# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

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

## Employment.

Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during October.

The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included coal mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, shipping, rail and road transport, hotel and boarding house service, and the distributive trades. In coal mining, a reduction in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in a number of important industries, including pig-iron manufacture, the motor-vehicle industry, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, hosiery, lace and carpet industries, the clothing trades (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe industry, paper making, pottery manufacture, and the brush and broom industry.

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 11.8 at 22 nd October, 1928, as compared with $11 \cdot 4^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and $9 \cdot 5$ at 24th October, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October was $8 \cdot 9$ as compared with $8 \cdot 6^{*}$ at 24 th September; while the percentage temporarily stopped was $2 \cdot 9$, as compared with $2 \cdot 8$.* The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Treland at 29th October, 1928, was approximately $1,421,000$, of whom $1,118,000$ were men and 227,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 1st October, 1928, it was $1,384,000$, of whom $1,064,000$ were men and 242,000 were women; and at 31st October, 1927, it was $1,132,000$, of whom 904,000 were men and 162,000 were women.

## Wages.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October resulted in an increase of $£ 1,125$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 95,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of $£ 1,470$ in those of 16,350 workpeople.
The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were textile bleaching, dyeing, printing etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, who obtained small increases under cost-of-living slidingscale arrangements; the increases amounted in Yorkshire to under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 3d. and 2d. per week in the case of men and women, respectively.

[^0]The principal reduction affected commercial roadtransport workers in the Liverpool district, who sustained a decrease of 2 s . per week. The temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from gross earnings which was applied to most classes of railway workers last August was extended during October to employees of the Metropolitan Railway, and to workpeople employed in electricity generating stations belonging to the four large main line companies.

During the ten completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of $£ 20,650$ in the weekly full-time wages of 208,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of $£ 169,450$ in those of $1,701,000$ workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of $£ 29,700$ in the weekly full-time wages of 275,000 workpeople, and net reductions of $£ 374,000$ in thase of $1,734,000$ workpeople.

## Cost of Living.

At 1st November 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 67 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. a month ago and 69 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 59,57 and 63.

The rise in the percentage since lst October was mainly due to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs.

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

## Trade Dispuyes.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 27. In addition, 9 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 7,000 , and the aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 59,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 10,800 workpeople involved and 56,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 10,500 workpeople involved and 40,000 days lost in October, 1927.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1928 was about $1,316,000$ working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 117,000 . The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were $1,081,000$ days and 100,000 workpeople, respectively.

CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.
 under the Unemployment Insuranace Acts is estimated onco a yeear
on the bosis miniy of of information derired from the exhange of
the anemploament books in Julur of oeach year. The claseses of persons
who ore within the sope of the Acts are indicated in the intro-











 (aged 16 and over) have been given the index number of 1100 and
on that basis index numbers have been computed for the corre



 be eondudeded that fisis method yields
accurate for purposes of comparison.

Changes during the Year July, 1927, to June, 1928. A comparison between the estimated number of insured persons,
at two or more dates, in any individual industry, shows the net at two or more dates, in any individual industry, shows the net
result of the changes that have occurred in the interval, but this
net result represents a balance between the effects of various counter-
acting factors. On the one hand, there is in every industry a constant
wastage due to deaths, emigration, the passing of individuals out wastage due to deaths, emigration, the passing of individuals out
of the soop of the scheme through entry into business on their own account, or through enlistronent in the torces, or through rises
in salary for non-manual workers above the $£ 250$ limit, or through in salary for non-manual workers a bove the exte ilimit or through
retirement from emploment, together with the transfer of individuals
to some other industry.
On the other hand, there is a constant flow into the industry On the other hand, there is a constant flow into the industry
(unless it is declining very rapidly), consisting mainly of juveniles
nder 18 , to replace under 18, to replace such wastage or as the result of expansion in
business, or both. Some industries are also being recruited partly
from other industries.
As already explained, figures are available from the estimates
mado once a y year, with regard to the net effeot of these various
influences a The statistics rearading the issur of new unemployment made once a year, with regard to the net effeot of these variou
influmenes. The statistics regarding the issue of new unemployment
books furnish inf books furnish information with regard to the movement into insurable
employment. Within each industry of persons who have not repe.
viously been within the scope of the seheme, and from these two employment, within each industry, of persons who have not pre-
viously been within the soope of the scheme, and from these two
series of figures it is possible to determine for each industry the extent series of figures it is possible to determine for each industry the exten
to which it has lost insured persons during the year. The loss so
determined, however, represents for any industry a net loss. It is determined, however, represents for any industry a net losss. It is
the difference between the gross losses (including transfers $t o$ othe ind difterence between the gross losses ( imeluered it from other in
industriess and the numbers who have enter
dustries.
In industries which are growing rapidly these last nentioned transfors man, in facot, outweigh all the losses and o
balance represent a further net addition to the number of nei balance represent a further net addition to the number of nev
entrants. Statisties are not regularly compiled with regard to transfers between one industry and another. For the year July
927, to June, 1928, they have been obtained specially in respec
俍 of the coal-mining industry only and are reproducedo on page 322 .
The transers in question can, of course, affect only the figures for
Tind The transfers in question can, of course, affect only the figures
individual industries.
considered the the transfers cancel easured ind eastries as a whole ere
out, and the wastag considered the transfers cancel each other out, and the wastage
figures represent the normal losses through individuals passing out
geres represent the normal losses through individuals passing ou
of issuranee.
The measure of the soope of the influences indicated above is, so
far as practicable, set out in the following Table. Percentages of
the estimated numbers of insured persons in certain industry group he estimated numbers of insured persons in certain industry groups
at July 1927 have been worked for males, females and totals
separately, in respecet of (a) the number of new entrants to insurane separately, in respect of ( $a$ ) the number of new entrants to insuranc
between July, 1927, and June, 1928, inclusive (cols. 3,7 and 11 ) and
( ) the estimated (b) the estimated numbers insured at July, 1928 (cols. 5,9 and 13 ).
The fiumes in cols. 48 and 12 show the effect of normal wastage,
increased or ofsset as the case may be by the net number of transfers ncreased or oftset, as the case may be, by the net number of transfer
o or from other industries. They represent the difference betwee the index number for July, 1927 ( 100 ), atteren increase by thence eercentage
addition for new entrants, and the index number for July, 1928 . The fioures relate to Grat Breat Briain and do not include Northern
IIreand. Corresponding statistics for the year July, 1925 , to June
are


TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, I928, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1927, TO JUNE, 1928, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1927.

|  | maies. |  |  |  | Fimaiss. |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| industry. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Estimated Number July, 1928. 10. | New <br> Entrants <br> Julv, <br> 19272. <br> June, <br> 1928. <br> Per cent. <br> 11. |  |  |
| Mining :- Coal Mining Other Mining and Q̈uarrying, etce. | ${ }^{1,109,640} 9$ | ${ }_{3}^{2.9}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}7.0 \\ \hline 4.2\end{array}$ | ${ }_{95.4}^{95.9}$ | ${ }_{\text {c, }}^{6,110}$ | 9.4. ${ }_{12}$ | -19.5 | 89.9 100.9 | ${ }^{1,1115,750} 10$ | ${ }_{3}^{2 \cdot 9}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}7.1 \\ 4.4\end{array}$ | 995:8 |
| Non-MetalliferousMining Products:Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial stone, stoncrete and | 10,230 | 0.9 | 9.3 | 91.6 | 100 | 13.3 | -30.0 | 83.3 | 10,330 | 1.1 | -9.6 | . 5 |
| Artificial Stone, Concrete and Cement, etc., Manufacture ... | 32,910 | 3.0 | -1.9 | 101.1 | 2,290 | 11.3 |  | 103.6 | 35,200 | 3.5 | - 2.2 | 101.3 |
| Brick, Tile, ett., Making | 73,110 | 5.0 | -6.2 | 98.8 | 6,980 | 9.2 | -16.9 | 92.3 | 80,990 | 5.4 | - 7.2 |  |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 33,160 | 4.4 | -0.8 | 103.6 | 37,600 | 7.8 | -8.3 | 99.5 | 70,760 | $6 \cdot 2$ | - 4.8 | 101.4 |
| glass Trades.. | 35,100 | $4 \cdot 1$ | -4.1 | 100.0 | 7,020 | 11.7 | $-17.7$ | 94.0 | 42120 | 5.4 | -6.5 | 98.9 |
| Chemicals, Paints, oils, etc. | 160,820 | 3.4 | +2.9 | 106-3 | 53,550 | 8.9 | - 9.0 | 99.9 | 214,370 | 4.8 | -0.2 | 104.6 |
| Pig Iron Manufacture Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. $1 \dddot{ }$ anufacture of Plates Other Metals ... ... | $\begin{gathered} 198,12050 \\ 28,250 \\ 7,250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 5 \cdot 1 \\ & 5 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 94.85: 8 \\ 100: 3 \\ 100: 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,510 \\ & \hline, 8150 \\ & 8,30 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 8.7 \\ -16.9 \\ -7: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 00 \cdot 5 \\ 100.5 \\ 1005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 200,660 \\ \text { 32,070 } \\ 88,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 6.1 \\ 2.8 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 7.4 \\ \mathbf{2 . 0} \\ 2.5 \end{array}, ~ \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \cdot 0 \\ & 1050 \\ & 100510 \end{aligned}$ |
| Engineering, etc. :- $\quad$ General Engineering: Engineers <br> Iron and Steel Founding ... <br> Electrical F.ngineering . <br> Constructional Engineering | $\begin{gathered} 59,850 \\ \hline 2,80 \\ 48,30 \\ 26,130 \\ 26,130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.5 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 3.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 4.4 \\ 3.4 \\ 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} .9 .9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.1 \\ & 1027 \\ & 1097 \\ & 101: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 45,300 \\ 1,1700 \\ 1,1,30 \\ 1,130 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 10.6 \\ 7.6 \\ 4.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & =1 \cdot 9 \\ & -1: 9 \\ & +2.9 \\ & +2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 108.3 \\ & 103.1 \\ & 120.5 \\ & 107: 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 575,240 \\ 79.400 \\ 50 \\ 57,180 \\ 27,260 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 6.6 \\ & . .7 \\ & 3.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \cdot 7 \\ & 102 \cdot 5 \\ & 101 \end{aligned}$ |
| Construction Venicles :- and Repair of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and Repair of Motor | 209,170 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 101.8 | 23,390 | 8.7 | - 5.6 | 103.1 | 50 | 5.6 | - 37 | $101 \cdot 9$ |
|  | 71,420 | 3.7 | -2.1 | 101.6 | 3,930 | 10.0 | + 0.1 | 110.1 | 75,350 | 4.0 | - 2.0 | 102 |

## November, 1928.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.


transport and communication. The increase in the silk and artificial
silk group is remarkable, amounting to no less than $30 \cdot 3$ per cent
of the numbers insured at silk group is remarkable, amounting t.
of the numbers insured at July, 1927.
In eleven industries a decline in 1926-27 was converted into an
expansion during 1927-28. These include :- pottery; non-ferro expansion during 1927-28. These include :- P .ttery; non-ferrous
metal manufacture; general engineering; vehieles other that
motors, cyeles and aireraft.
 electrical wiring, cable and lamps; woollen and worsted; certain
miscellaneous textiles; dress other than tailoring; paper, cardboard
boxes, stationery, etc., and rubber miscellaneous textiles; dress other than tailoring; paper, cardooard
boxes, stationery, ete.; and rubber manufature: Ten groups shov
an opposite tendency, viz. : mining and auaryvin other the an opposite tendency, viz: : mining and quarrying other than co
mining; coke ovens and by-products, bricks, tiles es mining; coke ovens and by-products; bricks, tiles, etc.; ; iron an
steel manufacture; certain miscellaneous metal trades; leathe and leather yoods; bread, biscuit, cake, etc trades; leath
drink drink and tobacoo, poblicead, workscouit, caktre, etce. manufacturent,
and fishing. These show a decline in the ting and shipping servic in 1927-28 as compered with an increase in 1926 . ins insured perso important industries which showed a decline during 1927-28 a
well glass trades shinguilding and may be mentioned coal mining; the watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; cotton textiles; and bo
and shoe shoe manufacture.

The difficulties in making comparisons over a series of years scheme of insurance as from 2nd January, 1928, and the meth
of meeting of meeting it as far as possible have already been explained. The
following Table gives the available figures. They relate to Grea
Britain and Northern Ireland.

CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1928, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.
(A) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH INCREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

| try | Estimated Number of Insured Personsaged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number of Insured Personsaged 16 to 64 inclusive |  |  | Index Numbers.* <br> (Ages 16 and over for years 1923-1927, with comparative figures for 1928.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Julv, 1923. | July, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juty } \\ & \text { 1927. }\end{aligned}$ | Julv, | Julv, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju27, } \\ & \text { 1927, }\end{aligned}$ | Julv, 1928. | 192 | 1925. |  | ${ }_{192}$ | July, 1928. |
| Silk and Artifcial Silk <br> Heating and <br> Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Leäd <br> Manufacture Scientific and Pootographic Instrument and <br> Slate Quarrying and Mining <br> Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... Musical Instrument Making <br> Electrical Wiring and Contracting Stone Quarrying and Mining <br> Tramway and Omnibus Servic <br> Electrical Engineering <br> Public Works Contracting, etc. $\ldots$... $\ldots$. Stationery and Typewriting Requisites paper) Furniture Mäking, Üpholstering, ëtc <br> Brush and Broom Making... Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services <br> Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft <br> Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning … <br> Road Transport not separately specified... <br> Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manu- <br> Constructionäl Engineering <br> Oilcloth, Linoleum, ete., Mänufacture <br> $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hosiery } \\ & \text { Blouses, Coilars, } \\ & \text { Making }\end{aligned}, \ldots \neq$ Shirts, Underclothing, etc., Fishing <br> ments and Sports <br> Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building <br> Lron and Steel Tube Making <br> Food Industries not separately specified... <br> Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Metal Industries not separately specifled <br> Local Government. <br> Manufacture of Tin Plates <br> Shipping Sool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making <br> Glass Bottle Making <br> Stove Grate, Pipe, etc., and Generai Ironfounding Professional Services <br> Drink Industries <br> Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery <br> Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.. <br> Grain Milling Textile Industries nöt separately specified <br> Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grase, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, ete... Man | 77,510. | 80,080 | 76,310 | 76,620 | r,210 | 102.9 | 103.1 | 102.9 | $103 \cdot 3$ | 102.8 |

[^1](B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE occurred.

| Indu | Estimated Number ofInsured Personsaged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number of aged 16 to 64 inclusive. |  |  | Index Numbers.* (Ages 16 and over for years 19 1928.)with comparative figures for |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Julv, |  | Julv, | Julv, $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ju27, } \\ & \text { 1927, }\end{aligned}$ |  |
| Chemicals Manufacture <br> Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord̈, Twine, etc., Making Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service Woollen and Worsted <br> Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Coal Mining <br> Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making <br>  Founding ...... Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Häness and other Leather Goo $\dddot{\text { ded }}$ Brass and Allied Mëtal Wares Manufacture Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manüfoodure $\begin{aligned} & \text { farking not separately specified }\end{aligned}$ Marine Engineering, etc. <br> Lace $\dddot{\text { Dress }}$ Instries not separately specified Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) ... Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing $\ldots$ Workers) Railway Service (Non-Permanent Wor <br>  Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specifled separately specifled Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Total of above Industries ... <br> total of all Industries and Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,272,230 | 4,865,3 | 4,831,940 | 4,723,100 | 4,645,8 |  | $95 \cdot 6$ | $94 \cdot 4$ | ${ }^{29} \cdot 3$ |  |
|  | 11,485,8 | 2,131,0 | 1,696, | 84,00 | , 81,5 |  |  |  | 105.6 |  |
| The industries in the foregoing Table have been arranged in descending order of degree of increase in the five years 1923 to 1928. Out of the 100 industries into which the statisties are classified, 66 show increases and 34 show decreases. At July 1928 the 66 industries included 60.9 per cent. of the total insured workpeople. . <br> The silk and artificial silk industry again heads the list with an increase of 93.6 per cent. over the figures for 1923. The expansion in 1927-28 alone was almost as great as that of the previous four years put together. The next 26 industries in the list are almost tion, the principal exceptions being electrical engineering, which is twelfth on the list, motor vehicles, cycles and aireraft, and electrical cable, wire and electric lamp manufacture. <br> The industries which have been subject, for a considerable period, to a comparatively high rate of unemployment show the greatest decline in numbers. The 1928 index numbers for typical industries in this class are :-coal mining, $92 \cdot 5$; general engineering, $90 \cdot 7$ (which, however, shows a recovery from 1927); steel melting and (which, however, shows a recovery from 1927); steel melting and iron puddling furnaces, \&.., $87 \cdot 6$; marine engineering, $85 \cdot 8$; pig iron $81 \cdot 8$; and shipbuilding and ship repairing 77.7 . <br> It will be seen that, although the chemicals group still shows a decline as compared with 1923, there has been a marked recovery during the last two years and the index number has incereased from $90 \cdot 4$ in 1926 to $99 \cdot 3$ in 1928. |  |  |  | It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population which were included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1928. These are as follows :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Industry Group. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | , 1923. | uly, 1928. |
|  |  |  |  | Fishing and Shipping <br> Mining and Coke Ovens Metal Trades (including Engineering, $\dddot{\text { Vehicles }}$ and Shipbuilding) Pottery and Glass ... <br> Chemicals <br> Textiles <br> ther Trades <br> Food, Drink and Töbacco <br> Woodworking and Paper $\ldots$ Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Building, <br> Stone, Cement, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity <br> Transport and Communication (except Shipping) Distributive <br> Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Since Other |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.8 100.0 |



Coal Mining.-In cool mining the deline which frist became
evident in 1925 continued at an aceelerated rate during 1927-28,
 insured at July of that year.
While the net decrease between July 1926 and June 1927 amounted
to 256,60 inured persons aged 16 and over, the net derease between
Jily


 July 1927 and June 1923 must thereforo have numbered not les

than 91,005, or $7 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the numbers insured at July 1927 , | Than |
| :--- |
| The orrespon |
| T.0 per e ent |

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved
during the year from coal mining to other industries and allo in during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in
the oontrary direction, special steps were taken in connection with




 in the numbers of insured persons has ben reeorrded are mainly
coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries and certain textile trades, which are hearie rion and andeen industries and eertain textive
trant on in the norther section of the country, and in Wales; while the industries in which the most
importan
section.
The following Table shows the growth since 1923 in the tota number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the
country is divided tor the purpose of the administration of the
 insured ander the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance
industries for which a geographical analysis is not available:insured for which a geographical analysis is


[^2]In the following Table list ig given of the industrise in which,
during tho five years 1923 to 1928 there has beon most movement

 Southern see tion of the country. For the purposes of this TThbe
the figures for Great Britain alone have been taleen, Northern
Irel hnd being Ireland being omitted
 Northern Section are those in which the North has natural adran-
tagees, such as coske ovens and by-product works, chemicals, ete.
 There was thus a nte transfer to other industries of 18,830 , as Tho changes in this industry during the past five years have not veen unitom in ill the ooal mining areas. Int the
Westmorland, Yorkshire, Notsts and LLeicester and Kent coalfield hhere have, in fact, been inereases in the numbers of insured persione
although in the frist threo of these four areas the numbers deelined luring 1927-28. These are areas in which the percentage unemployment among insured persons in the industry have been
well below the average for the whole country. The ofllowing Table well below the average for the whole country. The
gives an analysisis by areas of the ehanges sinee 1923:-


NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, MAY, 1928, TO OCTOBER, 1928

IN the issue of this Gastrrx for May (page 162), as statement | Was published bringing up to that date the recorra) of the number |
| :--- |
| of persons registered at Lmployment Exhehanges in Great Britain in |

 Table below the se
are available:

| Date. | Yumber | Date. | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |



 causes in bringing unemployed persons not previously registered on to the repister:-
(1) the o hangoo it (1) tho o hange in the condition for the rocipt of unemployment
benefit brought int opperation on 19 h April by the Unemployment (2) the procedure which came into operation at the beginning of
Jul, under whioh unemployed persons insured under the Health
 registering at an Eaymoid amm
insurance cards marked there
From an examination of the available data it is estimated that
the combined effect of these conses ond the coot lest onecter of these canses was to increase the live register
by not
April. For the purpose of comparison with corresponding dates in 1927,为 Pensions Act, 1925 , a number of persons of the age of 65 and
upyards ceased to reegiter. This number is estimated at atout
ح. upwards ceased to reegister. This number is estimated at about
25,000 .

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND : PROPOSED INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS. BY Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurancee Act, 1922, the
Treasury is authorised during the deficieney period to advance
the




 outstanding
The amount so advanced at 9 th November, 1928 , was $£ 29,320,000$, at an average rate of interest of slightly less than 5 per cent. por
annum. The outgoings from the Unemployment Fund at the
the

 increase in the bo
become neessary
A Bill "to provide that, for the purposes of the power of the

 the House of Commons on 15th November. It will beobserved
hat the proposed increase of borrowing powers is imited, on the present occasion, to the period of two years ending 311st De oeember
1930. It is pointed out, however, in a memorandum* explaining



 December, 1930, the reverue does not prove to bo at least sumficient
to bablance the expenditure, it will he neeessary to bring the financial position of the Fund again before Pariliamenty.)

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.
Trie Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of the debate on
the Address in the House of Commons, made a statement 8 th November, in regard to the steps than, are bein tataten by $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{M}$.


 lion of approved works of public utility by such authortues, proviad
that they were wills that they were willing to employ the reon.
of labour drawn from the depreseded areas. The Unemployment Grants Committee have now issued a circular,
inviting all local authorities which are in a position to do so to * Cmd. 3219. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.
submit proposals at the earliest
revised terms and conditions :-
The total number of men employed on the work must include
not less than 50 per cent. of men drawn
 acceleration "" laid down in the Committee's circular letter of
15th December, 1925* will 15th December, 1925,* will not be insisted upon. Certain road
works not receiving a grant from the Ministry of Transport will works not receiving a grant from trem the Unemployment Grants
again become eligible for grants fre for
Committee Committee. The financial terms for grants under this scheme will
be varying proportions (specified in the circular) of the interest, bee varying proportions (speciified in the circular) of the interest,
or of the interest and sinkig fund charges payabbe over a limited
period of years, on any loan raised to meet the expenditure. priod of years, any loan The circular adds that the various Government Departments
concerned have been directed to give the fullest assistance to looal
authorities in the preparation of suitable sehemes; and that the authorities in the preparation of suitable sehemess; and that the
Ministry of Labour are ready to make the enecsary arrangements
and Ministry of LLabour are ready to make the necessary arrangements
for sumbitting suitable men from the depressed areas for employment
on the works for submiting
The circular- concludes by pointing out that these terms are
conditional on the employment of labour transferred from the conditional on the employment of labour transferred from the
depressed areas, and are ono applicable to areas which are themselves
suffering from exceptional unemployment. Schemes in these areas. suptersing from exceettional upempolomenton. Schemes in these areas,
including sehemes involving road works, as referred to above, will ncluding schemes involving road works, as referred to above, will
continue to be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the
circular letter of 15th December, 1925.* continue
circular letter of 15th December, 1925.*

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF DOMICILIARY POOR-LAW RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JUNE, 1928.
THE Ministry of Health have issued a Returnt relating to unemployed persons in reecipt of domiciliary poor-law relief in
England and Wales during the week ending 16th Juno, ,928, in of persons (specified in the Return), in particular. those relieved on of persons (speciined in the Return), in pariculur those rerrev, which
account of sikness , have been excluded from the returns whe
relate, broadly speaking, to persons who may be described as able-
The total number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door The total number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door
relief in England and Wales in the week stated, as recorded in the
returns, was 84,159 , as compared with 116,342 in the week ending 18 th June, 1927, as redumparion of 3 2th 1183, or ne nearl 28 per cent.
The reduction was very widespread; and the few increases, where such occurred, were, as a rule, negligibibe. Nil returns were roceived
from 230 unions, and a further 183 unions returned less than 10 persons; 64,133 persons-more than three-quarters of the total-
were accounted for by 38 unions. Of these 88 unions, 4 were in
Ond In Middlesex (both immediately adjoining the London area); 7 wore n Durham and 4 were in Glamorgan. TTe remaining 17 , in
descending order of the total numbers returned, were : West Derby descending order of the total lumbers returned, were: West Derby
(Liverpool), Sheffelel, Neweastle, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham,
Dis. Tynemouth, Middlesbrough, Prescot, Salford, Leeds,
More than three-quarters of the total number (65,866) were men
with a wife or child dependent; 15,428 were men with no wife or More than half of the total number had been continuously in More than haif of the total number "had been continuoussy relief," in this
receipt or relief for a year or connection, meaning relief the continuity of which had not been
broken by more than ten weeks in all in any one year. Nearly
one-fifth of the total had been continuously in reecipt of relief broken
onefth of the total had been continuously in receipt of relier
for three years or more. Nearly halt of the men relieved wero
fo the twentryer for three years or more. Noarry hal 5 , in the case of men with
in the twenty-year age group 31 to 50 in the
dependants the proportion in this agegroup was more than half. On the other hand, a large proportron o
dependants, and of the women, were over 50 .
The reduction as compared with 1927 was particularly marked
in the case of young persons (especially unmarried men) between he ages of 16 and 20, and in the persons betweas 21 and 30 . The
targest por
proportionate decrease was in the case of persons ove argest proportionate decrease was in the case of persons ove
65 years of age; but in this case it is sugested that the guardian
may have execluded, on this occasion, as being unemployable may have excluded, on this ocaasion, as being unemployable by
reason of old age or infirmity, and therefore not properly classifiable reason of old age o,
as "unemployed,"
the previous year.
The Return draws attention to the fact that, whereas the number
The previous yer
of unemployed insured persons, acoording to information suppolied of unemployed insured persons, according to information supplied
by the Ministry o o L L bour, increased from 297 to 344 per 10,000 of
the population between of unemployed persons in reccipt of poor-law relief fell in the same
period from 49 to 33 per 10,000 of the population.

 years); and that the unemployment was exceptional.
$\ddagger \quad$ mad. 3218 . H.M. Stationery office ; price $6 d$. net.

## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE

 SOCIETIES IN 1927Thr following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative
Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Docieties have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly
Societies from the statutory returns funnished to his Department.
The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the The figures selate only to such of the societies registered under the
Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected
with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in Industrial and Provident societies Acts as are primarily connected
with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in
character. aracter.
There were 1,472 indunstrial Sownarar.
ove) in Great Brative societies (as defined
ontain in 1927, and the aggregate membership of above) in Great Britain in 1927, and the aggregate membership of
these societies at the end of the year was $5,569,000$. Their sales
in the year ame these societies at the end of the year was $5,569,00$. Neter surplus
in the year amounted to $£ 511,50,000$, and resulted in a net sur
(before deduction of interest on share capital) of $£ 26,327,000$. The (before deduction of interest on share capital) of $£ 26,327,000$. The
total share, loan and reserve capital was $£ 164,631,000 \uparrow$ As com-
pared with 1226 , membership
 while capital increased by $£ 7,794,000$, or 5.0 per cent.
The influx of nearly 900,000 new members to the in the influx of nearly 900,000 new members to the retail societies intensive recruiting campaigns, advertising, and the extension of
credit facilities by many societies which have adopted systems of credit facilities by many societies which have adopted systems of
credit trading, such as the mutuality system introduced by the London
Society in 1923. Society in 1923 .
Following the Fere affected the decrease of the prolonged stoppoonge in the coal-mining industry),
sales in 1927 she sales in 1927 showed an increase of no less than £28,300,000, notwith-
standing a fall in standing a fall in prices. About one-half of the increase was
attributable to the retail societies. Two of the largest retail societies
in the South of Encland, toenether, gained new members at the rate in the South of England, together, gained new members at the rate
of 2,000 a week in 1927 , while their average weekly trade for the year
and of 2,000 a week in 1927 , while their average weekly trade for the year
showed an increase of \& 63,000 , or nearly 40 per cent. For all retail
societies the increase in sales was nearil 8 per cent. The wholesale societies the increase in sales was nearly 8 per cent. The wholesale
societies (which apparently supply about three-fourths of the requiresocieties (which apparently supply about three--fourths of the require-
ments of the retail societies) showed total incereses of $11,60,000$
and $£ 992,000$ for the English and the Soottish societies and $£ 992,000$ for the English and the Seottish societies respectively
To some extent these increases are due to a change in the date o closing the acocounts, as a a essult of which the figures for the English
society covered 55 weeks, and those of the Scottish society, 53 . society covered 55 weeks, and those of the Scottisis society, 53 .
Apart from the increase due to this factor, however, the English
society renorted substantial increases in its averase weelky trade society reported substantial increases in its average welly trade
for each of its distribting centres, amounting in the aggregate to
$f 132,000$ or 9 ter cent, while in the Soottish society the weekly for each of its distributing centres, amo
£132,200, or 9 per cent; whilio in the
sales incereased by $£ 12,700$, or 4 per cent.
The total number of persons directly employed by these societies
at the end of 1927 (execuluing native labour employed by the English
and Scottish Co-operative Wholesal and Seottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., on its te estates, etc., abroad) was about 220,700 , some 14,000 more than in
the preceding year. The total amount paid in aslaries and wages
( $£ 88,922,000$ ) $\ddagger$ showed an increase of $£ 2,298,000$. $£ 28,922,000$ it showed an increase of $£ 2,298,000$.
While some of the societies are engaged While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution,
and some only in production others are engaged in both forms and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of
industry. In the following statistics (a) production and (b) distri.
bution are dealt with separately.
In 1927, 1,094 industrial (co-operactiverve societies of various types
were engaged in production. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies watal number, of the amonount paid as
salaries and and
 fipures for 1926 were 1,099 societies; 81,894 employees; $£ 10,420,00$
 $=$


A useful addition has been made to co-operative statistics for 1927 in that figures have been obtained for the first time as to
cost of materials used in production. In the following Table, which
 $1= \pm=2=5$


societies covered 21,000 acres, and the capital invested in them was
$£ 1,302,000$. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., for the year amounted to sexas, oroon and both societies showed. losses on
their operations,
Englist their operations, amounting in the aggregate to $£ 58,000$. The
English society sustained losses on all but one of its ten farms.
Assciations Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership,
Capital and Management.- Eighty-nine societies classified as associaCapiai and Management- - tighty-nine societies classilied as associa--
tions of workers had a membership of 29,658 ; sales of $£ 3,588,000 ;$ and capital and reserves amounting to e $22,050,000$. They employed
8,759 persons, whose wages amounted to $£ 1,036,000$. Seventy-three
 showing the extent to which their employees shared in the member-
ship, capital and management of the assoiations. The returns,
showed that in 58 of these soneieties, whose sales totalled $£ 2,683,000$,
 of whom 4,744 , or 30 per cent., wero employees; 7,508 , or 48 per
cent., other indiviuals; and 3,484, or 22 per cent., other societies.
 belonged to employees, 3307,000 or or 36 per cent., to other individuals;
and $\ddagger$ fincooo, or 33 per cent., to other sooieties. Out of a total
of 508 committeemen of these 58 associatione, 222, or 58 per cent.
 or 6 per cent., representatives of other societies. In the remaining 15
societeies, whose sales totaled $£ 855,000$, employees shared in the
provision

 distribution, including the English and Soottish Co-operative Whole-
sale Society, Ltd.this being the joint tea, etc. department of the
English and Scottish wholesale societies which English and Scottish wholesale societies, which was registered as a
separate society at the begining of 1924. The retail osieties in
1927 had a membership of $5,520,000$; share, Ioan and reserve capital 1927 had a membership of $5,520,000$; share, Ioan and reserve capital
of $£ 115,48,000$, and a surplus (before deducting $33,895,000$ for share interest) of $£ 23,181,000$. The corresponding figures for 1926 were :
membership, $5,12,900$; capital, $£ 109,18,000$, and surlus,
$£ 20,776,000$. The wholesale societies in 1927 had a membership
 for share interest) of $£ 2,644,000$. The corresponding figures for
1926 were : membership 2,$034 ;$ capital, $£ 43,320,000$ a and surplus 1926 were: membership, 2,034 ; capital, $£ 43,320,000$; and surplus,
$£ 2,000,000$. The total number of persisons omployed by ball trading societies in distribution (including those ins the buying departments of
the wholesale societies, and those engaged in distributive transport the wholesale societies, and those engaged in distributive transport
and sundry service departments) was 1344,375 , and their total wages
and salaries biil amounted to $117,486,000$. The corresponding figures and salaries biil a mounted to $£ 17,486,000$. The corresponding figures
for 1926 were 124,658 and $£ 16,204,000$ respectively. for 1926 were 124,658 and $£ 16,204,000$ respectively.
In the following Table the sales for each of the
In the following Table the sales for each of the years $1914-1927$
are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:-

| Year. |  | Retail Societies. |  | Wholesale Societies. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | Sales. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sales of } \\ \text { English Society. } \end{gathered}$ | Scotisales of society. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that
most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, ete., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish, wholesale societies
for re-sale, and so do not require to be searately stated as " sales." Gaods to the value of $77,1772,079$ out of a total of $£ 8,632,905$ sold
by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1927. Dividends on Sales.-For 1927 the retail societies distributed Dividends on sales.-For 1927 the retail societies distribued
dividend amounting in the aggreagte to $£ 17,980,000$ or an average
of nearly 1s. 10di in the $£$ on sales, a slight increase on the average of nearly 1s. 10d. in the $£$ on sales, a slight increase on the average
for 1926. The dividen at 3 d . in the $£$ £distributed by the English wholesale society for 1926 was maintained for 1927. The Scottish wholesale society inereased its dividend of 4 d . in the $£$ for 1926 , to
5 d. and $6 d .0$
respectively of the 1927 . for the first and for the seocond half-years

RELATIVE LEVEL OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, I9I4, AND SEPTEMBER, 1928: A CORRECTION. Iv the Table which appeared on page 353 of the October issue of
this GAzETTK in the lat column on the line for " EEgineering:
Tasours, the figure 8 should be inserted before the figure 3 , the Labourers," the figure 8 should be inserted before the figure 3 , the average percentage increase over pre-w.
engineering industry being 83 per cent.



COSTS OF PRODUCTION IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

 and worsted milla of the United Statest England, Franee and
Geemany, undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labour
Stent Statistics during the summer of 1927.
 Lured in the United States; and an accurate description of each

A large proportion of the woollen and worsted mills in the United

 are, therefore, said to be accurate
In the European countries, however, the industry is much more
specialised, and $\alpha$ representative of the Bureau of Labour Statistios

 mit of production. These data, therefore, had to be specially
prepared. The cloths for which figures were obtained were, it is

Time and labour costs are given in the Monthly Labour Reviewo and two countries (generally the United Stateses and Enyland) are
 iven, tor all processes from the production of oops to packing and
iespatec, the amount reeeived by the weaver for each yard of

 The European waye rates 刃eree converted into ents by the United
States Burcan of Labour Statisticis at the exchange rates in force in

In view of the fact that many establishments do not keep reecrds


 they purport only to indiciate the condition an at the perage conalituruns mills
thmong those visited, which oould turnish the desired information.





 $\underset{\substack{\text { Tngland.... } \\ \text { Trnited } \\ \text { United saites }}}{ }$

$\square$

| Country. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of LLomems } \\ \text { tended. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { speeds of } \\ & \text { Tooms in } \\ & \text { Pipkss per } \\ & \text { Minute. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ${ }^{\text {AnPLIR }}$ Nard <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Worsted } \\ & \text { pond } \\ & \text { the wefo } \end{aligned}$ | gale te |  |  |  |

 Great difierences in time cost were found by the United Statee
investigator, due to differences in equipment methods and orgain





 common for weaverss on worsted cloth, operating antomatic
to attend $4,6,8$ and, in some instances, as many as 12 looms.

WAGE DISPUTE IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.
fistory of the Disputer

Nraoruntross which had been in progress for some months past
between employersis and workpeople in the north west troup of the beeween emplogers and workpoople in the north-west group of the
German iron and steel industry comprising all heary iron end sted

 notiried their intention of terminating the wage agreement which hai
been in force since 15 th Deecember, 1927 . The demands of the trad
 or als it the structure of wage agreements. During n engotiation
ments in
 riganisations, the employers endeavoured to show that the industri
was not in $a$ position to support the additional charges that would


 extent as to justify an increase in prices.. They had, howeve
refrained trom attempting to raise prices, solely out of rearad for th ietramesing wealness of the internal economiou situation and
ind
turtherance of their furtherance of their policy of maintaining, as far as possible, stability
in prices. They produced figures and documentary ovidence
 with the trade unions, and, at the same time expreseded their readines
o prolong the existing wage avrement for a further 12 month.

 extra-tarifit alowance which would bring their wage up to 63 peannigg
an hour The trade unions replied that they were not in $a$ position
 Competent indepondent authorities for subbstanatiotion, owng lankiliry workers; and that they must maintain their orignial claims. In face of the attitude of the traad unions, the employerrs unanimous
deeided to deelive o teneral lock tho whole of the works comprised within the group, failing acceptane of their offer, which remained open. They defended their deciision
by stating that they were not prenered to face the den on the ind inustry without wage agreements, and that the insistene
on
by the yy the trade unions on their demands would make it impossible fo whe work they were opposed.
whic
The parties were called to a conference on 22nd October, with tho


 official conesiliation proceedings. Both sides maintained thei
case at the meeting, the employers defnitely deelinin to


 anchanged, wixed supplement or obonus of 6 pfennigs an hour as fron
granted a
Ist November, 1928; for femalo workers and

21 years of ane the supplement or bonus to be ge graded in accorrdanee
with tho percentages sale laid down in the wases table.e. (2) Piece.




The award was accepted by the workers' organisations at a delegete conferenee on 23 23th October, by a very larye majionty. $A$ resolution
vas passed to the effect that the conference acceppted the
 sentatives of the Gerran Metal Worreres' Union, as well as the whol
 workers.
The award was rejected by the emplogers, but was delared ferred upon him by the Coneilitation Orrder of OOth Octoverer, 1923 .
 legalarat situation without preeedent in Germany, singe this sis the thed rirst
lind oocasion on whith an anverd
Labour has not been accopted.
The errounds for the reje ection of the e ward alleged by the employer
were that the Coneilition Officer was not competent to make an






 the emplogerss, by their a ction, have challenged the conciliation
and arbitration procedure built up in Germany in reeent years. Eifiors are being made to indue the parties to enter into negotia tions independently of the legal issue and both the employers'
the worterss organisations have accepted an invitation from the pro. vincial governor at Diseseldorf to conter separatele with him o
14th November . Neanwhile the claim by the workers for unem loyment benefit hases been rejected by the Feteral Imployment Board, on the grounds that the closing down of the workstion lookk
out within the meaning of the Employment Exchange and Unem loyment Insurance. A
benefit cannot be paid.
The effects of the dispute on the Ruhr coal industry wero early
 trea impediately concerned, in view of the fact that the employerer
 involving about 100,000 workers in undertakings situated withi
what deand
affected by by thed dispute the Rand area, which has not hitherto bee

Wagis in the Grbican Iron and Strelu Industry During the progress of the dispute othe employers produced in the
Deutseche
Berguerks - Zeitung
(a
daily
newspaper
published at

 order to supportt their contentions thad
herease of 15 piennigs was not justifed.
It is maintained that the peraentagag increase in wages since 1913



| Period. | Average Howrly | Percentase Increase over 1913. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | . 537.5 ptennigs |  |
| December, 1929 | 70.1 | 1 |
|  | 88. |  |
| ${ }_{1927}^{1926}$ | 88.0 88.9 | ${ }_{66} 53.1$ |

The actual wages, which were being oarned per hour and por shift
 said to be as follows (social allowanees and extra payments for
overtime, Sunday work, eto, are not included):
Weapes ner

| Smelter ... ... |  | Wages per shi) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| hill Mould Mason (Kokililenm | r) 1.05 | 8.37 |
| mo and Rough |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pinishing Roller } \\ & \text { Ist Furnaceman }\end{aligned} . . . \quad .$. |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}{ }_{\text {2nd }}$ |  |  |
| Mine Breảkers, Loäders, etto. |  |  |










The same newspaper gives the following average monthly earnings Yor certain classes of workmen in the finising department of an
important tseel works in July, 1928, as typieal:-


In another works engaged in the production of metal goods and
machinory the average monthly eammings in July, 1928, were said
ob be as ollows :-
occupation.


Average monthy

Tube Stsraiphtener
Hand Moulder ...

Pattermater
Maorin Repair Mechanio
Toolsmith
Thep
Machine Fitter ..
al Driller
It is alleged that, if the increases of wases eonterred by the award
 limit in the irosed ay four or five per cent, and that the e eoonomio industry has already been reached, if
not exeeded

## OTHER WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS

nerat Induxtry-The dieputes in the textile industries of Dirren

 atter the look-out had been in operation for about seven weeks,
providing fort the prolongation of the existing wage agreement until
The


 tuted complusory coneiliation procedings, and, on 16 tht October,
issued an award the main terms of which are
as follows. female auxiliary workers paid on a time-rate basis are to receive
an inerease of 5 per cent.
Piece rates are





 fiolowing upon their reiection by the employers. Work was ereumed
in the Durn and
and

 available
Mîther dispute has arisen int the East and Weet Saxony and
Mind Gross-Bielefeld t textile industries, where the emploers
 agreemen
aftected.






 In the dispute in the North-West shipyards, of which an account
was given in the last issue of this Gaxerre.

(b) FRANCE.

 that




 Dissatisfied with the terms of this award, the seamen's union at
 and the seamen's union, and work was resumed on 2 2th Ototber
on the undeorstanding that the question of pay would be reexamined at an early date.
czechoslovakia
Coal Mining.-The disputu in the Kladno coal field of which an
acount was given in the last issue of this GAzzrre, was settled on 2 acount waser, the emplogers' offer of an inerease of 5 per cent. to under ground shift workers and 3 per cent. to surface workers being
accepted by the strikers.
Undergrow worle wers were



 antioipated to the neggitiations which are proceeding between the
employers
argerement.



 View of the financial position of the trade. Atter various counter-
proposals from the employers had been oossidered and rejected by
$b y$

 cent. of their actual earnings to the other workers, whose wages were
previously above the minimum scale, the inoreases to totake effeet as

(d) POLAND.

Lodz Tertile Workers.-The strike of the textile workers in Lodzz
reported in the last issue of this GazrrTe, developed into a general reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, developed into a general
strike, which began on $15 t h$ October and embrace all the industrial
undertakings, retail establishments and public services in Lodz and
district, with the oizopption of the eloctrical, telophone, and publio
health services, and the building trade.
 called offt by the trade unions on 23rd October, a 5 per cent. inereases
in wages offered $b y$ the empl yers being aceepted, instead of the in wages onfered by the employeris being acoepted inste
20 per cent. inereasese originally demanded by the strikers. Coal Mining.- The mine owners and mine workers in the
Dombrowa and Cracow districts of Poland concluded an new wago




## WAGES IN POLAND IN JULY, 1928.

 Central Office of statisices.
solected from more comprehensive dataug given in tho latest issue of
 industries Wage rates in the coal-mining, metal and textilo The particulars given relate (exeept where otherwise stated) to
 in July, 1928. They are exclusive of alowances of any deseription
(family allewanes payment in kind, output bonus, etco.). The
Tates resteted to beiy rates are stated to to be in respecto of a day of eight hours.

metal and engineering.

Semi.s.silied workmen
Unsibiled workmen
Women
Women
Lonz:-
Lozz:
Skiled workmen
Semistsibled
Semi.skililed workmen
Unskiled workmen

Semi.skiled workmen
Unskililed workmen
Upran Sirirsi:-
Skilled workmen
Semi.skilled workmen
Unskilled workmen
cotton spinning and weaving
Lovz AxD Districi:
Male spinerr, avera
Women spinners, at piee
Male weavers, phat ini poems, ork in. widio, at pieiecemorl
Male weavers, Jacquard looms, 84 in. wide, at piece
wool industry.

 Female spinners at pieceorork


Biensko :- WOoL industry (cont). Rates of Wages.


 Piecors (male)
Willeyers ( male) $)$


 | Millers (male) |
| :---: |
| Dyjers (male) |
| Dyers (ferale) |

Buarssor, :-

| Foramen willeyers |
| :---: |
| Willeyeress (female) |

Wasterestroers (female)
Master


| Spinners female) |
| :--- |
| Master weavers at |


| Master weavers at 6 . 10 Ollain looms |
| :---: |
| Spool winders (female) |

 Croppers femal
Master fyers
Ohter $\qquad$
Figures are also given comparing these rates of wages with those
pider durn the new ziloty currency. As regarch coal mining, the rates in July,






UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SWITZERLAND.
 development of unemployment insurance
cantons.
Cosreusorsy Sormmes.
The Federal Act does not provide for a compulsory systam of
unemployment insuranees but it is within the competence of the

 soleure, and, in 1927 and 1928 , by Acts estabisishing a compulsory
ystem in Zug and Uri. In each of theso six cantons the $A$ At instituting compulsory
unemployment insuranee establishes
and
and





 teast fifty members.
Sulbsidies- The subsidies paid to public and private funds by the
cantons like the federal susbidides, are calcululated on the basis of the
benefts
 cent.t. paid to mutual beneft funds by the canton of Nevershatel,
where the rate for the public tund and for joint fund sis 20 per cent Management.-The provisions regarding the constitution and
management of the public funds vary in the different cantons.

 unemployment reilife office, with the co-operation of the employment
oxchanges and of communal offices doesignated for the purpose. In exchanges and of oommunal offices doesifinated for the purposi. In
Soleure and $Z$ Zug, a committe appointed by the public authorities, on which workers and employens are represented, supervises the
works oft the central office administering the fund. In Basie Town, a similar committee exists, but the publio authonities appoint the
chairman and six members only, the other four members being elocted by the members of the fund at a general assembly
Scope. In the cantons of Glaris, Zug and Uri, the





* See this Gazerte for December, 1924, page 430.
such persons and for salaried employees and workers not subject to Volutarary insurance is also admitted under the Acts in foree in
Basie Town, Neurhatel and Soleure, for persons whose emplopment







 shall pay to the cant onal unemployment fund an annual contribution
equal to 2 per millo of their earningss and that emplovers shall


 concerned. Workers' contributions are dedu uted from their waves
In Basle Town, the oontribution of workers insured with the public
unemployment tund























 Other Schemes.
In addition to the six cantons where cantonal legislation has
 Acts which not only allow subsidies to rocognised funds, but
empower the administrative commenes to make unemployment
 for Appenzell and st. Gall oblige eommunes to establish a public
fund, subiect in the case of Appenzell to the proviso that at least

1. 12 persons desire to enrol, or Apponzol to toin with other communes for the purpose. Up to the end of 1927,26 communal or inter-communal
funds had been established in St Gill and 17 in Appenzell (Oute Rhoodes). The Zurich $A$ set was not tassed until May, 1928 ; but an
order order of 16 thh December, 1925 , set up a poluntary public fund for
the town of Ziricich and provided for subsidies from the town to local privato unemployment tronde
 following: -Geneva, Berne, Schafthouse, Argovie, Thurgovie
Appenzell (Inner Rhodes) Grisens and $V$ Visis


Nonbrbr of Funds and Mrumbriship
Throughout Switterland there were, on 30th June, 1928 , 65 public
 funds is very small, and attention is now being given to the
posisibitro f frequiring reoognised funds to to show a certain minimum
membership.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING: STATISTICS FOR ist NOVEMBER.

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

## All Items included

 Food only
## FOOD.

Between 1st October and 1st November, there was a slight advance
in the average level of the retail prices of food, owing mainly to a seasonal rise of about dd . each in the average price of eggs. Move-
ments in the prices of the other articles of food included in the statistics were relatively unimportant.
As a net result of all the ohanges recorded the average increase
comparet with July, 11414 , in the retail prices (in Great Britain and
Northern Trel Jnd) of the artiches of food included in these statistics Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics
was about 59 per cent. at 1st November, 1298 , as oompared with
57 per cent. at 1 stt October, 1928, and with 63 per cent. at Ist November, 1927.
In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of
these articles of food in July, 1914, and at lst October and
1st November, 1928:-

| Article. | Average Price (per 1 lb unless to the nearest $\ddagger d$. ) |  |  |  <br> as compared with |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Julv, 1914, | $\begin{gathered} \text { ctst } \\ \text { 19tid } \end{gathered}$ |  | Suly, | $\begin{gathered} \text { lot } \\ \text { Oct } \\ 1928, z_{2}, \end{gathered}$ |
| Beef, British- Ribs Thin Flanik | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Beef, Chilled or Frozen$\frac{\text { Ribs }}{\text { Rin }}$ <br> Thim Flaniz | - $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{0} \mathrm{O}-10 \pm$ | + | $0{ }^{0}$ |
| Mutton, British- <br> Legs | ${ }^{0}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1}{ }_{0}^{1} 10{ }_{10}^{64}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |  | -0 |
| Mutton, Froast ${ }_{\text {Prozen- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0  <br> 0 69 <br> 0 64 <br> 0 114 <br> 18  | (1) $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 1 \\ & 1\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lll} 0 & 118 \\ 0 & 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\pm 0$ 5 <br> +0  <br> +0 1 | $-0^{\circ} 0$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sugar (ïranuatede) Milik per quairt | [10 | lll |  | (er |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Buter }}^{\text {Feresh }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cheseser }}^{\text {Salt }}$ |  |  | 3 | +0 |  |
|  |  | ( |  | (er |  |


| $\begin{array}{l}\text { The following Table gives a percen } \\ \text { of retail prices at the same dates :- }\end{array}$ |
| :--- |



[^3]

RENT, CLOTHENG, FUEL AND LIGHT. As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the
ehanges which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restricionos) Atcts indiciate that the averalase inerease ing the
rents (including rates) of working-olass dwellings between July, rents (including rates) of working-olass dwellings betwen July,
1914 , and 11st November, 1928, was approximately 50 per eennt. as
compared with compand 1st November, 1928 , was approximately 50 per cent. as
comp per cent. a month earlier, he decrease being due
to reductions in pates. Of the total increse to reductions in rates. of the total inerease about two-fithis is
aceounted for by inceases on account of rates and water firarges,
and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges,
and about twoorifiths is on account of the landlord's responsibility
for repairs, increase on acount of the higho level of mortage
interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fitth. As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both
now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stooks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different
articles and articles and qualities have been affected by prioo changes, it is
impossible to make an exact accleutation of the increase in priess;
but information as to the movements of impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in priees,
but information as to the movements of prices of menns suits and
overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, overcoats, underelothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots,
reeeived from retailers in the prinoipal towns indioates that at
lst November the level of retail prices of articles in this group,
tating Ist November the level of retail prices of articles in this group,
taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and oo
far as possible the taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so
far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged
approximately 120 per cont. higher than in July, 1914. approximately 120 per cent. higher than in July, 1914,
In the
In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at lst November
averaged about the same as a month earlier and betweon 75 and
80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The averagae price of averaged about the same as a month earlier and between 75 and
80 per cent. above the level of July 1914. The average priee of
gas also remained unchnged at betwen 4 and 50 per cent.above
the pre-war level. For the fuel and light groun as a whole (inoluding


## all items.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items
are combined in accordance with their relative importance in proate combued in accordanco with their relative importanoe in pre-
war morking-lass family expenditure, allowanco being also made
for the increase in the prices of soaz, soda, domestio ironmongery, for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery,
bushware and pottery, tobacoco, fares and newpapers (arevaging
about 80 per ecant., the resultant general average incroas for
lst November is, approximately, 67 per cent.* over the level of 1st November is, approximately, 67 per cent.* over the level of
July, 1914 as as oompared with 66 per cent. at 1 st 0 October, 1928 ,
and 69 per cent. at Ist November, 1927. and 69 per cent. at 1st November, 1927. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and,
as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in ing
as in 1914 ) is to show the averaye increase in the cost of maintaining
 (i.e., the standard actually provailing in working-class families
before the war, irrespective of whether suah standard was adequate
or not). Owing to the variations in ine amounts of inerease in the prices of different commodities in is promounts of inerease in the
readjustments in expenditure have been effected in in many famies or
隹 especially in those cases whero incomes have not incroased so muoh
as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of
living has heon as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of
living has been raised in those fanilies in which wages have been
inereased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made inereased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made
in the ffures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as
to which trustworty stat in the figures for any such alterations in the stan
to which trustworthy statistios are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE : 1918 то 1928 The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as
compared with July, 1914, for all the items included in the compared with July, 1914 , for all the items included in
statisties, at the beginning of each month, 1918 to 1928 :-

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



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

* In allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914 on
the or
per cent. . tess.


## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.
Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during
October. The principal industries in. which the rate of unem loymment increased included coal mining, shipbuilding and unamine
engineering, the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, shipping, rail and road transport, hotel and
boarding house service, and the distributive trades. In coal boarding house service, and the distributive trades. In coal
mining, a reduction in the numbers reorded as wholly unemployed
was more than counterbalanced by an inorease in the numbers was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers
temporarilisstopped from the servico of their employers.
On the other hand, there was some improvement in a number of temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.
On the other hand, there was some improvement in a number of
ond important industries, including pig-iron manufacture, the motor-
vehiele industry, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, hosiery, lace, vehicle industrry, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, hosiery, lace,
and carpet industries, the colthing trades exceet hat and cap
manufacture), the boot and shoe industry, peper-making, pottery nd carpet industries, the clothing trades (except hat and cap
nanufacture), the boot and sho industry, paper-making, pottery
manufacture, and the brush and broom industry.

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 22nd October, 1928

 entage at 22nd October, was $13 \cdot 3$, as compared with $12 \cdot 6$ at
24th September; for females the corresponding figures were $7 \cdot 8$
nd $8 \cdot 1^{*}$. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22 nd October 928, was 8.9, ase compared with 8.6** at 24th September, 1928 , he total number of parsons (insured and uninsured) registered
t Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland
t 29th October, 1228 was approximately 1421000 of whom


EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.
Mining and Quarrying.- In the coal-mining industry employment
continued bad, and the improvement reported in the previous month was not maintained. A decrease in the number of insured persons
wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, exceept in Northumberland,
Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. The total number of Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. The total number of
wage-earners on the colliery books at 27 th Oetober, 1928 , was
899,453 , an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with September. 899,453, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with, Sepptember
the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended
27th 0 october, 1928, was 4.72 , as compared with 4.77 in September.
In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines in In iron mining employment continued s.ack. In the shale mines in
West Lothian there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of West LLothian there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of
workpoople employeda t the mines from which returns were received
俍 compared with September, 1928, , but a decrease of 4.6 per cent.
compared with October, 1927 . 1 At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe
district compared with october, 192 fair, in the Bishop Aures Aukland distroe
district employment was
it was moderate. Employment at chalk quarries was again very it was moderate. Employment at chalk quarries was again very
slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it declined
and was reported as bad. At slate quarries in North Wales it was and was reported as bad. At slate quarries in North Wales it was
fair. china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment
was reported as fair ; at tin mines it continued good.
Manufatareo of pic tur

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate. In the
pig-irion industry employment, though still bad, showed an im-
provement. Of 424 furnaces, the number in rovement. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of 1928, and with 162 at the end of October, 1927 .
At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed a silght decime as compared whit, previous month. In the
tinplate trade employment was fair, on the whol. In the week
ended 27 th October, 1928, 386 tinplate mills were in operation ended 4 th Octover, iills. were temporarily idle), and with 341298 (when at numbe ond of October
1927. In the steel sheet the 1927. In the steel sheet trade employment continued fair; in
the week onded 2th October, 11288134 mills were in operation,
as compared with 118 in September, 1928, and with 117 in Ctober, 1927
Eniniering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.-In engineering
employment was still very slack, but continued to show a little
improvement, on the whole. In the motor tehie sot mprovement, on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a con-
iderable improvement was angin shown in the Midlands ment continued fair in electrical engineering, but declined and was
very bad in marine engineering. Much short time was still worked very bad in marine engineering. Much short time was still worked
in the textile machinery section, and a five-day week continued in force at important railway works. In shipbuilding and ship repairing
employment remained very bad, and showed a further decine employment rema
in most districts.
In the other metal trades employment showed a slight' im-
provement, but was only moderate to fair, on the whole. It was The percentages for September have been revised.
tiinty good in the halow..waro, loak hatathand hoop trades; fair in





























 Emplopment in the furnisinn trades showed littlo











 and onment was tairs sood on the Easat Coast, at othere contres it nas moderathe



SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.
 October are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in cermainion obtuatried. In the employers
Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly
summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for
verious other ind ustries :various other industries :-
(a) Certain Minina and Metal Industries.

| Industry. |  | Workpeopleincluded Returns forinRTth27th Octob <br> 1928. |  | ${ }_{\text {Octaber, }}^{\substack{\text { October } \\ \text { 192e. }}}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { beforo. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { before. }}$ |  |  |
| Coal Mining Iron " | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{gathered} 89,453 \\ \substack{9,455 \\ 2,555} \\ \hline, 5 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days. } \\ =0.05 \\ -0.04 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & =0.03 \\ & +0.35 \\ & +0.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pig Iron... Tinplate and St Iron and Steel | ... | $\ldots$ | $65,778$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number. } \\ & +5 \\ & +50 \\ & \text { Per cent. } \\ & -2 \cdot 3 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number. } \\ -26 \\ +62 \\ \text { Per cent. } \\ +0.2 \end{gathered}$ |
| (b) Other Industrims. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industry. |  | Number of Workpeople Employed. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. ( ( ) o or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Weded | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Year }}{\text { beore. }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Month }}^{\substack{\text { M } \\ \text { before. }}}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {bearere. }}^{\text {Year }}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Pert <br> Pent <br> con <br> +1.7 <br> +0.7 <br> +0.4 <br> $\pm 0.3$ <br> 0.3 <br> +0.6 <br> 1.0 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & \text { + } 3.7 \\ & +3.9 \\ & +5.1 \\ & +5.5 \\ & +3.5 \\ & \hline 1.8 \end{aligned}$ |  |

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS. The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unem-
ployment at 22nd October, 1928, among insured persons in the preymeent at disions into which the eoumtry in divided person for the in purpose
of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :-

| Divisions. |  | Percentage Unemployed 22nd October, 1928. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | em | Total. | $\underset{\substack{\text { *Month } \\ \text { before. }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Year } \\ \text { betore. }}}{ }$ |
| London ... South-Western Midlands North-Wastern Scotland... Wales <br> Special Schemes |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2.8 \\ 4.2 \\ 5.7 \\ 8.7 \\ \hline 0.6 \\ 11.6 \\ 7.1 \\ 9.2 \\ 19.5 \\ 0.4 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +0.4 \\ & +0.6 \\ & +0.0 \\ & +0.0 \\ & +0.8 \\ & +0.1 \\ & +0.5 \\ & +1.5 \\ & +0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Totas | $\overline{11,881,500}$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | 7.8 | 11.8 | +0. | +2 |

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS. The following Table shows, month by month from October,
1927, the percentages unemployed among insured workpeople, and the approximate number of applicamots for employment reopegistered
at Emplogment Exchanges, eto., in Great Britain and Northern at Employm


## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLEINSURED AGAIST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:-
Plain Curre - . $=1928$. Chain Curve . . a-a000. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}=\text { Mean for 1922-25 } \\ \text { and 1927. }\end{array}\right.$ $\times$ The crosses indiate the maximum and minimum percentages unem.
ioved in the months named, during the years $1922-5$ and 1927 . UNEM.
PLON FEB MAR APL MAY JUN JUL AUO SEP OCT NOV DEC

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.
Norr.-The numbers of worlppople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and no
the total numbers employed in the various industries.
The comparisons of numbers employed and wayes paid at different dates relate to the the total numbers employed in the various ind instries. The comparisons of numbers employed and wayes paid at different dates relate to the the
same frrms at each date, anl cover all the waye-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these frms. In comparing the
arrings in different ind
 in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also
of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

## Employment during October continued bad,

reported in the previous month was not maintained. $A$ decerease in
the numbers of insured persons wholy unemplo the numbers of insured persons wholly unemployed was morere than except in Northumberland, Durumam, Cumberland and Westmolland.
TTe largest inhereases in the numbers temporarily stopped were in The largest increases in the numbers temporarily stopped were in
Yorkshire, the Midland Counties, and Wales and Monmouth. Torksire, the Midand Counties, and wales and Monmouth.
The percontage of insured workpeople unemployed, includi
those temporarily those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books
lodged at Employment Exehanges, was $25 \cdot 1$ at 22nd October, 1928,
 24th October, 1927 . The percentage wholly unemployed decreased
by 0.4 from $16.0 *$ to 15.6, but the percentage temporarily stopped inoreased by 3.0 from $6.5^{*}$ to 9.5 . The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th Octaber, 1928 , showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared
with 22nd September, 1928 , but a deerease of 8.5 per cent. as
compred with 2?nd October 1927 . compared with 2 ned October, 1927.
The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight
ended 27th October, 1928, was 4.72 , a decrease of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928 a, and 22nd October, 1927.
The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts,
the total number of waye-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per weekt during the fortnight
ended 27 th Oetober, 1928, as shown by returns obtained by the ended 27th October, 1928 , as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal
mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included
in the totals.
as compared with $5,896,600$
$5,941,600$ tons in October, 1927 . The numbers and percentages une people in the respective areas at 22nd October, 1928, and the and 24 th October, 1927 , are shown in the following Table :--

| Area. | Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers. |  | Percentages. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tem- } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { pomary } \\ \text { pory } \\ \text { pages. } \end{array} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { Whny } \\ & \text { ploved. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \substack{\text { Tem. } \\ \text { porary } \\ \text { stop. } \\ \text { pages. }} \end{array}$ | Total. | $\xrightarrow[\text { Month }]{\text { before. }}$ | Year before. |
| Great Britain | 173,774 | 106,2 | 15.6 | 9.5 | 25.1 | + 2.6 | + 6. |
|  | ${ }^{1299,966}$ | $\xrightarrow{104,251} \begin{gathered}\text { 1,985 }\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{18}^{15.6}$ | 10.5 | ${ }_{20 \cdot 2}^{25 \cdot 7}$ | + $2 \cdot 9$ | $\pm{ }^{+} \times$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| arthumber- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { land }}$ Durnhim $\quad .$. | ${ }_{29,6666}^{8,666}$ | ${ }_{4}^{2,253}$ | ${ }_{18}^{16.6}$ | $\stackrel{4}{4} 2$ | 20.4. | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & 1.6\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}2 . \\ 3\end{array}$ |
| $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Cumberland } \\ \text { and Westmor- }}]{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{2,8179} 2$ | ${ }_{26,157}^{291}$ | ${ }_{11}^{22 \cdot 6}$ | 2.3 | ${ }_{25}^{24.9}$ | -6.2 <br> 8.8 | $+18: 8$ +14 |
| ${ }_{\text {Lances }}$ Leshire ${ }_{\text {and }}$ | 12, | 18, |  | 18.8 | 31.2 | + 1.8 |  |
|  |  | 5,4 |  | 8.8 |  |  |  |
| Warwickshire | ${ }^{4} 1,453$ | 5,700 ${ }_{24}$ | 6.5 11.0 | 8.3 0.1 | ${ }_{11}^{14.8}$ | $\pm \begin{aligned} & 4.0 \\ & 1.1\end{aligned}$ | +10.1 +6.5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Dususter } \\ \text { cator } \\ \text { salop } \end{gathered}$ | 7,089 | 9,199 | 5 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 21.8 | + 0.1 | 15.2 |
| merset | 1,1999 | 2,086 | 14:2 | $15 \cdot 3$ | 29.5 | +6.1 |  |
| (esmoth | ,914 | 30,645 | 23.0 | 12.7 | 35.7 |  |  |

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { IRON MINING. } \\
& \text { ctober continued s. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Employment during October continued slack. The percentage of EMpLorMENT during October continued slack. The percentage of
insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone
mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged mining industry, as indiacted by the unemployment books lodged
at Employment Exchanges, was 14.3 at 22nd October, 1928 , as
comparod with $13-8^{*}$ at 24 th September, 1928, and 12.0 at
24th 24th October, 1927.
The follo
The following Table summarizes the information received from
those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-

| Districts. | Number of Workpeople employed atMines included in the Returns. |  |  | A verage No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Fort. } \\ \text { ninht } \\ \text { ended } \\ \text { Often } \\ \text { Oct. } \\ \text { 1988. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. } \begin{array}{c} \text { as com } \\ \text { pared with } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ \text { Dece. }(-)_{\text {as com- }} \text { pared with a } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}{ }$ | re |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Pe} \\ \text { cen } \\ \text { cen } \end{gathered}$ | Days. | Da |  |
| Cleveland $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cumberland añ } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ | 2,364 |  |  | 4.64 | -0.21 |  |
| Other Districts ... | 2,451 |  | $=0.6$ |  | + $\begin{array}{r}0.14 \\ 0.12\end{array}$ | +0.85 |
| AIL Districors | 6,125 | +1 | + 2.8 | 5.41 | -0.04 | $+0.35$ |

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines
during the fortunight ended 277 th October, 1928, by firms making returns was 2,535 , showing an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared
with the previous month, but a decorease of 4.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decorease of $4 \cdot 6$ per cent. compared
with October, 1927. The average number of days $\dagger$ worked per
wieek by the with October, 1927 . The average number of days $\dagger$ worked
week by the mines was 6.00 in October, , 928 , the same number
in September, 1928, as compared with 5.83 in October, 1927.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.
EmpLoxweNT during October, though still bad, showed an improve-
ment as compared with September. The pereentage of insured ment as compared with september. The percentage of insured
workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.4 at 22nd October, 1928 ,
as compared with $19 \cdot 4^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and with 13.3 at as compared with
24th October, 1927.

* The percentazes for September have been revised.






| psartat. |  | Numpor frimimees |  |  | Ino.(t) or |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | cot | cost | $\xrightarrow{\text { Otatit }}$ | Heathe |  |
| Enauspo amp wars. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{44}^{97}$ | ${ }_{11}^{29}$ | ${ }_{11}^{29}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{44}$ |  | ${ }^{11}$ | ${ }^{13}$ | ‥ |  |
|  | ${ }_{55}^{31}$ | ${ }_{28}{ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{28}$ | 12 |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{24}^{64}$ | ${ }_{15}^{28}$ | ${ }_{15}^{28}$ | ${ }_{14}^{38}$ |  |  |
| (exemer | ${ }_{\substack{50 \\ 25}}$ | ${ }_{8}^{12}$ | ${ }_{8}^{11}$ | ${ }_{8}^{13}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{334}$ | ${ }^{112}$ |  | 130 | + 1 |  |
| somin | 9 | ${ }_{24}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | 32 | + |  |
| Total | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }^{136}$ | 131 | 182 | + 5 |  |



IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE. Employment in October continued bad, and showed a slight declin
as compared with the previous month. According to returns from firms employing 65,778 workpeople







|  | Asragat gitumbe ot |
| :---: | :---: |




The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indifated
by the number of
unemployment
boolss
lodgred at
ammployment
 The production of stetel ingots and castings, as shown in returns
reeeived from the National Foderation of ITron and Stoel Mes



TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES




 employment continued fair. Tn the week ended 27 th ootobor
1928 , 113 in the
 The followinn Table shows the number of

| Works. | Number of Works Open |  |  | Number or Mumb in |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Month }}$ beiore. | ${ }_{\text {Pear }}^{\text {before }}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { M }}$ | Vear |
|  | ${ }_{\substack{88 \\ 14}}$ | $\begin{array}{r}+2 \\ +1 \\ +1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\pm{ }^{5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{386 \\ 134}}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}\text { 34 } \\ +16 \\ +16\end{array}$ | +45 <br> +17 |
| Torai | 82 | + 3 | +7 | 520 | + 50 | + 62 |

## ENGINEERING.

Emproxmars was still very slack in October, but continued to show


 continued in forcoe at important railvay works. Compared with a year before employment showed
principally in marine and constructional engineoring.
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured
workpeople unemploy ed at 22 nd October, 1928 and

 The percentages for September have been revised.

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, and
showed a decline in both general and marine engineering. In showed a decline in both general and marine engineering. In
Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions remained moderate, with a tendency to decime.
In Lancashire and In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad but exhibited
some improvement. Conditions continued moderate on electrical
and motor vehien and motor vehiolelo work, but intions thentinued moderate on electrical
short time remained machinery section much short time remained in operation.
In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district further improvement was experienced in the motor vehicle section, and em-
ployment on electrical work was good. In the Nottingham, Derby ployment on electrieal work was good. In the Nottingham, Derby
and Leicester district conditions remained moderate on the whole. In London and the Southern Counties employment was again
fairly good on the whole, and very good in the electrical section. fairly good on the whole, and very good in the electrical section.
In Soctland employment declined in general and marine engineering and wat abd. In Wales and in Northern Ireland conditions remained
bad, with little change.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING EmpLovment remained very bad during October, and showed
a further decline in most districts compared with the previous a further decine in most instricts compared with the previous
month At the Bristol Channel Ports and on the North-East Coast
about half of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed. about half of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed.
Compared with a year ago employment was much worse on the whole, though in the South of England an improvement was
shown. shown. following Table shows the numbers and percentages of
The
insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, and the insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, and the
increase or decrease as compared with 24th September, 1923, and
with 24th Oetober, 1927:-

| Divisions. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Month } \\ \text { before. }}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yeare } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\text {*Month }}$ before. | befo |
| London... <br> South-Western <br> Midlands <br> North-Western <br> Scotland <br> Northern Irelañ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{8 6} 964$ |  |  |  |  |
| GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 67,031 | +4,957 |  | 33 | 2 |  |

In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions conditions were fair, and much better than in other divisions. In Northern
Ireland, thoouh employment remained bad, a continued improve-
ment was shown.

## COTTON INDUSTRY

Duriva October there was some improvement in the state of em
ployment in the American spinning section, several mills which
had been closed for a considerable period re-opened, less short time
was worked and was worked, and production generally in this seetion increased. Employment in the Eggytian spinning section remained fairly good.
In the weaving section employment remained generally slack, but showed some improvement compared with the previous month,
particularly in the Blackburn district. As compared with a year
ago employment, on the whole, showed a slight decline in most particuarly in the Blackburn district. As compared with a year
ago, employment, on the whole, showed a s sight decline in most
of the principal districts. The percentage of insured workpeople of the principal districts. The percentage of insured workpeople
unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books olodeded at Emploppent, Ext Exhangesed was
13.1 on 22nd October, 1928 , as compared with 14.5* on 24th Sept ember, 1928, and with $11 \cdot 0$ on 24th October, 1927. At Ashton employment showed a slight improvement in the
American spinning section, but was still bad; in the Egyptian
spinning section it was still spinning gection it was still good; employment with plain weavers
continued slack, but with wearers of fancy goods it was good. At Stockport, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde there was also some
improvement. At Oldham employment with spinners improved, improverment. At Oldham employment with spinners improved,
better time being worked; production was reported to be equal
to about 75 per cent. of full better lime being worked; production was reported to be equal
to about 75 per cent. of full capacity. In the weaving depa tment
at Oldham there was little change, on the whole, and employment at Oldham there was little change, on the whole, and employment
was bad, there was some improvement in the sheeting section,
but a slight decline in the velvet section. but a slight decline in the velvet section.
At Boiton employment showed an improvement; ; it was, however, reported as poor with cardroom workerv, moderate wath simperers,
and bad with weavers and winders, except with some weavers of
of the finer and "fancy" fabrics, and fabrires contanining artrificial
silk. At Leigh employment was good with spinners, and better than in September, and fair with oother classes of workers. At
Bury and Rochdale employment Bury and Rochdale employment continued bad; a number of
mills had part of their machinery stopped, and short time was
largely worked. largely worked.
At Preston e
plain clothss; about 3,000 contton operatives, mainly weavers, were plain cloths; about ,ooo cotton operatives, mainly weavers, were
idle for varying periods during the month At Chriey a diminution
in short time was reported. In the Blackburn district in short time was reported. In the Blackburn district a.-great
improvement was reported, orders having been booked which will
keep the looms busy for some time. At Darwen the position was
still the keep the looms busy for some erime. At Dearwen the position was
still bat, but slighty bettior than in September; at the end of the
month about 7 700 month about 7,000 to oe 8,000 looms september; atle, at the end of the
under addition,
underemployment was still fairly prevalent; under-employment was still fairly prevalent; workers
preparatary departments were very irreguarly employed.
At Accrington unemployment and
 common, especially with winders; with weavers employment was
generally better with ffrms producing fine materials than with
those engaged on coarser goods those engaged on coarser goods.
At Burnley employment was still bad, at Colne and Al Burney employment was still bad; at Colne and Nelson there
was no imporement, many operatives being unemployed or
suspended; at Padiham, however, suspended; at Padiham, however, at slight improvemont was
reported reported. A considerable improvement was also reported at at Great
Harwood. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very
bad. bad. Yorkshire a slight improvement was reported at Halifax,
Ind Yoben Bridgo and Sowerby Bridge; but many mills were running
Heble Hebden Bridge and Sowerby Bridge; but many mills were running
on a day-to-day basis, the orders received beng small. On the whole, employment in Yorkshire was bad, with much short time.
The following Table summarises the information reeived from those employers who furnished returns:

|  | Number ofWorkpeople. |  |  | Total Wages pald toall Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tnc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Dee. }(-) \text { on } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month ${ }_{\text {M }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Pear }}^{\text {Yearere }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {bear }}^{\text {before. }}$ |
| Dipartments. |  | ${ }_{\text {Per }}^{\substack{\text { cent. }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ \hline}}{ }$ |  |  | Per cent. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10,875 \\ & 20,797 \\ & 2,2707 \end{aligned}$ | + ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  | - 0.5 2.7 3. |
|  |  | + 3.0 | - 1.8 |  |  | 3.9 |
| Not Specilled ... ... | 7,544 | - 2.1 | + 4.9 | 16,226 | + 3.6 | 9.9 |
| totas | 80,627 | + 1.8 | -0.5 | 147,560 | + 3.7 | -1.6 |
| DIStRIOTS | 3,292 | + $3 \cdot 4$ | +3.3 | 5,549 | + | + 0.6 |
|  |  | + 6.5 |  |  | +11.3 |  |
|  | (8,750 | ¢ $\begin{array}{r}0.1 \\ 1.9\end{array}$ | $\pm$ | ${ }_{27}^{17,7465}$ | +0.7 <br> +4.1 <br> +8 | + |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mancheserter | 6,393 |  |  | 71,586 | 4.3 | - 1.8 |
|  | 5,880 | + | -0.2 | 10,532 | + 10.1 | ${ }^{5} .8$ |
|  | ,061 | +8.5 | + 1.4 | 13,455 | +14.3 | 2.9 |
|  | 10,714 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Lancashire Towns <br> Yorkshire Towns | 2,2,883 <br> 4,380 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 4,448 \\ 7.857 \\ 7.850 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2.8 \\ \left.+\begin{array}{l} 2.8 \\ 6.2 \end{array}\right) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.3 \\ +\quad . \quad .3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Other Districts ... ... | - 2,504 | + 1.9 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4} \cdot 3 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,857 \\ 3,8081 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{6}{ }_{17}^{6} \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ |
| тотац ... | 80,627 | + 1.8 | - 0.5 | 147,560 | +3.7 | -1.6 |

Returns from firms employing about 79,400 operatives in the
week ended 27 th 0 October showed that about 14 per cent. were on weok etimed in that week, with a loss of about $13 \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$ porrs cent. each on the
short
averame average.
The foll
The following Tablo shows the number of men and of women
(other than casuals) on the (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exxhange
the principal cotton trade centres at 22nd October, 1928:-

| Department. | Numbers (exeluding Casauls) on the Registers at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |  |
|  | ${ }_{4,124}^{904}$ | 4,4,329 | $\xrightarrow{5,013} 7$ | ${ }_{\text {4,399 }}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,190}$ | ${ }_{8}^{5,502}$ | 118 |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{3}, 654$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,212}$ | 55 |  |  |
| er Processes | 1,474 | 5,203 | ${ }_{\text {7,576 }} 7$ | 419 | cick |  | 1,463 |
| Total | 8,028 | 6,338 | 24,36 | 8,603 | 23,696 |  |  |

## The following Table shows the inc oompared with 24th September, 1928 :-


 4.5,42,700 lbs.
October, 1927 .

The exports of cotton yarn were $15,148,200$ lbs. in October, 1928 ,
compared with $11,244,500$ lbs. in September, 1928, and with
$15,334,100$ lbs. in October, 1927. compared with $11,244,500$ lbs. in September, 1928, and with
$15,334,100$ lbs. in October, 1927 . The exports of cotton piece-goods were $334,003,900$ square yards,
as compared with $298,228,100$ square yards in the previous month

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.
Dorirg October employment continued bad in the woollen and
worrted industry, and much ide machinery and short--time working
were reported. There was a slight improvement one were reported. There was a slight improvement on the whole as
compared with September, but employment was below the level of
October 1927. October, 1927.
In the carpet section employment was generally fair, and was
somewhat better than in the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including
those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment
bookss ologed at Employment Exxhanges, was 155 8 on 22 nd Otoborer,
1928 , as compared with $16.9 *$ on 24 th September, 1928, and with 1928, as compared with 16.
$7 \cdot 3$ on 24 th October, 1927.
Worsted Section-- Employment on the whole continued bad,
There was a slight inerease, as compared with September, in the numbers of operatives totally unemployed, but, on the other hand, short-time working decreased. In the week ending 27th October
the returns received from employers showed that 30 te per cent.
the operatives in the worsted section, taleen as a who the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time, $\dagger$ losing approximately 12 hours each, on the a verage. About
6 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime. In the wool sorting, preparing and combing departments employ-
ment continued bad, and was about the same as in September, except
that that there was some improvement with certain classes of combers,
in the week ended 27 th October about 53 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, nearly 16 hours each in short-time working. In worsted spinning there was,
on the whole, not much change, , ut in this section also a little less
short time short time was worked. Acording to the returns received from
employers, 30 per ent. of the spinners worked short time, with a
loss of 11 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 27 th loss of h1 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 27 th
October; while about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked overtime, with an average
of about 5 hours each.
With worsted weavers there was some improvement on the whole,
but employment remained bad in the Bradford area , there was but employment remained bad in the Bradford area; ; there was
little change at Huddersfild where employment was fair. Less short
time was worked in derfer time was worked, in generaral, about en perp cent. of the worrsted weavers
losing. on ank arage,
ended 27 th Octo October.
Woollen Section.-Employment continued slack, on the whole,
in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 27 th October in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 27 th 0 otober
showed that about 32 per cent. of the spinners and about 30 per
cent. of the weavers worked short time, $t$ losing, on an average cent. of the weavers worked short time, $\dagger$ losing, on an average,
about $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and 12 hours each respectively. On the other hand, about
Ont
 10 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of
approximately 8 hours each, there was littlo vertime with wavers.
Taking the woollen section as a whole, 30 per cent. of the operatives
The

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment remained
very quiet. In the Heavy Woollen District of Dewsbury and Battey
employment was very bad. most of the firms were working short Very quiet. In the Heavy Woollen District of Dewsbury and Batley
employment was very bad; most of the firms were working short
time. At Leeds seasonal activity led to a slight improvement, but employment remained very slatik, with much short -time worring.
At Wakefield employment in the woollen section was described as At Wakefield employment in the woollen section was described as
slack. At Morley employment was fair to good, but with a fair
amount of short-time working, slack. At Moriey employment was fair to good, but with a fair
amount of short-time working; at Yeadon and Guiseley it was very
bad. At Stockport employment was reorted bad. At Stockport employment was reported as good, and there
was a slight improvement on the previous month. The rag and
shoddy trade in Yorkshire remed was a sight improvement on the previous month. The rag and
shoddy trade in Yorkshire remained depressed, but blanket workers
in Yorkshire and in the West of England were moderately well in Yorkshire and in the West of England were moderately well
employed. At Saddleworth employment in the flannel trade was employed. At Saddeworth employment in the flanel trade was
slack, but it was slightly better towards the end of the month; at
Rochdale employment remained poor. In Scotland yor
In Scotland employment continued fairly good, and was generally
better than in the English districts.
Carpet Section-. Employment continued fair, and was better
than in September. At Kidderminster omployment was good, and
showed some recovery after the usual period of seasonal slackshowed some recovery after the usual period of seasonal slack-
hess; in Yorkshire employment continued fair. The employers
returns for the week ended 27 th October showed that about 10 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, 10 per the
average, of 7 hours each; there was only little ove

- The percentages for September have been revised.



The following Tablo shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the
week ended 27th October, 1928, by those firms who supplied
returns returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the aarpet
section), as compared with the week ended 22nd September
928:section),
1928:-


* Most of the distrites ard indicated by the names of their principal towns.
but neighbonting towns and areas are included in eachel cose,

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

|  |  |  | bers | or De | (-) in |  |  | Yumber |  | Total | Wages | pila to |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | Ino. ( | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {( }+ \text { ) or }}$ or |  | ${ }_{\text {Inec }}$ Ine. | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { or } \\ \text { a }}}_{\text {(t) or }}$ |
|  |  | Spining. | Weavig. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { Deprs }}}{\text { der }}$ |  |  |  | Month | ${ }_{\text {Yeareme }}^{\text {Yeare }}$ | ${ }_{\text {L }}$ |  | Wearere. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Pef }}^{\substack{\text { Pent. } \\ \text { cont. } \\ \text { a }}}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | eiessuriz, | +0.5 | +1.1 | -0.7 | + 0.4 |  | 2, 2,142 |  |  | 趗 |  |  |
|  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & 0: 8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0\end{aligned}$ | +1:0 | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0: 2 \\ & +0: 8 \end{aligned}$ | + 0.4 |  | ci, | $\pm 1: 6$ | = 5.2 |  | $\pm 3.6$ | - |
| (eater and |  | + 1.1 | -1.9 | - 0.0 | $\pm 0.5$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,555}$ |  |  |
|  | mie. | ¢ $\mathrm{+}$ - 1.9 | $\pm{ }^{\text {¢ }} 1.9$ | 于 $\mathrm{+}: 1.2$ | $\pm 0.4$ |  |  | + +1.6 | - 2.0 | ${ }_{\text {din }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & +9.5 \\ & 9.1\end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { + }+5: 5 \\ & +9: 5 \\ & 9: 5 \end{aligned}$ |  | (1,701 | -2. <br> 1.2 | - 7.2 | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{2,882 \\ 3,823}}$ | -10.0 |  |
| Toras |  | +0.0 | +0.8 | +1.1 | + 0 | , | 4,721 | -1.2 | - 7.4 | 3,983 | +22 | -23 |
| following | ble sho |  |  |  |  |  | 956 | -1 |  | 1,996 |  | -15.1 |
| (other than casauale in the principal wool |  | registor |  | d | 928:- | an | 1,678 | -4.2 | 8 | 3,172 | -10.5 | -12.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | d | 9,035 | - | - 5 | 9,48 | +2.5 | $\underline{-14 \cdot 0}$ |
|  |  | (exiua | Sung Casua |  | eglters | ${ }_{\text {Scorand }}^{\text {Gratitaln }}$ | ${ }^{2,382} 4$ |  | $\frac{-0.1}{-3.0}$ | $\frac{5,211}{103,699}$ | 3.6 |  |
| Deparatment. | Wholly | Unemploge | ed. | rly sto |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Returns from firms employing about 48,000 operatives in the
week ended 27 the 0 October showed that about 56 per cent. of these operatives. worked shobrt time in that week, losing about i2 hat hours
each on the averagh. Employment in L









 ment at No No
the whole.
 for the time on y yerr, short time was prevalent. At Street employ-
ment o ontined ment continued bad, but improved towards the end of the month.
At LTeeds there was little ehange, and emplogment remained bad. on the whole.
Wn the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley and at Preston there
warevalent.
provement, though short time working was still
very prevalent.
In Sootlan
 good at Kilimanuorkh and at Glasogw, it was reported as fairly
Maybole. Maybole.
The for


| Department. | Numbers (excluding (asuals) on the Reglisters |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemplosed. |  |  | Temporartly Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
|  | Men. | Women | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 124 | 46 | 170 | 145 |  | 190 | 360 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clicking Departmeint | 329 <br> 29 | 1,588 | 9326 | ${ }_{\text {1,264 }}^{54}$ | -10 | ${ }_{1}^{5,278}$ |  |
| Making Department | 1,457 | 25 | ${ }_{\text {1,482 }}^{1,1047}$ | 2,358 | 1,981 | 2,397 | 3,864 |
| ment mäng ... | 1,20888 | 518 147 1 | 1,726 | 1,247 |  |  |  |
| Making.ing .... | 10 | $\stackrel{141}{1}$ | 11 | ${ }^{778}$ | 658 |  | ${ }_{14}$ |
|  | 344 | 2 | 346 | 12 | ... | 12 | 358 |
| Total ... | 4,785 | 2,290 | 7,075 | $\frac{6,366}{}$ | 3,114 | 9,480 | 16,555 |

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

The following Table shows the increases and docreases as
Compared with 24th September，1928：－ Department．

| Wholly Unemplosed． |  |  | Temporarily Stopped． |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men． | Women． | Total． | Men． | Wom | Total． |  |
| ＋ 13 |  | ＋ 14 | － 39 | － 17 | －56 |  |
| －86 |  | － 93 |  | ＋ 2 |  |  |
| $-295^{8}$ | － 7 | － 302 | － | － 57 | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & -1122 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mp 92 \\ & \mp+31 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -204 \\ & +84 \\ & \hline 81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & +207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119 \\ -\quad 2 \\ -\quad 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -278 \\ & +205 \\ & \hline 205 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ＋ 1 |  | ＋ 1 | － 14 |  | － 14 |  |
| －537 | －108 | －645 | ＋69 | －201 | －132 |  | The exports of boots and shoos in October，1928，amounted to

132，289 dozen pairs，or 19，706 dozen pairs more than in September，
1928，but 6,753 dozen pairs less than in October，1927．

## BUILDING．

Employnexv showed a further seasonal decline during October；it
was moderate to fair，on the whole，with skilled operatives and was moderate to fair，on the whole，with skilled operatives and
generally slack with unskilled workers it was reported as slack in
a number of districts，including Cardiff，Bath and Blyth；on the
 Burton－on－Trent，Coventry，West Midallesex and North West Surrey． As regards individual occupations，employment deoclined with
bricklayers，masons，carpenters and joiners；it varied somewhat bricklayers，masons，carpenters and joiners；it varied somowhat
as betwen difierent centres with these classes，but was moderate
to fair，on the whole；with plasterers and slaters it also declined o fair，on the whole；with plasterers and slaters it also declined
nd was moderate in most districts．With painters there was a and was moderate in most districts．With painters there was
further seasonal decline and employment was generally slack；it
temained moderate to fair with plumbers；；with tradesment remarned moderate to foair with plumbers；with tradesmen＇s
rebourers there was a decline and employment was slack，on the
later Whole．As compareed with October， 1927 ，employment was worse
with each of the classes of operatives except carpenters，with whom with each of the classes of operatives
it remained at about the same level．
it remained at about the same level．
The following Table shows the numbers and parcentages of
workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts whhe Wrarkpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts whe
were recorded as unemployed at 22nd October，1928，together with were recorded as unemployed at 22 ned Otober，1928，together with
the increase or deorease in the percentages as compared with the
previous month and with October，1927：－



|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 3 \\ 7: 9 \\ 7: 9 \\ 70 \cdot 2 \\ 10: 1 \\ 17.1 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 816，560 | 105，96 | 3，104 | 13.0 | ＋1 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 172,710 \\ 126,940 \\ 99,450 \\ 93,750 \\ 99,410 \\ 106,040 \\ 75,030 \\ 28,870 \\ 14,360 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 112 \\ 173 \\ 1,054 \\ 1,728 \\ 173 \\ 297 \\ 298 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 816，560 | 105，961 | 3，104 | 13.0 | $+1.4$ |  |

building plans approved． Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban
areas in Great Britain（except the London County Council arean）， with a total population of $16,039,000$ ，show that in October，1928， plans were passed
as compared with $£ 6,065,600$ in
October，19227．Oftember，
Of the total for as compared whe Of the total for Otcober，1928，dwelling－houses
October， 1927 O．
accounted for $£ 3,511,100$ ；factories and workshops for $£ 440,200$ ； accounted for $£ 3,511,100$ ；factories and workshops for $£ 440,200 ;$
shops，offiees，warehouses and other business premises for $£ 559,500$ ； shops，offices，wareenouses and other business premises for $\pm 559,500$ ；
and other buildings and additions and alterations to existing
buildinge，for $£ 1,200,700$ ． ${ }^{*}+$ Aged 16 －64 inclusive pere

## BRICK INDUSTRY．

Emproyment during October showed a slight decline，and was
adverssly affected by bad weather．In the Peterborough district it
continued good． adversely affected
continued good． The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick，
tile，ett．trades，as indicated by the unemployment books lodged
 compared with $11 \cdot 6^{*}$ at 24 th September， 1928 ，and 8.8 at 24 thi
October，12927． The following Table summarises the information received from
those employers who furnished returns for the three periods：－

| Districts． | $\frac{\text { Number of }}{}$ Workpeople． |  |  | Total Wages pald toail Workpoople． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Deo. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. (+) or } \\ & \text { Deo. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Month } \\ \text { before. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { Year } \\ \text { before } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Month } \\ \text { beforere. } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { Year }}$ before |
| therm |  | （ $\begin{gathered}\text { Por } \\ \text { cent．}\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Por } \\ \text { cent．}}}$ | $\pm$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent．}}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\text {Pent }}^{\text {cent }}$ |
| shireh cheshire．．．cashire and and | 1，886 | ＋ 0.5 | － 3.0 | 4，665 | ＋ 1.1 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Midands }}$ Counties ${ }^{\text {and }}$ Eastern | 5，146 | － 1.5 | － 5.4 | 14，360 | － $2 \cdot 1$ |  |
| South end South－weit | 1，534 | －0．7 | －9．1 |  |  |  |
| Scootland ．．． | 1，183 | － 2.7 | ＋ 3.4 | 21 | ＋ 5.7 |  |
| Total ．．． | 8，749 | 1.0 | － $5 \cdot 4$ | 23，2 | －1．8 |  |

Returns from employers relative to short－time working，exclusiv
of time lost on account of bad weather，showed that， 7834 worl
 were working on an average $6 \frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the
week ended 27 onth October， 1928 on the other hand， 9.6 per cent．
were working overtime to the extent of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on an average．

## POTTERY INDUSTRY

Employment during October continued to improve，and certain
sections of the industry were busy on Christmas orders．Muol short－time working，however，was still reported．At Derby and at
Worcester
 The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed，as incicated
by the unemployment books lodged at Employent Exxhanges，
was 12.9 at 2 2nd October． 1928 as as compared with $13.7^{*}$ at 244 ．th wy the unempoyment borks loded at 22nd October，1928，as compared with $13 \cdot 7^{*}$ at 24 th
weptember，1928，and 11.8 at 24th October，1927．


|  | Number ofWorkpeople． |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Weok } \\ \text { onded } \\ \text { entch } \\ \text { ofth } \\ 1928 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Month }}$ before | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month | ${ }_{\text {Prear }}^{\text {before．}}$ |
| Branomes． |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent．}}}{ }$ | \＆ | ${ }_{\text {Per }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Per }} \begin{gathered}\text { Pent．} \\ \text { cont．}\end{gathered}$ |
| China Manufacture <br> 位 | ${ }_{7}^{1,946}$ | ＋ $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & +0.7\end{aligned}$ | $\pm$ | ${ }_{\text {2，539 }}$ | $\pm \frac{1}{3}: 8$ | ＋${ }^{5.0}$ |
| Other Branches（including unspecifled）．．．．．． | 1，829 | －0．1 | －4．0 | 3，637 | ＋ 1.9 | ＋ 7. |
| тоtal ．．．．．． | 11，027 | ＋0．6 | －0．5 | 21，536 | ＋ 3.3 | ＋ 2. |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { DIsfriors. } \\ \hline \text { North Stafordshire } & \ldots \\ \text { Other Districts } & \ldots \end{array}$ | 8,419 <br> 2,608 <br> 1 | ＋ $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & -1.1\end{aligned}$ | － $\begin{array}{r}0.7 \\ +0.0\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{15,147 \\ 6,389}}^{2,56}$ | ＋ $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & +2.9\end{aligned}$ | ＋2.4 <br> +1.9 |
| Total ．．． | 11，027 | ＋0．6 | －0．5 | 21，536 | ＋3．3 |  | Returns from employers relative to short－time working，showed

that，of 10,390 workpeople employed by firms making returns， that，of 10,390 workpeople employed by firms making returns，
3,820, or 36.8 per cent．，were working on an average about $10 \frac{1}{2}$ hours
less than full time in the week ended 27 th October，1928．

PAPER MANUFACTURE，PRINTING，AND BOOKBINDING．
Empeornens was generally fairly good with paper makers in October
and showed improvement as compared with the previous month． and showed improvement as compared with the provious month．
With letterpress printers employment was reported as fair，and With letterpress printers employment was reported as fair，and
better than in the previous month in London，and generally
continued moderate elsewhere ；an improvement was reported at continued moderate elsewhere ；an improvement was reported at
Hull and Leicester，but at Birmingham employment was reported Hull and Leicester，but at Birmingham employment was reportine
as bad，and worse than in September，and there was also a deoline
at Shefield and Gase as bad，and worse han and
at Sheftidd and Glasow．Employment continued good with
electrotypers and stereotypers；compared with September there electrotypers and stereotypers；compared with September there
was a slight decline in London and an improvement at Manchester． With lithographic printers employment was moderate，on the
whole，and not so good as in September，short time being reported in whole，and not so good as in September，short time being reported
a number of districts；at Liverpool and Hull，however，employment
was reported as fair and better than in the provive month was reported as fair，and better than in the previous month．With
lithographio artists employment was generally fair，but not so good lithographio artists employment was generally fair，but not so good，
as in September，slackness being reported at Manchester and Leeds，
and and a decline at both these towns and in London．
In the bookbinding industry employment，on the whole，continued $\underset{\text { fair．}}{ }$

November，1928．THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

The percentage of unemployed among insured workpeople covered
by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the priting and book－
binding industries was 4.5 binding industries was 4.5 at 2 2nd October compared with 4 ． $3^{*}$ at
24 th September，and 4.4 at 24 th October，1927．In the 24th september，and 4.4 at 24 th October，1927．In the paper and
paper board industry the
compared with $5 \cdot 2^{*}$ at 24 th pepercentago was 3.9 at 22nd October， compared with $5 \cdot 2^{*}$ at 24th September，and $6 \cdot 0$ at 24th October，1927．
In the cardboard box，paper bag and stationery industries the In the cardboard box，paper bag and stationery industries the
percentage was 4.0 at 22 nd 0 october，compared with $4.2^{*}$ at 24 th September，and 3.4 at 24th Octobor， 1927 ．
The following Table summarises the return．
The foll
Unions ：－

|  |  | PercentageUnemployed at end of |  |  | Increase $(+)$ orDecrease $(-)$ on a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Sept．， | Oct．i． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Month } \\ & \text { Before. } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Year } \\ \text { before．}}}{ }$ |
| Letterpress Printling： | 39，428 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 4.4 | $5 \cdot 1$ | ． 8 | － 1.5 |
|  | 16，796 | $3 \cdot 9$ | 3.6 | 4.0 | ＋ 0.3 | －0．1 |
| Midands and Eastern | 10，888 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.6 | ＋ 0.4 | ＋ 0.2 |
| Sootland O （her Districts | （6，763 | ¢ ${ }_{\text {4．3 }}^{3}$ | 3．8 | 4．8 | －0． | － |
| Total ．．． | 84，441 | $3 \cdot 6$ | 3.9 | $4 \cdot 3$ | －0．3 | －0． |
| Lithographic Printing Bookbinding | 10,896 19,734 | 3．8． | 3．1 3 | ${ }^{3} 3.7$ | ＋ +0.8 +0.3 | +0.1 +0.1 |

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR．
EmpLovment during October remained slack．
Among insured workpeople in the canal rive
Among insured workpeople in the canal，river，dock and harbour
service， 31.5 per cent．were recorded as unemployed at 22ind October

London．－The following Table shows the
London．TThe following Tablo shows the average daily number of
dook labourrs employed at dockk and wharves in respect of which
returns were reecived for each week of the month ：－

| Perrod． | Average Dally Number of Labourers employed inDocks and at Principal Wharves in London． |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | In Dooks． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Toctand } \\ & \text { Princind } \\ & \text { Wharpel } \end{aligned}$$\begin{aligned} & \text { Huarva } \\ & \text { Wharve } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | Total． |  |  |




| Lverage for Sept．，1928 | 4,304 | 1,899 | 6,203 | 7,198 | 13,401 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Averaje for Oct．，1927 | 4,973 | 2,175 | 7,088 | 7,756 | 14,844 |

Tilbury－The average daily number of dook labourers employed
during October was 858，compared with 850 in September，and with during October was 85
903 in October， 1927 ．
East Coast．－Employment at the North－East Coast ports continued airf，on the whole，and in some cases was better than in in Soptember，
due to increased timber imports before the elose of the Baltic seseng
 Liverp
Linerpool．－Employment was still slack，but showed an improve－
ment as compared with the erevious month．The average weekly
number of doll number of dock labourers registered at the clearing hovases weekd
the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ender
俍 6th October was 14,929 ，compared with 13,966 in September，and with 15,002 in October，1927．The average weekly amount of wayes
paid to these men trimogh the clearing houses was
four weeks ended

Other Pots in Tngland and $\mathbf{W a}$ Ies．
ment at morst of of the Sland and Wath Wales．－There was a decline in employ－
slight improves，but at Newport there was a
slight improverent．At Bristol ant Ants，Avon at Nouth there there was a also a
light improvement．At Plymouth and most other South West
，
silght improvement．At Plymoth and most other South－Western
ports employment remained slack．It continued fair at Southampton．
Scotitish and Irish Ports．－Employment was good at Dundee and
aty t Leith and better than in September at both places．At Grange－
LiLeith，and better than in September at both places．At Grange
mouth it was moderate，and at Glasgow and at Belfast fair．

## SEAMEN．

the eupply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at
nost of the ports．
nost of the ports．
 The demand for men on the Thames varied from quiet to fair in
the course of the month，and showed an upward tendency in the
cosing stages．It was fairly closing stages．It was fairly active on the Tyne，and moderate on
the Wear．The demand was quiet on the Tees during the first tho he Wear．The demand was quiet on the Tees during the first three
weoks of October，and fairly brisk subsequently．It was generally
moderate at Hull，and quiet at Southempter moderate at Hubll，and quirly brisk subusequently．It was genamperally
was a temporary improverth ports there
wat in thent in the middle of the month．At was a temporary improvement in the middle of the month．At Avonmouth．It remained fair at Newport，and was very fair at
Cardiff．The demand was good at STwansea until late in October，
when a decine ocourred It was Cardiff．The demand was good at Swansea until late in Ootober，
when a deline ocourred．It was fairly good on the Merseg，and
quiet tof fair at Manhester．The demand was generally quiet to
moderate on the Clyde and very siomate moderate on the Clyde，and very slacemand at waith．generally quiet to
Belfast early in the moderate at
位 The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign－going vesselsat the undermontioned ports if Great
Britain and Northern Ireland during October ：－

| Prinolpal Ports． | Number of Seament shipped in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Oct，}}^{\text {Oct，}}$ 1928． |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Ten Months } \\ \text { ended }}}^{\text {chs }}$ |  |
|  |  | Month beforere． | $\underset{\substack{\text { Year } \\ \text { beforere. }}}{ }$ | Oct， | Octi， |
| ENGLAND \＆WALES ： <br> Manchester <br> London <br> Tyne Ports Middlesbrough Bristol § Newport Cardiff｜l ，Mon． Swans |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soomland ： <br> Leith $\quad$ irkcaldy，Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow | $\begin{array}{r} 320 \\ 324 \\ 3,812 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +\quad 44 \\ & \pm \quad 66 \\ & \pm \quad 496 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\quad 85 \\ & +\quad 187 \\ & +\quad 335 \end{aligned}$ | 3,731 4,275 3,294 | 13,941 3,530 31,354 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Norftrikn } \\ \text { Belfast } \\ \text { Irbland } \\ \cdots}}{\ldots}$ | 254 | ＋ 118 | ＋ 44 | 1，773 | 2，038 |
| Totas for above Ports | 54，107 | ＋ 3,453 | ＋6，535 | 486，6 | 470，8 |

R EVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED，
JULY，1927，TO JUNE， 1928
The numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year，at
the end of October in respect of the previous July．Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance
Acts as from 2nd January，1928，and from that date hat Acts as from 2nd January，1928，and from that date have therefore
been exxuded from the estimated numbers insured and from the
numbers of been exaluded from the estimated numbers insured and from the
numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed．During the
year，July，1927，to June，1928，the number of insured perse year，July，1927，to June，1928，the number of insured persons
agad 16 to 64 increased by about 95,000 in Great Britain and
97,500 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland These increases
 obviously did not all take place at the end of the year，and the
intervening monthly percentages of unemployment as published
in previn intervening monthly percentages of unemplorment，as published
in previous issues of this GAzErTE，acoordingy require some adjust－
mont．The available information suggests that the inerease in
the numbers insured in all industries taken together was fairly
evenly sers inve tion evenly spread over the twelve montriss，and in together was forlowing Tairly
the adjuste
basis． the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that
basis．Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insursanco Indurutrines，numbering approxeximatery the Bankijo，500 for
areat Britain and Northern Ireland，are included in the figures．

| Month． | Great Britain． |  | Great Britain andNorthern Ireland． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Estimated } \\ \substack{\text { Inmbirca } \\ \text { Innsured }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Perceentage } \\ \text { of Insured } \\ \text { Prensons } \\ \text { Unemployed } \end{array}$ | Estimated Numbers Insured． | $\|$Percentage <br> of Tnsured <br> OPersoned <br> Unemployed． |


|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


| $11,876,000$ $11,84,000$ $11,82,000$ $11,90,000$ $11,907,000$ $11,915,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.1 \\ & 9.2 \\ & 9.2 \\ & 9.5 \\ & 9.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 10.6 \\ 10.5 \\ 9.4 \\ 9.4 .7 \\ 10.5 \end{array}$ |  |


$+=$

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1928.

The Table on pages 414 and 415 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1928. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of October, given in previous issues of this GAEETrE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1927. The following Table give given in previous issues of this GAZETrE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at
the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Norther the correoted total perc
Ireland, respectively :-

STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { 8th October inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at } \\ & \text { Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great } \\ & \text { Britain during that period. The Table also gives an analysis of the }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Britain during that period. The Table also gives an analysis of the } \\ & \text { deceisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of } \\ & \text { 隹 }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire, on claims referred } \\ & \text { to and considered by them :- }\end{aligned}$



It should be noted that the disallowances by Insurance Officers
are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion
are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of
casess o oclaims made earlier. 4 Asimilar remark applies to the figures
relative to Couts
relative to Courts of Referees and the Umpire.
E.-Recommendations of Courts of Referees in 78-day Review
Cases, in the period ended 10th September, 1928.

Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 , as amended
by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of yy the Fourth Scheduie to the Unemployment Insurance Act of
1927, provides that when an insured contributor has, during a
preseribed period (since fixed at six months), received benefit
amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed
by a Court of Referees
by a Court of Referees.
Table $C$ (2) above sho
Luring the period 11th Soptember, 1928, to results of such reviews
for theber; figures
foriod ending 10th September, in which Othis provis. for the period ending 10th September, in which this provision has
been in operation, are given in the following table:-

| * This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{c}18 \text { vears or age. } \\ + \text { See also } \mathrm{E} \text {. helow }\end{array}$ |

18 years of aresen

+ See also $E$ : below.


|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Five weeks } \\ \text { ended 29th } \\ \text { Sept., 1928. } \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contributions received fromEmployers Employed Persons Exchequer |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L, } 1,655,000 \\ & 1,45,000 \\ & 1,225,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total ... ... | 3,080,000 | 4,06,000 | 4,340,000 |
| Unemployment Benefit Interest accrued on Treasury Ädvances Other Items | $\begin{gathered} 3,725,000 \\ 3,38,000 \\ 105,000 \\ \hline 5,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,55,000 \\ 4550,000 \\ 13,000 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,350,000 \\ \hline \\ \hline 550,000 \\ 15,000000000 ~ \\ 15,000 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total . | 4,215,000 | 5,165,000 | $3,955,000$ |
| Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net) ind incuding Accrued Interest and Deposits and Autest and Deposits | $\begin{array}{r} 27,650,000 \\ 1,630,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r\|} \hline 27,030,000 \\ 1,115,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,090,000 \\ 545,000 \end{array}$ |

NUMBERS OF INSURED
WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED
PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. IN the following Table the numbers of insured workpoople recorded
as wholly unemployed and as temporarily stopped from the service
of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at
22n O October, 928, are analysed so as to show for for
industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging 22nd October, 1928,
industry group the
to each such group:-

| Industry Group. | Males. |  |  |  | Females. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { Nhbor } \\ \text { Wholy } \\ \text { ploged. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per-1 } \\ & \text { cont } \\ & \text { ante } \\ & \text { rot } \\ & \text { Total. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { Number } \\ \text { Teranily } \\ \text { porariy } \\ \text { Stop. } \\ \text { ped. } \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cont } \\ \text { ate } \\ \text { Tolat } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cont- } \\ \text { ante } \\ \text { ototal. } \end{array}$ |
| Fishing ... <br> Mining | 181,522 |  |  | 3.6 | 11 |  | 528 |  |
| Mining Products | 4,700 | 0.5 | 1,126 | 0.5 | 125 |  | 19 |  |
|  | 7,406 | 0.8 | 1,732 | 0.7 | 677 | 0.4 | 289 |  |
|  |  |  | 2,348 |  | 1,905 | 1.2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,675 | 0.2 | 533 |  |
| Metar Manuature | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{28,118}$ | 5.1 | 30,937 | 12:5 | ${ }_{2}^{38}$ | 0.5 | ${ }_{759}^{937}$ |  |
| Construction Repair and of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chicles | 20, | $2 \cdot 3$ | 4,889 |  | 1,397 |  | 346 |  |
| hip Repairing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{251,593}$ | 2. | - ${ }_{\text {87,924 }}$ | 15.3 | 4, 97,903 | 30.2 |  |  |
| Leather an and Cloather Goods Cothing Trades | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{14,6144}$ | 0.3 1.6 | $\underset{9,365}{1,086}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.4 \\ 3: 8 \end{gathered}$ | 14,958 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Food Drink ${ }_{\text {Tobacos }}$ |  | 2.1 | 1,249 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawmilling, Furni- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priork män Päer | 11,211 | 1.2 | 1,402 | 0.6 | 1,159 | 0. | 46 |  |
|  | 9,691 |  | 626 | 0.3 | 4,941 | 3.1 | 1,210 |  |
| struction Works ... | 136,5 |  | 4,041 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Manuaratur- | 5,170 |  | 1,088 |  | 2,239 |  |  |  |
| Gasi Water and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 112 | 0. | 11 |  |
|  | 115,442 68,422 | 12:8 | 2,718 |  | ${ }_{25,725}^{1,266}$ | 16. |  |  |
| nerce, Banks |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mis ceellianee | 4,418 | 0.5 | 36 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Miscellaneous } \\ \text { Trades and Ser- } \\ \text { vices } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 27,377 | 17. | 1,40 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Services }}$... | 900,935 | 100.0 | 522 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 158,494 | 100.0 | 96,960 |  |

## 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 pereentage of such persons who
wsuan Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who
were unemployed on 22nd October, 1288, and the increase or
decerease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year agoo, and three * years aqo., respectivivel.
The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain The Unemployment insurance Acts provide, subject to certain substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons
who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles
under 16 years of age, and (since and Janary, 1928) persons
aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way 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 argiculture and private domestic
service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authoservice, and outworkers. Perssons employed by local public autho
rities, railways and certain other public utility undertalings,
 statutory supera,
also o excepted.
An unemployment book, on which is recorded, inter alia, the
industry in which he is omploved, is sisued to every insured person,
nd this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange whenindustry in whioh he is employed, is issued to every insured person,
and this book must be lodged at an
emprer the
ene insured perst ever the insured person to whom it relates makes a claim for
unemployment benefit, or, without claiming benefit, eeases to bee
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. in an insured trade is resumed.
The flies of "lodged " books at the Employment Exchanges
thus furnish for each industrial group a record of the unemployment persons who are known to be working in an uninsured trade, or to 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 abroad, are of course excluded. In cases where mformation on
thene poonts is lacking the books remain in the " "odged ", "lises, and
are included in the statistics of unemployment, for a period of two
ith the Employment Exehange.
This last item determines in the main the difference betw total number of unemployed persons given in the foren betwown Thabe the persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would 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 anpear persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear the figures
persons.
Insuru. Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-
ment benefit under the trade dispute disqualification are not ment benefit under the trade dispute disquairication are not
included in the numbers unemployed, unless they are definitely The staintaing registration for other employment, The statistics of unemployment in insured industries are presented
two separate Tables, one showing the numbers recorded as anemp searate thables, one showing the numbers recorded as
unemployed, and the other showing the estimated numbers insured an 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
 from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however,
are required to pay contributions at the employers rates.) The
estimates
 prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the
excohange of unemployment books, therofor, no longer include
persons ace
 ststistics showing the number of insured persons recorded aas
nempmployed and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd JJanuary,
1028 unemployed, therefore not comparabte with those for earlier dates,
For all practioal purposes, however, the percentages unemployed For all practical purposes, however, the percentages unemployed
can be regarded as oomparabe with the corresponding figures
published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd OCTOBER, 1928.





PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING OCTOBER IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persone
recorded as unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, differed from the figures for 24 the September, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

| Industry. |  |  |  | Industry. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22 nd October, 1928, as comparwith 24 th September, 1928. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Cotton | - 2,361 | - 5,584 | - 7,945 | $\frac{\text { Manufacture of Tin Plates }}{\text { Res }}$ | + 975 | + 366 | + 1,341 |
| General Ennineering; Engineers | - 3,251 | - 27 | - 3,527 | Road Transport not separatel | 1,416 | + 40 | + 1,4456 |
|  | - 2,728 | - 177 | - 2,905 |  |  | + ${ }^{124}$ | + |
|  | 二784 <br> 736 | - $1,1,993$ | - | Public Works Contracting, etec. | + |  | + |
|  | - 1,055 | ( |  | Shipping Service Distributive Trades | $\begin{aligned} & +5,520 \\ & +5,449 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | + |
|  |  |  |  | Hotel, Boarding House, |  |  |  |
|  | 1,382 $-\quad 181$ | - 862 $-\quad 864$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,44 \\ & -1,045 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +2,2,270 \\ & +28,836,87 \\ & +\quad+87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +5,624 \\ & +\cdots 79 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Net Variation for above industries | +55,605 | - 5,795 | +49,810 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... Entertainments and Sports | + $\begin{aligned} & 1,032 \\ & +\quad 815\end{aligned}$ | + ${ }^{+}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}1,036 \\ +1,129\end{array}$ | Total Net Variation for all insured industries ... ... | + 59,035 | $-10,136$ | +48,900 |

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.



 2. Unemployed - Spocial





ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER
$\frac{\text { Ar }}{\text { AT }}$ 29th October, 1928, the number of persons on the registrs of



 Statisisios are given for men,
under each of these headings :-


VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

 October, 1928 . Of the 127,716 vacancies filled, 66,473 were for
men, 31,335 for women and 29,308 for juveniles :-

| Week ended | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Applications from } \\ & \text { Employers. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Vacancies } \\ \text { Filled. } \dagger \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { During } \\ & \text { Week. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 24th September, 1928 ... | 28,110 | 19,784 | 24,525 | 1,342,511 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20,299 \\ & 20,294 \\ & 20,949 \\ & 20,597 \\ & 20,5796 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Average ... | 29,591 |  | 25,543 | 1,385,453 |

[^4]PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.
Trup following Table shows for each of the ermployment Exxhange
adminitrative arase and for the
and




| P |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




## Rates of Wages. In the industries corvered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October

 in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in octoberin Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about 11,125 in the weekly full.time wanes of nearly
95,000 workpeople and in a reduction of $£ 1,470$ in those of 16,350 workpeople.
The groups of industries principally affected were as shown
below:-

| Group of Industries. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Approximate } \\ \text { Numberfor Workpoople } \\ \text { affected by } \end{gathered}$ |  | Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { Teratile. } \\ \text { Trango. } \\ \text { Other } \end{array} . . \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,500 \\ & 8,500 \\ & 2,150 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 750 \\ 150 \\ 1,500 \\ 2,450 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{c}_{180}^{185} \\ & 185 \\ & \hline 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\frac{\mathrm{s}}{20} \begin{array}{c} 20 \\ 1,150 \\ 1,125 \end{array}\right) . \end{gathered}$ |
| Total |  | ... | 94,750 | 16,350 | 1,125 | 1,470 |

The principal body of workpeople affected by changes in the
metal group were blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district, who
obtained a small increase under the sliding scale dependent on selling metal group were blastiurnacemen il the Clieveland district, who
obtained a small inerease under the sliding sacele dependent on esling
prices ; this increase amounted to $\ddagger$ per cent. on standard rates. prices ; this increase amounted to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates.
There was a reduction of similar amount in the case of tornagemen
employed at blastfurnaces in North Staffordshire. Increases, each amounting ot ls. per weekes, ococurred in the waitses of of shipyard workers
at Falmouth and laminated spring maters at Sheffield. at Falmouth and laminated spring makers at shemield.
In the ettulilgroup there were small increases, under cost-ofiving
sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of workpeople employed in

 on current rates in Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 3 d .
and 2d. per week in the case of men and of women respectively.
There were also increases of 3 d . or 4 d . per week in in the wages of engravers, etc. employed in calio. print and engraving works.
The reductions in the transport group were mainly accounted for by a decrease of 2s. per weepk anfecting commerecial road transport
men in the Liverpool district and a temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per
cent frem
 employees of the Metropoiitan Railway. There was an increase of
1.s. per week in the case of commercial road transport men at
Nottingham.

In other industries the principal body of workpeople affected by
changes in October were
 generating stations belonging to the four main line companies, who
sustained a temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from their earnings
under an arbitration award under an arbitration award.
Of the total increase of $£ 1,125$ per weel, about $£ 975$ took effect
under cost-of-living sliding scales; $£ 40$ took effiect under sliding
 was the result of direcen negotiation between employers and workpeople
Of the total reduction of $£ 1,470$ per week , under $£ 100$ took effect of the total reduction of $£ 1,470$ per week, under $£ 100$ took effiect
as the result of arbitration; and the remaining sum was mainly the
result of direct tegotiation between the parties, preeeded as regards result of direct negotiation between the parties, preceded as regard
about $£ 130$ by disputes causing stoppage of work Sumamary of Changes reported in Jantary-Octobbr, 1928.

| Group of Industries. | Approximate Number of Workpeopletaffected by net |  | Net Amount of Change in weWages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreas |
| $\frac{\text { Mining and Quarryng }}{\text { Brick, Pottory, Glass, Chemi- }}$ | 1,100 | 402,000 | $\underset{125}{\text { L }}$ | , 100 |
|  | ${ }_{39,250}^{200}$ |  | 1,300 | 6,000 |
|  | 55,375 |  | 6,775 |  |
|  | 56,000 | ${ }_{\text {chi,500 }}^{71,000}$ | 4,675 |  |
| Woodworking eto. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,50 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 7,200 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 11,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 1005 \\ & \hline 290 \\ & 790 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Water and Ellectricity |  |  |  |  |
| Stupply |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{12,4300}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{575}$ |  |
| Total ... | 208,000 | 1,701,000 | 20,650 | 169,450 |

In the corresponding ten months of 1927, there were net increases of over $£ 29,700$ in the weekly full-time wages of
2255,000 workpeople and net reductions of nearly $£ 374,000$ in
those of $1,734,000$ workpent

Hours of Labo
No important changes were re reported in

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1928.







## TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes
involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as
beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27,
involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as
beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27,
as compared with 20 in the previous month and 27 in October, 1927 , as compared with 20 in the previous month and 27 in October, 1927,
The total umber of workpeopl involved in these disputes including
those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes The total I number of workpeople in volved in these disputes (including
those throw out of work at the establishments where the disputes
occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approxiocourred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approxi-
mately 5,60 . In adition, about 1,400 workpeople were involved,
either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before October either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before OCtober
and were still in progress at the beginning, of that month. The
number of new and old disputes was thus 36 , involving about 7,000 and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The
number of new and old disputes was thus 36 , involving about 7,000
workpeople, and resulting in a lose during October of about 59,000 workpeople, an.
working days.
The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in October
in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by broups of industries, and in Great Britain and Northerrs Ireland by groups of industries, and
indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments
concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all concerned and the appro
disputes in progress :-

| Groups ofIndustries. | Number of Disputes in progress in Month. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Started before begin- hing of Month. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { In } \\ & \text { Inth. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Coal Mining Textile Clothing Woodworking and FurOther Industries | $2$ | ${ }_{4}^{7}$ | $\stackrel{9}{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,000 \\ & \text { a, } \\ & 1,00000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 4 | ${ }_{10}^{5}$ | -8 | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,000 \\ & 3,0,00 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total, Oct., 1928 ... | 9 | 27 | 36 | 7,000 | 59,000 |
| Total, Sept., 1928 ... | 11 | 20 | 31 | 10,800 | 56,000 |
| Total, Oct., 1927 ... | 16 | 27 | ${ }^{43}$ | 10,500 | 40,000 |
| Causes.- Of the 27 disputes beginning in October, 12, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, arose on questions respecting wages; 5 , directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, direetly involving200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 4, directly 200 workpeople, |  |  |  |  |  |

ents were effected in the case of 20 new disputes directly involving 2,400 workpeople, and one old dispute, directly
involving involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6 ,
directly involving 500 workpeote workpeople ; 5 , directly involving 600 workpeopole, were settled
in favour in favour of the employers; and 10 , directly inveolving 1,400 work-
poople, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly
involv involving 100 workpromisede, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Ten Months of 1927 and 1928. $\dagger$ The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain
and Northern rreland for the first ten months of 1928, as compared
with the correspand and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1928 , as compar
with the corresponding period of 1927 :-

| (lingup of | January to October, 1927. |  |  | January to October, 192 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Min | 89 | 64,900 | 645,000 | 85 | 77,700 | 418,000 |
|  | 4 | 400 | 7,000 | 3 | 300 | 9,000 |
| Glass, ett. | ${ }^{8}$ | 200 | 000 |  |  | ${ }^{21,000}$ |
| bubididing | ${ }^{19}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & { }_{14}^{9} \end{aligned}$ | 000 |  |
| trile | ${ }_{23}$ |  |  | $\stackrel{14}{26}$ | ${ }_{\text {23,600 }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Building, }}{ }^{\text {Furiture }}$ Pubiic | 14 | 500 | ,000 | 25 | 1,100 | 13,000 |
| (tarting, el | 30 | 7,700 | 124,000 | 37 <br> 15 | 3,000 | 1,000 |
| ${ }_{\text {Transport }}$ Commerce, D |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 100 <br> 300 | $\stackrel{\ddagger}{5}, 000$ | ${ }_{9}^{5}$ | 300 500 | 0 |
| Total | 262 | ,000 | 1,081,00 | 265 | 116,700 |  |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1928.

| Occupations and Locality.8 | ApproximateNumber of Workpeople involved. |  | Date when Dispute |  | Cause or Object.s | Resulit.§ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ind1-s } \\ & \text { rectly } \% \end{aligned}$ | Began. | Ended. |  |  |
| Coal Mining :Coal face workers and other colliery workpeople-Barnsley. | 700 | 734 | $\begin{aligned} & 1928 . \\ & 3 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1928 . \\ & 40 \mathrm{ct} . \end{aligned}$ | Dispute as to interpretation of a clause in price list relating to clause in price list relat abnormal working places. | An agreed interpretation arrived at. |
| Artificial Silk Industry :- <br> Spinners, reelers, finishers, etc.eterborough. | 593 | ... | 25 cct. | ... | Dispute arising out of suspension <br> of a spinner, and other grievances | No settlement reported. |
| Clothing Industry:- <br> Tailoresses, etc.-London, N. ... | 486 | ... | 8 Oct. | ... | Refusal to work with non-unionists, and for full recognition of Trade | No settlement reported. |
|  Cabinet makers, french polishers, machinists, etc.-London, E. | 204 | ... | 19 cct. | 30 Oct. | For reinstatement of a workman dismissed for fariure to complete ork | Workman in question to be reinstated for a trial period. |
| Furniture workers-London, E. ... | 300 | ... | 23 ctt. | 25 oct. | Refusal to work with men whose Trade Un in arrears. | Men in question agreed to pay up arrears of contributions. |



$\ddagger$ Less than 500 working days.
SThe occupations printed in italice are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e.e.thrown out of work at the estabishments where the disputes
occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.



 Among Operatives engaged inSmelting of Metals Plumbing and Soldoring Shipbreakin
Printing ..
Tinning of Metals
$\underset{\substack{\text { Other } \\ \text { Moiten Leadad } \\ \text { C... wit }}}{ }$

| Whito and |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Works... | Red |
| Io... | Load | Pottery $\dagger$..

Pottery $\dagger$... ...
Vitreous Enamelling
Electrio Accumulator
Paint and Colour Works.. Indiarubber Works Coach and Car Painting Shipbuilding
Paint used
Industries $\quad \ldots \begin{gathered}\text { in } \\ \ldots\end{gathered}$ Other Industries Painting of Buildings total of above



## Handling of Horsehair... Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins Hides and Skin Other Industries.

 total, anthrax(d) Casbs of Epithelionatovs | Pitoh | Ulcrratton. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tar | $\ldots$ |
| Tan | $\ldots$ | Tar

Paraffn
Oil...

(e) CASEs of Chrome Manufacture of Bichro. mates
Dyeing äd Finishing Chrome Tanning.

Other Industries. | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Other Industries... } \\ \text { total, ofrom } \\ \text { diceration }\end{array}$ | -2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.
 the oourse of thair omployment was 1877 , as compared with 160
in the provious month and with 190 in october, 1927. Fatal
Ota aocidentst to esemen reported in Ot otber, 1928 , numbered 49 as as
compared with 16 in the previous month and with 42 in October, compared with 16 in the previous month and with 42 in October,
1927. Brakesmen
Guards
$\ldots$$\ldots$ and

 | men |
| :---: |
| Firemen |

Firemen $\quad . .$.
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Way Men

| Porters |
| :--- |
| Shunters |


Labourers ....
Miseollaneons
Contrantors
total, ramway servioa 19
Undorground ${ }^{\text {Mrress. }}$...
total, mines
Quarrifs over 20 feet deep 13
factories and workshops.
Cotton
Won
Cotton
Wool, Worsted and
Other Shoddy
Other Textiles
Textile
Bleaching and
Deteing
Metal
finiang $\ldots \ldots$
fining $\ldots \ldots, \ldots \ldots$
Metal Conversion, including
Rolling Mills and Tube
Making
Metal Founding

Making $\ldots . . .$.
Boiler Making and
structional Engineering...

## Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages, Tramway Carn Motors, Aircraft ... Other Metal Trades

 ShipbuildingWood Shipbui
Wood
Gas
 Clay, stoue,
Chemials, etc.
Food and Drink Paper, Printing, ete.
Tanning, Currying, eto. Tanning, Currying, eto. ...
Rubber Trades
Other Non-Textile Industries. PLACES UNDER Ss. 104-106,
FACTORY ACT, 1001.

 total, factory acts ... Construction
Tram way

Total (excluding Seamen) 187 Trading Vessels, Sailing Steam | Fishing Vessells, Stailing $\begin{array}{l}\text { Sin } \\ \text { "... Steam }\end{array}$ |
| :---: |
| .... | total, seamen .. Total (including Seamen) 236




## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT

 Data BRITAINNovember, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS Tav.B. -While the percentages given in the following Summary
Tables are ederived from the mosi authoritative sources of shatio.





I.-FOOD.



| untrs |  | July | Julu, |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Riso. | Dato. |
| ARD | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pof } \\ \text { cof } \\ 677 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \substack{\text { enf } \\ \text { enf }} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pent } \\ \substack{\text { enff } \\ 655} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 58 \\ \substack{88 \\ \\ 20 \\ 20} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 54 \\ & 49 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & { }_{90}^{52} \\ & 54 \\ & { }_{44}^{4} \\ & 19 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 47 \\ & 43 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & \hline 16 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

## II.-ALL ITEMS.

frcentage Incriase in the Various Countries in the Cost
of Food, together with (so fas as possible) House-Rent,

 |  | Items on | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Percentage Tncrease as compared } \\ \text { with Jully, 1914.* }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |



EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS






 GERMANY.*
Peichsararbeisblatht, the journal of the F Federal Ministry of Labour
states that in September the general situation of the labour morket
 changed but ilittle as compared with preeeding weeks. There was
some increase in the number of persons in roeeipt of unemployment













 She following Table gives partioulars of total unemployment and
sotanl time among the groups of trades represented in the above
to short tim
totul:-


| Septembert, 1928. |
| :---: |


| All Unions making Returns | 4,418,213 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.9 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 156,000 | 1.7 | 1.5 | ${ }^{4.6}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 7 \cdot 9 \\ \hline, 9 \\ 5: 7 \end{gathered}$ | 6.7 |  |  |
|  | 100 |  |  | ctiol |  |
| Wood | 500 | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{12} 8.7$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{18.5}$ | 18:6 | ${ }_{5}^{20}$ |
|  | (000 | (6:\% | 18.6 | ${ }^{4.9}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pr }}^{\text {Printang }}$ |  | 5:4. | \%is | 0:8 |  |
| Hortioutual eti: | ciol | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{14.7}$ | $\xrightarrow{\substack{13.8 \\ 18.8}}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.1}$ | $\stackrel{3}{0}$ |
| Miselilaneous | 374,700 | 3,8 | ${ }_{3}^{2.4}$ | 1.1 |  |

FRANCE. $\dagger$
Employment continued good, with slortages of labour in some
 and 4,336 women). At the end of September the corresponding
total was 10,145 . The total number of vaeancies remaining unflied
ont


 ITALY. $\ddagger$







31st August, 1928, and 133,568 at 30th September, 1927. In
September, 1928, 77,143 insured workers received benefit in respect September, 1928, 77,143 insured workers receit
of a total of $1,124,699$ days of unemployment
holland.* The journal of the Netherlands Statistical Office contains preliminary figures complied by the State Department of Unemployment 293,825 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns
for the week ended 29 th September, 1928 , 10,244 ( 3.5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and $3,589(1.2$ per cent.)
for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preecing
month (ended 25 th August) the percentages were 3.8 and $1 \cdot 2$ month (end
respectively

AUSTRIA. $\dagger$
The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employ-
ment Exchanges at the end of September, 1928, was 136,984
 Vienna) at the end of August. The number of persons in reecipt of
unemployment benefit the end of September was 112,595
(ineluding 555,409 in Vienna) as compared with 113,851 ( 59,878 in
Vienna) at the end of August.

SWITZERLAND. On 30th September, 1928, 6,125 applications for employment
(4.7 per thousand of the employed population acoording to the
Census of 1920 were registered at Empopment Exchanges, as com Census of 1920 were registered at Employment Exchanges, as com-
pared with 6,523 at the end of August, 1928 , and 8,335 at the end pared with 6,523 at the end of August, 1928 , and 8,335 at the end
of September, 1227. The drop in numbers unemployed as compared
with the preceding month was partly due to faveurable weather of sith the preceding month was partly due to favourable weather
and a demand for workers in agriculture, and partly to inprovement
in economic conditions generally. Offers of situations at the dates and a demand for workers in agrieulture, and partly to improvement
in economic conditions generally. Offers of situations at the dates
mentioned above numbered $3,209,3,314$ and 2,959 respectively.

DENMARK. $\$$
Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade
unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 271,320 workpeople, $12 \cdot 2$ per cent. Were unemployed on 30 th Septem-
ber, as against 13.1 per cent. at the end of the preeeding month, and
16.0 per cent at the end of ber, as against 13.1 per eent. at the end of the
16.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1927 .

UNITED STATES.|I
Figures relating to the volume of employment in September
based on returns from 11,443 establishments in 54 of the chief manuacturing industries are published by the Ttatistics. These establishments reported $3,176,563$ employed in September, an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the total for August. The aggregate wages paid for September
showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with those for
hand August, while the average earmings per head showed a decrease of
0.2 per cent. The oututanding increases in omployment. apart from
the large seasonal increases in fertilisers ( 32.6 per cent.) and con-



 of 2.2 per cent.
on Index Number of Employment.-If the monthly average index
number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be
taken as 100 , the corresponding figure for September is 87.3 , a number of eenthe corresponding figure for September is $87 \cdot 3$,
taken as 100 ther
compared with $86 \cdot 0$ in August and 88.0 in September, 1927.

CANADA. ${ }^{T}$

| Returns relating to 1st October were received by the Dominion |
| :--- |
| Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 firms with an aggreaget of 998,85 | on their pay-rolls. On 1st September, the same firms reported

$1,003,601$ and the total for 1st October thus show a deerease of represented by 100 , the index number of employment for 1 be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1 s,
October is $118 \cdot 9$ as compared with 19.5 at the beginning of tho
preeceding month, and $109 \cdot 0$ on 1st October, 1927.

## NEW ZEALAND.**

The proportion of members of Trade Unions making returns $11 \cdot 3$ per cent. as compared. with 11.5 per cont. in the weekk ended
19th May, and 11.6 per cent. in the week ended 13 th August, 1927. These figures re late to to persons ine weeme ended 13 th August, 192 .
Tays during the specified week.)


LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.
Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. watching and beskttina"-Trade unton offical conviorkd,
William T. Jones, Liverpool district secretary of the United
Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association, was indicted at Chester City Quarter Sessions on two counts; one besetting John Henry Langley and one of intimidating him.
Langley was a plumber and a member of the National Operative
Plumbers and Kindred Trades Union. nlimber was a a plumber and a memp mind Trades Union.
Counsel for the tho
Counsel for the prosecution submitted that the defendant had
committed a breach of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, committed a breach of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Att,
1227, in that he had atiended ot or near the place where Langley wa
working and had done worlking, and had done so in suor near the place where as wase cangley wated
intimidate the latter. "Intimidating" meant causing in the mo intimidate the latter. "Intimidating, meant causing in the mi
of any person reasonable apprehension of injury to himself, a member of his ramoily or deppndannsion or ary injury to hersonal himserfif, any
the present case the prosecution alleged that loss of work was the
the the present case the prosecutio
injury reasonably apprehended
The defendent
The defondant apppreahended LLangley on 9th March, while the latter
was working on a job for a Mr. Wallworth, and told him that if he did not join the on a jefondant's a srociation he would "get him dismissed
from here from here and elsewhere." Langley was dismissed subsequently.
Counsel for the defence contended that the prosecution had faile Counsel for the defence eontended that the prosecution nad faile the defendant had, done in approaching Langley did not constitut.
either ". besetting, or "intimidating.
The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on each count. The juesetring or ing intimidating.
The ery brougt in a verdict of guilty on each count.
Thassing entence, said that, since this was the first
ase of its kind, he would not inflict imprisonment, but the defendant ase of its kind, he would not inflict imprisonment, but the defend
oruld have to pay a fine of $£ 5$ on each count. Leave to appeal was given.-Rex
Quarter Sessions. 18 Oth October, 1928 .

Trade Boards Acts, 1999-1918. Sugar Conjectionery and Food Preserving Arade.
Criminal proceedings were brought against a sugar confectionery
manufacturing firm for the underpayment of eleven female workers. manufacturing firm, for the underpayment of eleven female workers.
The employer pleaded guilty to all of the charges. The employer pleaded guilty to all of the charges.
It was urged in mitigation that the defondant had never received
he notices issued by the Trade Board, and had not been informed the noticeesissued by the Trade Board, and had not been informed
that he had to pay not less than certain minimum rates of wages to that he had to pay not less than certain minimum rates of wages to
his workers. The stipendiary magistrate, ater hearing the evidonee,
stated that it was reasonable to expect all traders in trade for profit his workers. The stipendiary magistrate, ater tera in trade for profit
stated that it was reasonable eto exeet all traders in trade
to acquaint themestves with the particular laws affecting their to acquaint themselves with the particular laws affecting their
businesses. The defendant was fined f5 5 . on each of tho eleven
summonses, and was ordered to pay the arrears of wages due to the
 workers, amounting
costs amounting to
15th October, 1928.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Mraue.
Messrs. James Bailey \& Co., Ltd., of Crown Mills, Walsall, were
prosecuted for failing to pay six workers at not less than the prosecuted for faild bo the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade
 tending that the work was outside the scope of the Board. After
hearing the evidenco of three expert witnesses the chairman of the
magistrates announced theiri decision to convict, and imposed fines magistrates announced their decision to convict, and imposed fines
of 2os. on each of the six summonses, with costs-Rex $\mathrm{\nabla}$. Jas
Bailey \& Co., Ltd. Walsall Peetry Sessions. 14th August, 1928.

Factories Act.
legas overttme
Messrs. G. E. Sutton and A. Foster, bakers, of South Shore, were
summoned on two charges of employing young persons after 7 p.m. For prosecution it was stated that, in consequence of certain, complaints, the Home Office representative visited the defendants'
bakeries at 7.55 p.m. on 17th August, 1928. He disoovered there
one giri aged 16 and another Airl aged 15, both at work; they had one girl aged 16 and another girl aged 15, both at work; they had
statred work at 7 a.m. and had worked for 11 hưrs, excluding meal
times. There was no excuse for this kind of thing, since procedings times. There was no excuss for this kind of thing, since proceedings
for similar offences had frequently been taken in that court and had
been prominently reported in the press; written warnings did no good.
For the defence it was stated that there had been no attempt to For the defence it was stated that there had been no attempt to
make extra profit out of the workpoople, and that in in slack times
they had frequenty been allowed to lave work at 5 p.m. Owing
to want of care the statute had been infringed in the present cases. to want of care the statute had been infringed in the present cases.
A fine of 10 s . was imposed on each charge, and the defendants. A fine of tos. was imposed on e the
were ordered to pay the costs of the
und Foste. Blackpool Petty Sessions.
Other Recent Decisions of Interest.
Other Recent Decisisions of Interest.
Employee under Notice of Dismissal Canvassing Employers'
Customers -Instant Dismissal justifed. The plaintiff, George Brooks, sued his late employers, The
Progressive Clothing Company, of Hyde, for a week's wages in lie of notice.
For the plaintiff it was stated that the defendant company had
revised the terms of his employment, and when the plaintifif refused revised the terms of his employment, and when the plaintifif refused,
to accept the new terms offered, the company gave him a meels
the notice. While he was under notice the detendants manage
accompanied him while he was visiting ustomers, and on on
ccoasion he heard the plaintiff asking a customer if she would give

November, 1@28. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE




 Lesis of contracts reeating
Judge Burgis said that the relationshi, of master and serrant
must be besed upon good faith and lovaty.




UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-27.
DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.
Tre Unpren is a judidiala authority inde pendent of the Ministry of
Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemploy. ment Insuranco. Act. 1920 , for the purpose of determining disputed
claims to beneft.
His dee Appeals to the Umpire man bo made by the Insuruanee Offoror or
 permision of the Court of Referees, by the claimant hims
The ofolowing are recent decisions of general interest:-
Case No : 3453328. (16.10.28.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Actrade Dispute


 Thiven by the the Deputaty of Umpire :-
Decision. - "On the factis before me my decision is that the claim
for benefit should be disallowed.
"Applicant is a miner. H







 the factso of this ase come within Section 8 (1). II If Ifid affirmatively
in answer to both these questions applicants s claim must be dis.
 not express, an opinion).
"It was contented before me on applicant's behalf, that the


 upholding or a trogation of an alloged long.established oustom. The









Case No. 3707 28. (2.10.2.8.) Sections 8 (1) of the Principal Act and
4(1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act (as amended)-Trade Dispute.



 iv Disedris.


 and the dyers' union resulted in a stoppage of work and applicant
losit his omplogment. Ho subbequuntly mado a dloim to unem.
 Recommented by the Court of Reiferes that the ellaim should bo
allowed. The Court wero of opinion that, although applicant had
 rate grade.
The Insur tion, and exprasesed thifor did op opinion tarree whit, whe the Courts reeommenda. and who was a member of the Union finanding the dispute, he he was
and not entitled to relief under Section 4 (1) of the the 1924 (NNo. 2) Act.
The cese was acor Umpire gave the following deoision :-Decision.-" on the facts before $m e m y ~ d e e i s i o n ~ i s ~ t h a t ~ t h e ~ c l a i m ~$
for benefit should be allowed.

 limited class of reppir work.




INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919
AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1896.

## Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.





 Association of Women Clerks and Sererearies $v$. H.M. Treasury. Decision.-Cliaim not granted. Amard issued 1lth Ootober, 1928.
Assistant Insprcrors, Mrisistry of Heanitr.--Society of Civil




 Serrants vo the Gemenral Post oficiee. Difference.-Cliaim for in increase
 terms as will enabie the Court to deereal withe the int indentst of of the
scales of pay as well as the salaries of the oxisting staff. A ward icales of pay as aell as the salaries
issued 18th october, 1988. (1391.)


 Difference.-Application for wages reduction of 6 . per weeki
Docision. The weelly eamings of the workpeople concermed shail

 from begining of the first full pay weak
Award issued 19th October, 1928.
(1392.)

 upon to carry out the in instructions referred to in paragraph 85 (b)
of tho
ond







 Award issued 26th October, 1928. (1335.)





(B.)-CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS and ad hoc boards of arbitration APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.



Irov axp Strer Trape: Sourr Warss- Llanelly Steel Company
Limited (an member of the South Wales Siemens Steel Association)




## RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.
Fruprrass have recently been issued by the National Wages Board
on the ofllowing cases referred to them by the National Union of









 apply when men are emploped at their home station, and not to
toravelline tums of duty. that F .



 of daty, was given after the date of the second Memorandum of
Interpretation, namely, 4 the March, 1921 , and the Board are of

 back to the parties for reconsideration by them.
Autot-truck Drivers, Goods Depots- Claim for Electric Motor Driverss
 that Hor this purposes the rates appicable to eeientrie motoon.
should opprate. The Boardis finding was against the claim.
 time rate for work pertiomed on eertain Sundays during the period
between 1st September, 1921, and 10oth March, 1924. Under a

 opposed any further ante-dating of paymment.
was that the ollim had not been established.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS
Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.-CONFIRMING ORDER

Chain Trade Board (Great Britain)
Order C. (27), dated 25th October, 1928 , confirming minimum
rates of wases fixed and octrain variations and connellation of rates
made
 and including $11 / 32$ inch, and specifying the 5 th Norember, 1922 ,
as the date from which such rates should beome effective.
II.-NOTICE OF PROPOSAL

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).


III. - Changes in minimum rates OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN the cost-of-LIVING index figure.

 Trade Boarc(GGratat Britain), General

 and D. (B6). and Broom Trade Borard (Great Britain), M. (39) and
(40), M. (41) and M. (43). col. 1. .
IV.-REPORT OF PUBLIC INQUIRY. Hollow-ware Making Trade.
A Repor** has been made by Mr. B. A. Cohen, K . .,., on the Public







 not exceeding 20 Birmingham gauge should be brought within the
terms of the definition, that the work of enamelling hollow-ware
 adopted so far as sthe first two of the abore points are concerned,
but that the third point might conveniently bo dealt with by way but that the third point Migr consed that the definition might bo
of Regulitho
The Tin

 | manutacture of machine-made cash boxeses and of petrol cans should |
| :--- |
| also cons | also be included. The Boards proposal with regard to petrol cans

was opposed by the Enginering Employers' National Rederation,

On the irrtt two points the Commissiner reports in favour of the

included. The Keg and Drum Manufactururs' Association objeoted to the the


 The Commisiosioner iivecuade in certain pararaphas,





 and the Feacration, and
definitio as ar roted and
The Enginerted







V.-SPECIAL ORDERS.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { V. - SPECIAL ORDERS } \\
& \text { Hollow-ware Making Trade. }
\end{aligned}
$$






 repealed or varied by by special Ordert
And wherenas the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation

 the eniniterer) is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the Trade
Boards P Pro in
 Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferired on
him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918 , and of all other
powes


1. The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to
this Order shall be substititeed for that set out in the $A$ ppendix


Given undor the Oficial Seal of the Minister of Labour this
26 th day of October, in the year 1928 . Deputy Seretary of the Minisisty of Labour. APPENDIX TO ABOVE ORDER.
2. Subjeet to the provisions of this Appendix. the Hollow-ware.
Vaking trade consists of the follo wing opprations :(a) All work in connection with:-




 from black plate coated with any metal and of an
average thichness exceoding 0.1745 of an inch ( 27
 civt the mand hufreof of of boxes, canisters and bottles, or
pants therof from black plate whether coated or not with
and





mainly engaged in the work specified in paragraph 1 (a)
(iiin)
antrof
ate and horeot:
and therir thereof;
(vi) the mand mifert


 or in association or oonjunction with the manut
specifed in paragraph 1 (a) (i) (ii) and (iii) hereof.
(b)
(b) All work in a tin box establishmont in comnection with-




 board, the manufacture of any other articlesor parts thereof
from tlack plate whether coated or not with any metal. (c) All work in comnection with the manufacture of cans of a. kind ordinarily used to contain petrol.
(a) in paragraphon 1 (a) hereof induduces-
(a) in paragaraph 1 ,
(ii) thinh
(ing;

 (iii) packing, warehousing, despatching, tho workor br inside
memsengens Yard-workers and stokers and work of a
similar nature
(b) in in araragraph 1 (b) and 1 (o) hereof includes finishing. operations ane not not operations in the Hollow-wpare Makine Tradein an Work specified in paragraph $1(a)$ hereof when performed


 of the fin finshing (other than enamediling) of articles or parts
of andes speified in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in a
 of artioles other than articieses speaified in pararaph 1 herroof
and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is (carice onj packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside


 from black p plate coateded with any metasth, of fan an averacaoc philietmoss



 m (9) the manufacture of any articice or parts of any articie when
made in an establismment mainly engazed in the manufacture
 or of component, partst therefof,
$(h)$ all clerical work o other that

## 2 (a) (ii) hereoff ; (i) the the mal

 (i) the making of loose linings for packing cases when such
 (l) the manter boxeses, of tin rolless, tiin roller drums, card cans,
coiler cans and oother artices for use with textile ord other colior cans ana other articies for use with textile or other
math
(h) the manufuacture of pen boxes in an estabishment mainly



materinis; work of persons omploped in the factory or
(iith the wor
workhop in counting or weighing materials handed to
workshop in counting on weieghing materinals hanated or
vorkers and artieles or parts thereof received trom workers




 Paper Box Trade.














Wara Mating) Order, 1928; or any amendment or vaiiation
3. Therofos order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Paper Box)
3.
 Deputy Secretary of the Ministry
I.- REGULATIONS.

Scope of Hollow-ware, Tin Box, and Keg and Drum Trade Boards





 (a) all work in onenection with-






(b) all wort in connection with- (i) the mannation
 fon inch flo biorminghamgayge), or
 gauge) ,ut lese than
gand the tepair thereof;
and
speciifed in paragrapah 1 1 acment mainly engaged on work (tiin the manufature from any irron or stesed of forged, mounting of fititings, or or arts thereof,


aph 1 hereof induad
(a) fininhing;
(b) the worli
(b) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop
counting or weighing materials handed to workers and

(c) packing, warehousing, despateching, the work of inidide
messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of a
nimilar
 operation aran ont operatio
Hollowwere Mating Trado :



 department mainly engaged in the finishing of articies other
than artioles speeified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no nanufacture speeified in paragrapht 1 hereeof is isarimed on; (o) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inide
mesesungers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a s similar
neter naturo when performed in an estatisisment oot othervise engaged in opperations in the Hollow-ware Branch of the Hollow-
ware Makking ITrade;
 (e) the manufacturue referered to in an eetahbishment, branch or departmanertaph mainly engaged in the operations spee ified in in paragraph 3 (l) h hereof or in operations
other than thoses seoifed in paragraph
orerof or both in



 heroof; : (i) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans,
coiler cans and othher artioles for uso with textile or other


 $\stackrel{\text { Great }}{1928 ;}$
4. The expression "finishing" includes operations of coating
(including the processes of galvanising tinning enameling, painting, japanning, lacouverings of galvanising, timning, enamelling, paineming
articles.

folowing opperations :-


 Plate coated with any metal and of an average thickeness
not exseeding 01745 of an inh $(277$ Birmingham gauge) $)$
 paper,
boarrat
;
(iv) the manufacture of any other articles or parts theroof
from black plate whether coated or not with any motal. kind ordinarily ysed to to contain petrol. $\underset{\substack{2 . \\ \text { finihing } \\ \hline}}{ }$ 3. Notwithetanding 3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following
operations are not operations in the Tin Box Branch of the Hollow-
ware Making Trade:-
(a) Finishing when performed in a department in which the
main business carried on is the finishing of articles other than main business carried on is the finishing of articles other than
articles specifed in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;
() the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, eycles or motor-cycles ; (c) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when
made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture
of of motor vehiides, , motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-oycles
or of component parts thereof; or of component parts thereof;
(d) all clerical work;
(e) the making of loose linings for packing cases when such
inings cannot be used apart from the packing cases; linings cannot be used apart from the packing cases;
(f) the making of trunks, uniform cases, suit and dress
cases, bonnet and helmet boxes, hand-made cash boxes, deed cases, bonnet and helmet boxes, hand-made cash boxes, deed
boxes, despatch boxes and letter boxes;
(g) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card boxes, despatch boxes and letter boxes;
(g) the mannatature of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card
cans, coiler cans and other artioles for use with textile or other (hinery; manufacture of pen boxes in an establishment mainly
engaged in pen manufacture;







(l) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of premises, machinery or plant.
For the purpose of this Schedule-
The expression "tin box sestabisishe- "" means an establishment



 (a) Alls work in ion conneetion with - .
(i) the manuacture of keg , drums, tapers, taper-
neeked cans and painters' pots, or parts theroof;


 mingham gauge) but
mingham gaug)
and the repair thereof
and the repair thereof;
(i) the mones, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or nots, with
metal when carried on in a department mainly engaged in
the $m$ mintactur o rephit the manufacture or repair specififed in paragraph 1 (a) (i)
hereoff (herii) the manufacturo of legs, drums, tapers, tapor-necked
cans and painterss pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an arerage thickness not
exceeding 01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) when carried on in a department mainly engaged in the manu-
facture or repaii speoiffed in paragraph 1 (a) (i) heroof; and the repaid therefor
(iv) the manufacture
(iv) the manutacture from any iron or stel of forged,
stampeo or pesed mountings or fittings or parts thereof
tor the ortiles to tor the articese to the manufacture or repair of which
pararatah 1 (a) (i) hereof applies when done by workers

(b) All workz in oomnection with -
(i) the manufacture from black plate of articles of hollow-
waro or parts thereof; (ii) the manutacture of baths and dustbins from black
plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an plate or from black plate coated with any metal), of an
average thickness not exceeding
O392 of Birmingham gavue);
(iiin the emanufucture from any iron or steel of forged) stamped or presed mountings or fititinss or parts thereof
for the articles specified in 1 (b) (i) and (ii) hereot
When done in a department mainly engaged in the work specified
in paragraph 1 ( $a$ hereof.
in paragraph $1(a)$ hereof.
Work in conneotion with the manufacture speciifed in para$(a)$ )
$(b)$ thisining
(t) work
in counting or weipherings matployed in the faotory or workhop (c) packiring, warenousuing, despatething, the work of inside
messengers, yard-workers and stofers and work of a similar nature
Notwith
N
3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following opera-
is are not operations in the Keg and Drum Branch of the HollowSo Making pradions
(a) work specififed in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in
an establishment, branch or dopartment mainty other work and in which the jointing and finishing of the artioles or parts of articles speaified in in pararaph 1 hereof are done
by workers mainly emploged in jointing and finishing other
and
articeles; fising when performed in a dopartment mainly engaged
(b) finsing
the


 angure when performed in an establishment not otherwise
engaged in oprations in the Keg and Drum Branch of the


of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, oycles or motor
 cos tho manufature of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card
cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other
mach machinery;
(h) all proesses of lithographic printing and processes of vamishing or lacquering done in eornection therewith;
(i) all woses of ${ }^{\text {premises, machinery or pr pant; }}$ (j) all work induded under the Trade Boards (Hollow.ware
 (k) all work indluded under tho Trade Boardd (Tin Boor Trade,
Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 4. The expression "finishing" includes operations of coating, Norn:-An Explanatory Memorandum in respect of the above
Regulations has been issued by the Mlinister of Labour for the suidance of all concerned. Copies of the Memorandum mar be the
Stained gratis on application to the Serertary, Ministry of Labour Montagu Hoose, Whiteaall, London, S.W.1.

 respect to the constitutit.
Board (Great Britain).
Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales). T2ne winither of Labour has issued Regulations, dated 15th Octobe



OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED
 pubication, prieo 33.).
Contains a
a Table of Loldings above one a are in in extersent of in eackers oounty. omed on agrieultural



 (Cmid.0220 and 3222; prieo 6d. and 3d. respectively.) the Board


 RoAD FoxD- Report on the almministration of the Road Fund for
the yar 1927-1928. (S.O. publication price 1 1.).






## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1928.
(Civil Engineer-in-Lnert's
Chatham: Supply and Erection of C.I. Tank:
Co., Ltd., Thornclifiti Ironworiss, near Shefield, Rewhilway Materials: S. Summerson \& Son, Ltd., Darlington; Steel Roiller Shutertials:
Samuel I Haskins \& Bros., Litd., London, E. Portsmouth: Timber
Rurt, Boulton
 Quarters, Grangemouth ; Residential Quarters, Castlecary: D. Stewar Stewart \& Lloyds, Ltd., Clasgow, C. Steel and Cast Iron Pipes



Ambulance Bodies: VAR OFFICE. (Crayford), Ltd, Cravt
 Batteries, Dry: India Rubber, Gutta Percha \& Tel. Works,
Co., Ltd., London, E., Bearsins: C. W. Martin \& Sons, Ltd.
London, E.C. Belting, Leather: Seddons Belting Co., Lti, London, E.C.- Belting, Leather : Se
Bolton.- Brass Sheet : P. H.

 S.W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.- Cement, Portland
Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent.- Chassis, Medium,
Six-W Six-Wheele
croft $\& C_{0}$ London,
C Motors,
M Co., ILd., N
Motors, Ltd
Basingstoke

 Glass co., Ltd., London, W.-Drill, Drab: Fothergill \& Harv Cabs for Light Six-Wheeled Vehicles.: H. Lomas, Ltd., Manchester.
 Sons, Ltd., Greenwich. Gear Generating Machine :
Co., Ltt., West Drayton. Hair, Curled : MoCrae \&
Classow.-

\section*{| Has |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Held } \\ \text { Scree } \\ \text { Co., }\end{array}$ |}




 man's Patent Sand Blast Co., Lta., Birmingham. - Sheets, Groun
C. Macintosh \& Co., Ltd., Manchestr; Broahurst $\&$ Co., L
Manchester. Shirting, Angola, Blue : Kelsall \& Kemp, Manchester. Shirting, Angola, Blue : Kelsall \& Kemp,
Rochdole. S.eepers, Creosoted : Deny, Mott \& Dickson,
London, E.C. Slotting Machine : Hulse \& Co., Ltdd., Salfo

 Pharmacals, Ltt., London, W.C.- - Targets and Paper Articles
Rifle Rangers: J.Mo Queen \& Son, Ltd., Galashiels.-Tin, Phosphor
C. Clifford C. Clifford \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham., Tractors : He. G. Bur
Co. (1926), Lta, Lonon, W. Tractor, Sixx Whel Drive
Cheel Drive Lorry Co
 Walsall, Muekkow Bros., Bitirming haum-Vehicle, Multi-Wheel
Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Webbing, Spun Silk:
 Builizing Works Services: Aldershot-Quarters for Officers Married Soldiers: Norris \& Co. (Builders), Ltd.,
Bulford-Painting Services : A. A. McDermott, Bra
 Area-Artificers Works: Edwards Construction Coo, Ltd., Loond
W. Do. Dover Connaught Barracks, Stable Bock: Elis Bro
New Romney. Dover-Barrack Block. Ellis Bros Niew Romney. Dover-Barrack Block: Evilis Bros. New
Lichfied- Periodical Sorrices: P. Skevington Sons,
Aldershot-Stanhope Lines, Improved Sanitary Aldershot-Stanhope Lines, Improved Sanitary Services: Whe
Bros. (of Reading), Ltd, Reading. Winchester-Miniature
Range: G. Riches, Fareham. Ayr-Miniature Rift Range: $\begin{aligned} & \text {. Piches, Fareham. Ayr-Miniature Rifle Range } \\ & \text { Feggans, Ayr. Hounslow Barracks-Repairs to Roof: E. }\end{aligned}$ E. eggans, Ayr. Hounslow Barracks-Repairs to Roar:
Logan, London, W... Farnhorough, Pinehurs Barracks-
Macadam and Concrete Washing Platform : Morrison (Roads) Hacadam and Concrete Washing Platiorm: Morrison (Roadd),
Woking. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines-Annexes to Mari
Quarters. Qoking. Aldershot, Mariborough Aldes Ald, Marlborough Linos
Quarters Lee Bros., Aldershh.t. Aldershot, Mares
Annexes to Labourers' Quarters : C. Morgan \& Son, South Farm nnexes to Labourers' Quarters: C. Morgan \& Son, South Fan
boroug. Aldershot New Station Builing to Eperimenta
Wireless Station: William Townson \& Sons, Ltd., Bolton, Lance cateess Station: William Townson \& Sons, Ltt., Bolton, Lanc
Catterick Camp-Tar Paving to Paths: Tarmac, Ltd, Hul, Catterick Camp-Heating Extension to Ordnance Workshop
Brightside Foundry \& Engineering Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. ATR MINISTRY

## Aircraft : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Handley Pa


 Tests
Auto
-Air
 Kingston, Reornhames.- Aircraft, Repair of : Favirey Aviati




November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.
oil, Fuel : Shell Marketing Co., Ltd., Lotdon, E.CC,-Paper, Tele-
graphic : Samuel Jones \& Co., Ltd., Bitton, Bristol; Waterlow \&

 Wilson, Grangemouth. Safes, Home : Edison Swan Electric Co
Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex. Seaels,
Sead: R. P. Bannerman
 Works Co., Ltd., London, E.-Teleprinters, Parts for: Creed \& Co.
Ltd., Coydon, Tents, Jointers', to Repair Jmith \& C .
(London, E.), Ltt., Goodmayes. Thread : John Holmes \& Sons,
 Ropes, Lta., Birmingham.-Vehicles, and Bodies and Chassis for
Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors 1 I926
Ld.., Cowley, Oxon.; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.-Walloards Ltd., Cowley, Oxon.; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.-Wallioards
Gable Mand \& Sonurate London, N. N.
Ghawing-in and Jointing : Man-chester-- Prestrers : Queen Vietoria Street, E.C., Subway: Harland \& Wolff, Ltd., London, E. Conduits Laying: Edinhburgh, etce.:
Fisisher Bros., Edinhurgh. Winslow (Bucks); Falmoth, Newquay
(Cormwill) (Cornwall): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd,, Northfield, Bir
mingham. Hampstead-Fitzjjohns Avenue (Scheme III); Mount
view-West High view-West Highgate: O. C. Summers, London, N. Wimborne
(Dorset): E. Ireand, Bath. Chiswick (Bedford Park); Mill Hill
(Wisk Grove and Page Street); Beckenham South-East; Gliddor
(Will G Road and Avonmore Road, W.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W
ondon-Leatherhead (Section III): W. H. Brown (Leathehed London-Leatherhoad (Section HII): W. H. Brown (Leatherhead),
Lta., Dorking. Storrigton (Sussex): J. E. Billings \& Co. Ltd.
London, S.W. Marston Magna (Somerset) : G. F. Leadbeter,
L.
 Ely; Princes Risborough, Amersham (Bucks), Eynsham and Bur
ford (Oxon: C. S. Tomlinon, Alfreto. Clayton-Burgess Hill
(Sussex): Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Olney (Bucks); Burpham-
 Beckenham Junction (Wellington Street):" Greig \& Matthews.
London, E.C. Coventry (Foleshill); Trafford Park (Manchester) Chester Road : Norwest Construction, Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Hitchin: C. Ball, Letehworth, Herts. Birmingham ( (ast)
Erdington-Sutton Junction; Burslem-Newcastle and Longton Errington-Sutton Junction; Burslem-Neweastle and Longton
Drifield . Moore \& Rowley, Northfeld, Birmingham. Kingston
Hook (Surrey) (Scheme 6) Westminster Rod Construetion and Hook (Surroy) (Scheme 6): Westminster Road Construction an
Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hucknall (Notts) : Lon Melford (Suffiolk); Ironbridge, Brosley and Madeley; Oswestry and Wem: W. P. \& P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington
London-Slough : J. Mowlem \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Salcombe J. F. Hodge, Rednal, near Birmingham. Pitlochry: Crawford
Co., Eskbank, Midlothian. Beffast-Isle of Man-Blackpoo Blackpool-Norbreck Section): J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-
yne. Callander: A. Duncan, Glasgow.-Telephone Exchang Equipment: Lon.); Newport (Mon.): Automatic
Lond.C. Derby: Standard Te. phone and Cables, Ltd.., London, W.C. Derby: Standard Tele


 Echo Suppressors: Leeds; Newcastle; Catterick: Standard Tele-
phones \& Cables, Lt., London, W.C. Taplow; Marborough; Taunton; Gloucester: General Electric. Co.. Ltd., Stoke, Coventry
Telephone Repeater Station - Power Plant : Blackpool: General Battery Co., Ltdd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries.


Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.-Lathe Chucks : A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.-Lead : Walkers, Parker \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E. -Leather: Connolly $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.- } \\ & \text { Level Crossing Gates: } \\ & \text { Westinghouse Brake \& Saxby Signal Co., }\end{aligned}$ Level Crossing Gates: Westinghouse Brake \& Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.-Liquaphalt : Berry, Wiggins \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Locomotive Spares : Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.-Locomotive Tyres : Steel, Peech \& Tozer, Sheffield.Lorry : Morris Commercial Cars, Birmingham.-Machinery : J. Lang \& Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.-Mackintosh Capes : Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Motor Launch : Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow,-Motor Rollers: Barford \& Perkins, Peter-borough.-Motors and Switchgears : Lancashire Dynamo \& Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Muntz Metal : Muntz Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham, Oil : Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Birmingham.-Oil : Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paint:, London, E.C.; A. Fergusson \& Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow; Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Fergusson \& Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow; E.C.; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Zocus Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paper : Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs.-Patent Fuel : Crown Preserved Coal Co., Cardiff.Petrol : F. \&. A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.C.-Phosphor Bronze : Phosphor Bronze Co., London, S.E.-Pile Driver : Mr. H. G. Blakemore, London, S.W.-Pipes : Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Cochrane \& Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Staveley Coal \& Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield; Wellington Tube Works Co., Tipton, Staffs. -Poles : Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.-Printing : Harrison \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.-Pump : W. H. Allen, Sons \& Co., Bedford.-Pumping Units : F. Pearn \& Co., Ltd., West Gorton Manchester.-Puttees : T. \& J. Tinker, Holmfirth, near Hudders-field.-Quinine: Howards \& Sons, Ltd., Hford, near London.Rails and Fishplates : Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough-Rails for Switches and Grossings: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot, South Wales.-Road Roller: Ruston \& Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.-Rotary Convertor: Mather \& Platt, Ltd., Man-chester.-Rugs : T. F. Treloar \& Sons, London, E.C.-Sanitary Fittings : Doulton \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds.-Scrap Cast Iron: G. Cohen \& Sons, London, E.-Sealing Wax : G. Waterston \& Sons, London, E.C.Sera : Parke, Davis \& Co., London, W.-Slipway Machinery : J. Crichton \& Co., Ltd., Chester.-Spring Plates and Buckles : Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield. Steam Roller : Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steam Roller:
Marshall, Son \& Co., Gainsborough.-Steam Vessel : Ferguson Marshall, Son \& Co., Gainsborough.-Steam Vessel : Ferguson
Bros. Port Glasgow, Port Glasgow.-Steel Casements : Crittall Bros. Port Glasgow, Port Glasgow.-Steel Casements : Crittall
Mfg. Co., London, W.C.-Steel and Iron : P. \&. W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Sheets : Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.-Steel Sleepers : Ebbw Vile Steel, Iron \& Coal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Guest, Keen \& Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C. -Steelwork : Dorman, Long \& Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Head, Wrightson \& Co., Thornaby-on-Tees; Horsley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; A. \& J. Main \& Co., London, W.C.; E. Wood \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.Switches and Crossings : Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., London, S.W.; R. White \& Sons, Ltd., Widnes.-Switchgear : Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan-Vickers Elect. Export Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan-Vickers Elect. Export
Co., Manchester.-Tarco : R. S. Clare \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool.Telephones : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.- Timber : C. Leary \& Co., London, E.C.-Tin Ingots : Capper, Pass \& Son Ltd., London, E.C.-Tools: V. \& R. Blakemore, London, E.C.Tyres : Taylor Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.- Wagons : R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.-Water Meters: Ham, Baker \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester. Water Meter Unions: W. \& S. Tylor, Ltd., London, NWeighbridge : H. Pooley \& Son, Birmingham.-Weighing Machines : W. \& T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.-Wire : Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, London, E.C.; Tyer \& Co., Ltd., London, E.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Wood Preservative : Burt, Boulton \& Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

Building Works : Amersham, Bucks, P.O.-Asphalter: La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stonework : E. Harris, High Wycombe. Basford, Nottingham, Employment Exchange-Asphalter : Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Plumber : T. C. Stenson, Ltd., Mansfield; Slater : A. Wright, Nottingham ; Steelwork: G. Sands \& Sons, Colwich. Belfast, Parliament Building-Asphalte Work: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bexhill-on-Sea P.O.-Glazier : Mellowes \& Co., Ltd., Manchester. London, S.W. Birkenhead-Maintenance work : R. W. Gill, Ltd., London, S.W. Birkenhead-Maintenance work : R. W. Giin, Birkenhead. Blackpool-Maintenance work: W. Eaves \& Co.,
Ltd., Blackpool. Bolton-Maintenance work: E. \& S. Street, Ltd., Ltd., Blackpool. Bolton-Maintenance work: E. \& S. Street, Ltd.,
Bolton. Clapham Junction, S.W., Employment ExchangeBolton. Clapham Junction, S.W., Employment Exchange-
Erection: F. F. Foster \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Steelwork: Banister, Walton \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Crieff P.O.Adaptations: W. B. Dodds, Crieff. Cullercoats, Whitley Bay, Northumberland-New Wireless Station : J. W. White, Sunderland. East Malling, Maidstone, Fruit Storage Testing Station-Erection: J. A. Davison \& Son, West Malling. Exeter Sorting OfficeAsphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork : John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. Felling, Gateshead, Telephone Exchange-Erection: J. T. Main, Neweastle-on-Tyne. Telephone Exchange-Erection: J. T. Main, Newcaste-on- Yye. Fleetwood Employment Exchange-Painter: W. Coop, Ltd.,
Blackpool. Gatley, Cheadle, Cheshire, Telephone ExchangeAsphalter: Limmer \& Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Painter: - Chamberlain, Stockport; Plasterer: John Blower, Stockport; Plumber: W. H. Dale, Manchester; Steelwork: H. Parkes \& Nephew, Ltd., Stockport; Steps : Concrete Unit Co, Ltd., Manchester. Greenwich, S.E., Fuel Research Station-Steelwork: Redpath, Brown \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hackney, E., P.O.-Glazier : A. Goldstein \& Co.,

London, S.E.; Plasterer: Hawkins \& Carlton, London, N.W Harrow Sorting Office-Asphalter: Natural Rock Asphalte, Ltd London, E.C.; Steelwork: Standard Steel Co., Ltd., Croydon Stonework: Malcolm Macleod \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hasting P.O.-Plasterer : A. R. J. Aubry, Woking. Herne Bay, Kent, Telephone Exchange-Asphalter: Excel Asphalte Co., Ltt London, W. Horwich, Lancs, P.O.-Alterations: A. Bentley Son, Horwich. Kensington, W., Young Street, P.O.-Alterations W. S. Barton \& Co., London, W.C. Kentish Town, N.W.-Garage F. Hutton \& Son, Birch. Kentish Town, N.W., P.O.-Asphalter Engert \& Rolfe, Ltd., London, E. King's Cross, W.C., " Terminus" Telephone Exchange-Tiler : Carter \& Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Leicester Sorting Office-Painter: Cundy \& Son, Leicester Plumber, etc. : Norman \& Underwood, Leicester. London, Branch Post Offices-Enamelled Plates, eto. : O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birming Post Offices-Enamelled Plates, etc. : O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birming
ham. Longford P.O.-Asphalter: Limmer \& Trinidad Lake ham. Longford P.O.-Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Steelwork : Edward Wood \& Co Ltd., Manchester. Loughborough Head P.O. Stonework : Z. Tailby \& Co., Loughborough. Loughton, Essex, P.O.-Plasterer: Bros., Chesham. Louth P.O.-Plumber: A. H. Coulson, Grimsby Slater : Pattinson \& Co., Ltd., Sleaford. National Gallery, S.W. Extensions : Galbraith Bros., Ltd., London, S.E. Newport, Mon. Maintenance work: W. Edwards, Newport. Oxford Sorting Office Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Ston work: Ham Hill \& Doulting Stone Co., Norton-sub-Hamdon Poole-Maintenance work: R. J. Bishop, Upper Parkstone. Telephone Exchange-Steelwork: A. D. Dawnay \& Sons, Ltd London, S.W. Portobello, Midlothian, Telephone Exchange Carpenter, etc. : Brown \& Grieve, Edinburgh; Glazier : A. Cunnin ham \& Co., Edinburgh; Painter: T. Robertson, Edinburgh Plasterer : J. \& J. Johnston, Edinburgh; Plumber, etc. : J. Maxton Edinburgh; Steelwork: P. \& W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow Rattray Head Coastguard Station-Alterations: J. May, Peterhead Redhill Telephone Exchange-Roofing: Blackwells \& Nationa Roofings, Ltd., Croydon. Rugby Wireless Station-Alterations Chitham \& Co., Ltd., Leicester. St. Helens Sorting Office-Glazier Compton Bros., Liverpool. Scotstoun, Glasgow, Telephone Ex change-Erection: Brown, Fraser \& Co., Glasgow. Shepherd Bush Telephone Exchange-Tar Paving: A. C. W. Hobman \& Co Ltd., London, S.E. Stanmore, Middx., Telephone Exchange Glazier, etc.: Higginbotham \& Sons, Bradford. Tate Galler S.W.-Reconstruction: Higgs \& Hill, Ltd., London, S.W Flooring: Burke \& Co., London, W.; Steel Rods : United Strip Bar Mills, Ltd., Sheffield. Teddington, Middx., Admiralty Labora tory-Extension: F. \& A. Bayntun, London, S.E. Teddington Middx., National Physical Laboratory Tunnel-Castings: Thoma Firth \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Door: J. Adamson \& Co., Hyde Fittings: Hopkinsons, Ltd., Huddersfield; Riveting : Markham Co., Ltd., Chesterfield. Tormorden Employment Exchange Erection: Harry Neal, Ltd., Northwood; Steelwork: Dawnay \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. West India Docks, Customs Office-Joiner: Young \& Marten, Ltd., London, Wigan Telephone Exchange-Erection: Darbyshire, Jackson Co., Ltd., Wigan; Artificial Stonework : Pearson Bros. \& Campbell Ltd., Liverpool; Asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co Ltd., London, E.C.; Glazier : W. H. Heywood \& Co., London, S.W Hard Stonework: Webster \& Winstanley, Wigan; Steelwor Edward Wood \& Co., Ltd., Manchester. Worthing P.O.-Paint etc. : A Bagnall \& Sons, Ltd., Shipley; Plumber, et Shouksmith \& Sons, Ltd., York.- Engineering Services : Blackpoo South Shore P.O.-Heating: G. Dawson \& Sons, Salford. Britis Museum, W.C.-Wiring: Electrical Installations, Ltd., London E.C. Carstairs, Lanarkshire, Ministry of Labour-Battery : Chloric Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester; Generator, etc. : Black stone \& Co., Ltd., Stamford. Lambeth, S.E., County Court Heating, etc. : Cannon \& Hefford, London, S.E. Princes Risborough Bucks, Forest Products Laboratory-Boiler, etc.: Farrar Boile works, Ltd., Newark-on-Trent. Teheran, Persia, British Legation Generator, etc.: Blackstone \& Co., Ltd., Stamford.-Painting H. Lawrence \& Son, Worksop; W. \& T. Scott, Leith; Sykes \& S Ltd., London, W.C.-Miscellaneous : Boxes (Ballot): Chatham Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton. Cartage: B. C. Newman, Surbito Casements (Steel), etc.: Humphries, Jackson \& Ambler, Manchester. Fittings (P.O.) : T. Bradford \& Co., Mancheste John Elwell, Ltd., Birmingham. Furniture (Domestic and Office Boots Business Systems (Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.), Nottingham J. Elliott \& Sons, High W ycombe; W. Hands \& Son, High W ycomb A. \& F. Howland (Wycombe), Ltd., High Wycombe; W. Luc Co., Ltd., Oxford; B. North \& Sons, West Wycombe. (Canvas): Wm. Rose Hose Co., Ltd., Manchester. Laundry Wor W. Whiteley, Ltd., London, W. Screens (Wood) Boothman, Ltd., Burnley; John Bottomley,, Ltd. West Hartlepoo W. E. Chivers \& Sons, Ltd., Devizes; Crosby \& Co., Ltd., Farnhan

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[^0]:    * The percentages for September have been revised.

[^1]:    - For mode of calculation, see first column on page 388 ,

[^2]:    London and the South Eastern Division, which cover roughly the
    areal lying to the east of $f$ a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth
    
     section* of the country asa whole induluded at July 19282475 per cent.
    of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Treland, as
    

[^3]:    

[^4]:    
    
    
    

