse): G. Smith & Sons, Kirkealdy, Fife. Heating Hangar (Croydon): Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Heating Installations (Boscombe Down): Heywood & Bryett, London, S.E. Internal Wiring (Boscombe Down): S. Dixon & Son, Ltd., London, S.W. Painting (Kidbrooke): A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Work to Sheds (Hendon): Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Cable**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Coats, Great**: James Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Cotton Fabric, Scoured**: Perseverance Mills Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Crane**: Herbert Morris, Ltd., Loughborough.—**Cross Levels**: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Detonators and Cylinders**: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Drop Stamp Hammer**: B. S. Massey & Co., Openshaw, Manchester.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft and Cylinders**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Crankshaft Stampings**: English Steel Corporation, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Running**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Work**: Peter Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Engines, Aircraft, Machining Stampings**: Ambrose Shardlow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Engines, Aircraft, Rebuilding**: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repair, etc.**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs to Spares**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Roller Bearings**: Ransome & Marles Bearing Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—**Engines, Aircraft, Superchargers**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Tests**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft Type Test**: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engine Stands**: Monarch Engineering Co., Ltd., Croydon; Weyside Engineering Works, Ltd., Guildford.—**Ethylene Glycol**: Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., London, S.W.—**Fuse Boxes**: D. H. Bonnella & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Marine Craft Engine**: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Caversham, Reading.—**Oil Separators**: British Separators, Ltd., York.—**Pantalons**: L. Silberston, London, E.C.; Mills, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Proofing, Cotton Fabric**: Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—**Pumps**: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough.—**Quadrant Sights**: W. Otway & Co., Ltd., Ealing.—**Radiators, Aircraft**: John Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Receivers**: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Solder, Tinman's**: Tyne Solder Co., Felling-on-Tyne.—**Sparking Plugs, Aircraft**: K.L.G. Sparking Plugs, Ltd., London, S.W.; Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—**Steam Generator Device for Gyroplane**:

Cierva Autogyro Co., London, W.C.—**Thermometers, Aircraft**: S. & A. Calderara, London, E.—**Transmitters**: Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Transmitters and Receivers**: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Trojan Chassis**: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon.—**Tyres, Solid**: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Windmills, Aircraft, Metal**: Blackburn Aeroplane and Motor Co., Ltd., Brough, East Yorks.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards: Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Stoneywood, Aberdeen.—**Cloth-Tracing**: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle; Morley Mfg. Co., Ltd., Eccles, Lancs.; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Cords**: Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Envelopes**: J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead; McCordquodale & Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.—**Paper of Various Descriptions**: Basted Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Ightham, near Sevenoaks; Jas. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Caldwell's Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Inverkeithing, Fife; F. Chalmers & Sons, Ltd., Linlithgow, N.B.; Alex. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Robt. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, Lanarkshire; Imperial Paper Mills Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; St. Neots Paper Mill Co., Ltd., St. Neots, Hunts.; Wiggins Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley, Lancs.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.**: Group 42 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: David Winter & Son, Dundee. Group 43 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: Wm. Kidd & Sons, Dundee. Group 44 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: J. & J. Gray, Edinburgh. Group 45 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 46 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: John Pellow, Dundee. Group 47 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: Mackenzie & Storie, Ltd., Leith. Group 53 (1929)—Scotland—Registered Letter Labels, etc. (in rolls): Henry Booth (Hull), Ltd., Hull. Group 54 (1929), Group 55 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: Mackenzie & Storie, Ltd., Leith. Group 56 (1929), Group 57 (1929)—Scotland—Jobwork Ptg.: Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Division I (1929)—N. Ireland—Account Book Binding: W. & S. Magowan, Ltd., Newry.—**Tap**: J. & N. Phillips & Co., Tean, near Stoke-on-Trent.—**Typewriters**: British Typewriters, Ltd., West Bromwich.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Mail Bag exchanging: Jas. Smith & Son, London, N.—**Apparatus, Telegraphic**: Creed & Co., Croydon.—**Apparatus, Telephonic**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Badges, Embroidered**: A. & W. Hewetson, Ltd., Macclesfield.—**Battery Charging Sets**: Stuart Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Boxes, Battery**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston, Notts.—**Cable, Various**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Connollys (Blackley) Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd., Eastleigh; Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Castings, Joint Box**: General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arley, Beds; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge.—**Cement, Portland**: Broad & Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Coils, loading**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Conveyance of Mails**: W. H. Bolt, Southampton.—**Drums, Cable**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Domington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira, Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Springfield, Dudley; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield; J. Jameson & Son, Ltd., Corbridge-on-Tyne, Northumberland; Geo. Jennings, Parkstone, Dorset; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdales, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Joseph Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley, Chester; Stanley Bros., Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—**Dynamotors**: Walter Jones & Co., London, S.E.—**Ebonite**: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—**Ebonite, to re-coat with**: India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.—**Masts and Beams, Steel Lattice**: Clyde Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow; Structural Iron Co., Ltd., Scotstoun, Glasgow.—**Paper, Telegraphic**: Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Pipes, Drain, Earthenware**: Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield.—**Racks, Steel**: F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Rings, Insulator**: Leyland & Birmingham Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—**Scales, Letter**: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Sleeves, Lead**: Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Lead Pipes, Ltd., Elland, Yorks.—**Tents, Jointers, to repair**: John Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes, Essex.—**Tools, Digging**: Hardy Patent Pick Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Troughing, Wood**: Caldels, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves, thermionic**: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.—**Wheels for trolley Baskets and Castings for**: Dermatine, Ltd., London, S.E.; John Hill & Sons, Stourbridge; H.M.C. Wheels, Ltd., London, N.; India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Jones & Attwood, Ltd., Stourbridge; Reliance Rubberware, Ltd., London, W.—**Wire, Galvanised Iron**: Lancashire Wire Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester.

Batteries: Blackburn (Lancs) Telephone Exchange: The Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Clifton Junction, near Manchester.—**Conduits, Laying**: Kingston-on-Thames (Town): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W. Worcester: G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon., Wallasey (Wellington Road) and Hooton (Cheshire). Bromborough (Pool Bridge), Wallasey (Rake Lane), etc. The Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool: West Bromwich (N.W.), Oldbury, etc.: J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham. Camberwell, etc.: O. C. Summers, London, N. Tisbury (Wilts): Wort & Way,

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