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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

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 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 11·4* at 24th September, 1928, and 9·5 at 24th October, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October was 8·9 as compared with 8·6* at 24th September; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·9, as compared with 2·8.* The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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. 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 sliding-scale arrangements; the increases amounted in Yorkshire to under ½ per cent. on current rates, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 3d. and 2d. per week in the case of men and women, respectively.

* The percentages for September have been revised.

The principal reduction affected commercial road-transport workers in the Liverpool district, who sustained a decrease of 2s. 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 those 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 1st 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 DISPUTES.

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.

THE number of persons who are insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July of each year. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment Tables on page 412 of this issue. The total number of insured workers in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1928, is estimated at 11,629,000 (including 129,000 insured) under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries), as compared with 11,534,000 at July, 1927, and 11,435,000 at

July, 1926.

These figures include only persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive, since, by virtue of the provisions of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. This change would have made a serious breach in the series of statistics of employment and unemployment derived from the working of the Acts, but for the fact that, as the result of an enquiry* made in April 1926 on a sample basis, into derived from the working of the Acts, but for the fact that, as the result of an enquiry* made in April, 1926, on a sample basis, into the industrial and insurance history of the whole body of persons then within the scheme, it has been possible to obtain comparable figures showing the estimated number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive in each industry as at July, 1926 and July, 1927. While it has not been considered advisable to apply the results of While it has not been considered advisable to apply the results of the April, 1926, enquiry to the figures for earlier years, it has nevertheless been possible, by the use of index numbers, to obtain a rough measure of the growth or decline of each industry from 1923 to 1928. For this purpose, the numbers insured in each industry at July, 1923 (aged 16 and over) have been given the index number of 100 and on that basis index numbers have been computed for the corresponding figures of 1924 to 1927 inclusive. The percentage change between 1926 and 1928 in the numbers of insured workers aged 16 to 64, was then computed, and by this means a computative index number for 19.8 was obtained. (The year 1926 was selected as the new starting point because it was nearest to the enquiry of April, 1926.) In view of the fact that in 1926 persons aged 16 to 64 represented 96.8 per cent. of the total insured population, it may be concluded that this method yields results which are sufficiently 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 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 of the scope of the scheme through entry into business on their own account, or through enlistment in the forces, or through rises in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through retirement from employment, together with the transfer of individuals

one other industry.

On the other hand, there is a constant flow into the industry (unless it is declining very rapidly), consisting mainly of juveniles 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. from other industries.

As already explained, figures are available from the estimates made once a year, with regard to the net effect of these various influences. The statistics regarding the issue of new unemployment influences. The statistics regarding the issue of new unemployment books furnish information with regard to the movement into insurable employment, within each industry, of persons who have not previously been within the scope of the scheme, and from these two series of figures it is possible to determine for each industry the extent to which it has lost insured persons during the year. The loss so determined, however, represents for any industry a net loss. It is the difference between the gross losses (including transfers to other industries) and the numbers who have entered it from other industries. In industries which are growing rapidly these lastmentioned transfers may, in fact, outweigh all the losses and on balance represent a further net addition to the number of new entrants. Statistics are not regularly compiled with regard to transfers between one industry and another. For the year July, transfers between one industry and another. For the year July, 1927, to June, 1928, they have been obtained specially in respect of the coal-mining industry only and are reproduced on page 332. The transfers in question can, of course, affect only the figures for individual industries. When the insured industries as a whole are considered the transfers cancel each other out, and the wastage figures represent the normal losses through individuals passing out

of insurance.

The measure of the scope 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 groups at July, 1927, have been worked for males, females and totals separately, in respect of (a) the number of new entrants to insurance between July, 1927, and June, 1928, inclusive (cols. 3, 7 and 11), and (b) the estimated numbers insured at July, 1928 (cols. 5, 9 and 13).

The figures in cols. 4, 8 and 12 show the effect of normal surface, increased or offset, as the case may be by the net number of transfers.

The figures in cols. 4, 8 and 12 show the effect of normal wastage, increased or offset, as the case may be, by the net number of transfers to or from other industries. They represent the difference between the index number for July, 1927 (100), after increase by the percentage addition for new entrants, and the index number for July, 1928.

The figures relate to Great Britain and do not include Northern Ireland. Corresponding statistics for the year July, 1925, to June, 1926, were published in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1926, pages 415-417, and for July, 1926, to June, 1927, in the issue for November, 1927, pages 426 and 427.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1928, 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.

CLASTE ALL STREETS OF		MAL	ES.		FEMALES.			TOTAL.				
INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928.	July, 1927-	Wastage and Transfers in and	Insured at July,1928, as a Per- centage of July,1927, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928.	New Entrants July, 1927– June, 1928. Per cent.	Normal Wastage and Transfers in and	Number Insured at July,1928, as a Per- centage of July,1927, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928.	New Entrants July, 1927- June, 1928. Per cent.	Wastage and Transfers in and	Insured at July, 1928, as a Per- centage of July, 1927, Number.
Mining:— Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying, etc.	1,109,640 99,550	2·9 3·6	- 7·0 - 4·2	95·9 99·4	6,110 2,200	9·4 12·5	-19·5 -11·6	89·9 100·9	1,115,750 101,750	2.9	- 7·1 - 4·4	95·8 99·4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products: Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone, Concrete and Cement, etc., Manufacture	10,230	0.9	- 9·3 - 1·9	91·6 101·1	100 2,290	13·3 11·3	-30·0 - 7·7	83·3 103·6	10,330 35,200	1.1	- 9·6 - 2·2	91.5
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	73,110 33,160	5·0 4·4 4·1	$ \begin{array}{c c} -6.2 \\ -0.8 \\ -4.1 \end{array} $	98·8 103·6 100·0	6,980 37,600	9·2 7·8 11·7	-16.9 -8.3 -17.7	92·3 99·5 94·0	80,090 70,760 42 120	5·4 6·2 5·4	- 7·2 - 4·8 - 6·5	98·2 101·4 98·9
Glass Trades Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc	35,100 160,820	3.4	+ 2.9	106.3	7,020 53,550	8.9	-17·7 - 9·0	99.9	214,370	4.8	- 0.2	104.6
Pig Iron Manufacture, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Other Metals	196,150 28,230 79,650	2·2 5·1 2·3	- 7·4 + 0·2 - 2·0	94·8 105·3 100·3	4,510 3,810 8,350	9·6 13·4 8·1	- 8·7 -16·9 - 7·6	100·9 96·5 100·5	200,660 32,040 88,000	2·4 6·1 2·8	- 7·4 - 2·0 - 2·5	95·0 104·1 100·3
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc. Constructional Engineering	529,850 62,310 48,830 26,130	4·5 5·5 2·5 3·5	- 4·4 - 3·2 - 4·9 - 1·9	100·1 102·3 97·6 101·6	45,390 17,170 1,360 1,130	10·2 10·6 7·6 4·7	- 1.9 - 7.5 +14.9 + 2.9	108·3 103·1 122·5 107·6	575,240 79,480 50,190 27,260	4·9 6·6 2·7 3·6	- 4·2 - 4·1 - 4·5 - 1·7	100·7 102·5 98·2 101·9
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of other Vehicles	209,170	5.3	- 3·5 - 2·1	101.8	23,390 3,930	8·7 10·0	- 5·6 + 0·1	103·1 110·1	232,560 75,350	5·6 4·0	- 3 7 - 2·0	101·9 102·0

	100	MAI	ES.			FEMA	LES.	en kata pilon	taning	Тота	L.	the at
INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928.	New Entrants July, 1927- June, 1928, Per cent.	Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July, 1928, as a Per- centage of July, 1927, Number.	Number Insured, July,	July, 1927-	Normal Wastage and Transfers in and	July, 1927, Number.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928.	New Entrants July, 1927- June, 1928. Per cent.	Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out.	Number Insured at July,1928, as a Per- centage of July,1927, Number.
com shaten in the authors.	2.	3.	Per cent.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	Per cent. 12.	13.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	188,290	3.7	- 6.1	97.6	3,070	10.3	-12.5	97.8	191,360	3.8	- 6.2	97.6
Metal Trades:— Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and	79,660	4.9	- 1.1	103-8	8,280	9.1	- 3.4	105.7	87,940	5.3	- 1.3	104.0
General Iron Founding ElectricalWiring, Electrical Cable and Lamps	67,900	8.6	- 5.7	102.9	33,420	14.6	- 9.1	105 - 5	101,320	10.5	- 6.8	103.7
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	23,270 175,680	4·3 5·7	- 3·1 - 7·0	101·2 98·7	19,380 100,490	6·7 10·6	$-12.5 \\ -10.0$	94·2 100·6	42,650 276,170	5·4 7·4	- 7·5 - 8·0	97·9 99·4
Textile Trades :-	197,930	4.2	- 6.3	97.9	355,870	5.3	- 6.4	98.9	553,800	4.9	- 6.4	98.5
Cotton	97,660 30,820 21,270	4·3 5·0 5·6	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.3 \\ +35.7 \\ -5.7 \end{array} $	102·0 140·7 99·9	143,760 38,950 80,970	6·9 17·4 9·5 8·9	- 6·2 + 5·7 - 5·3 - 7·5	100·7 123·1 104·2	241,420 69,770 102,240	5·8 12·3 8·7	- 4.6 +18.0 - 5.4	101·2 130·3 103·3
Other Textile Industries Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye-	52,280 78,130	3.1	-3.5 -2.1	101.4	100,370	7.8	- 4.8	101.4	152,650	7.6	- 6·2 - 2·9	101.4
ing, etc Leather and Leather Goods	44,200	4-9	- 6.1	98.8	22,680	12-2	-11.2	101.0	66,880	7-4	- 7.9	99.5
Clothing Trades :-	CERTIFIC SEC	1000000		NA OUT	100.000	0.0	00.7	101.0	ALTERNATION DO	120001	esbuloni	TRUCKS SE
Tailoring Other Dress Industries	64,670 40,310	5.8	$-6.7 \\ -1.2$	99·1 104·6	129,980 184,470	9.8	- 8·6 -10·9	101.2	194,650 224,780	8.4	- 7·9 - 9·3	100.5
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	83,190	5.0	- 6.7	98.3	50,310	8.3	-12.2	96.1	133,500	6.2	- 8.8	97.4
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	86,200	5.7	- 6.7	99.0	52,880	12.6	-11.5	101-1	139,080	8-3	- 8.5	99.8
Other Food Industries	104,000	3.9	- 3.6	100-3	105,640	11.2	-14.9	96.3	209,640	7.7	- 9.5	98.2
Drink, Tobacco, etc., Manufacture	96,140	2.9	- 3.0	99.9	51,200	- 8.2	- 8.5	99.7	147,340	4.8	- 4.9	99-9
Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood-	MATH					SUR	0 90	BERS			RETER	
work:— Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc	93,030	8-4	- 3.2	105-2	20,970	11.4	- 8.3	103-1	114,000	8.9	- 4.1	104.8
other Woodworking	81,140	6.6	- 6.4	100.2	10,100	11.7	-13.1	98.6	91,240	7.2	- 7.2	100.0
Printing and Paper Trades :	.03.0					HW NO						
Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Sta- tionery, etc	66,160	3.9	- 0.4	103.5	53,240	11.3	-13.3	98.0	119,400	7.3	- 6.3	101.0
Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	[161,100	6.0	- 4.5	101.5	88,820	10.7	-10.2	100-5	249,920	7.7	- 6.6	101.1
Building and Construction of Works :					0.700	0.0		-		- Value		
Building	793,410	4.7	- 3.7	101-0	8,790	9.9	+ 0.7	110.6	802,200	6.9	- 3.6	98.7
Public Works Contracting, etc	154,430	6.9	- 8.3	98.6	1,140	11.4	4.12.9	125.3	155,570	0.3	- 8.2	30.1
Other Manufacturing Industries :— Rubber Manufacture	36,720	4.6	+ 3.7	108.3	25,790	9.7	- 4.2	105.5	62,510	6.7	+ 0.4	107-1
Musical Instrument Making	20,200	6.1	+ 0.8	106.9	5,930	13.5	+ 5.6	119-1	26,130		+ 1.8	109.5
Other Manufacturing Industries	38,500	6.3	- 5.3	101.0	21,460	11.7	- 8.5	103.2	59,960	8.2	- 6.4	101-8
Transport and Communication: Shipping Service and Fishing	156,420	4.8	- 5.4	99.4	7,250	11.4	- 4.9	106.5	163,670	5.1	- 5.4	99•7
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	165,150	1.2	- 1.4	99.8	2,270	8.7	+ 2.6	111-3	167,420	1.3	- 1.3	100.0
Other Transport and Communica- tion and Storage	315,140	4.1	+ 1.3	105.4	14,770	14.0	- 0.2	113.8	329,910	4.5	+ 1.3	105.8
Distributive Trades	953,330	10.3	- 6.6	103.7	628,960	14.5	-10.3	104.2	1,582,290	12.0	- 8.1	103.9
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	146,570	5.2	- 5.4	99-8	71,530	6.9	- 6.5	100.4	218,100	5.7	- 5.7	100.0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :- National Government	99,640	6.4	- 9.2	97.2	22,020	14.3	-23.5	90.8	121,660	7.9	-11.9	96.0
Local Government Hotel, Boarding House, Club	230,170	3.8	+ 0.2	104.0	19,220	11.3	- 4.8	106.5	249,390	4.3	- 0.1	104-2
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry	112,700	7.2	- 1.4	105.8	198,120	25.3	-24.4	100.9	310,820	19-0	-16.4	102.6
Cleaning	25,060	8.0	- 6.1	101.9	102,410	13.2	- 8.2	105.0	127,470	12.2	- 7.8	104.4
Other Industries and Services	196,790	7.8	- 5.9	101.9	106,260	18.3	-17.0	101.3	303,050	11.5	- 9.8	101.7
ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	8,469,700	5.0	- 4.5	100.5	3,159,300	11.8	-10.1	101.7	11,629,000	6.8	- 6.0	100.8

Gas, water, and electricity supply services and railway service have been omitted from the Table on the ground that in the case of the former group the figures are influenced by the grant of certificates of exception during the year, while in the case of the latter the figures do not include workers on the permanent staff, and are therefore unreliable as a measure of expansion or contraction. The rest of the industries have been arranged into 54 groups.

(a) Relative Figures for Males and Females.

A comparison of the percentages of new entrants, annual wastage and the resulting net growth of the numbers in insurance, for all industries taken together, in 1927–28, with those for 1925–26 and 1926–27, is of interest. They are as follows:—

Year.	New Entrants to Insurance. Per Cent.				Vastage er Cent). i.	Net Increase. Per Cent.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	
1925-26	5.5	12.3	7.3	-4.0	-11.6	-6.0	+1.5	+0.7	+1.3	
1926-27	5.1	11.5	6.8	-4.4	-10.3	-5.9	+0.7	+1.2	+0.9	
1927-28	5.0	11.8	6.8	-4.5	-10.1	-6.0	+0.5	+1.7	+0.8	

It will thus be seen that, while the rate of growth in the total

numbers insured has slackened during the past three years, the slackening has occurred only among males. Among females, the rate of increase has been accelerated. With males the percentage of new entrants to insurance has declined from 5.5 to 5.0, while the new entrants to insurance has declined from 5.5 to 5.0, while the wastage has increased from 4.0 to 4.5. With females the percentage of new entrants declined by 0.8 in 1926–27 as compared with 1925–26, but increased by 0.3 in 1927–28. The wastage on the other hand has shown a continuous decline. The figures again illustrate the fact that there is a much more rapid change of personnel among insured women in industry than among insured men, but there appears to be a tendency for the average period during which a woman is within the scope of the scheme to increase. The figures for individual industries show that while the total number of insured females has increased at a greater rate than the total of The figures for individual industries show that while the total number of insured females has increased at a greater rate than the total of insured males, there is nevertheless a group of industries in which during 1927–28 the number of males increased while the number of females declined. The most important industries in this group are pottery; glass; the chemicals group; tinplates; watches, clocks, plate and jewellery; certain food industries; and paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, etc. There is also a group of industries in which the number of males increased at a greater rate than the number of females. Examples of this class are woollen and worsted; silk and artificial silk; the clothing industries other than tailoring; furniture making; printing, publishing and bookbinding; rubber manufacture; and hotel, boarding house and club services. It will be seen that the principal industries in which the rate of increase among females has exceeded that among males include the engineering and vehicles groups, all the metal trades except watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc., together with hosiery, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing, tailoring, bread, biscuit, etc, manufacture, musical instruments, the transport and distributive trades, commerce, banking, insurance and finance, and laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning. It is clear from the figures in cols. 7 and 8 of the table that in the engineering and vehicles groups the increases among females have been the result to a large extent of transfers from other industries or to a marked extension of the average period of employment in industry as compared with that found among females in other industries. In electrical wiring, cable, lamps, etc. on the other hand there has obviously been an abnormally large influx of new entrants to insurance. Both these factors appear in the silk and artificial silk group.

(b) Relative total figures for individual industries.

In the Table relating to 1925–26, 35 industry groups out of 56 showed net increases in the numbers of insured workers, and six of these had apparently absorbed workers from other industries to such an extent as to offset completely their own natural losses.

In 1926–27, 33 industry groups out of 54, and 32 in 1927–28, showed net increases in the numbers of insured workers. These 32 groups included 7,046,950 workpeople, or over 60 per cent. of the total. While in 1926–27 there were only two cases (the building trade and the manufacture of artificial stone, concrete, cement, etc.), in which the natural losses were totally overbalanced by transfers from other industries, in-1927–28, there were four such cases, viz., silk and artificial silk; rubber; musical instruments; and land

transport and communication. The increase in the silk and artificial silk group is remarkable, amounting to no less than 30·3 per cent. 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-ferrous metal manufacture; general engineering; vehicles other than motors, cycles and aircraft; builders' and general ironfounding; electrical wiring, cable and lamps; woollen and worsted; certain miscellaneous textiles; dress other than tailoring; paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, etc.; and rubber manufacture. Ten groups show an opposite tendency, viz.: mining and quarrying other than coal mining; coke ovens and by-products; bricks, tiles, etc.; iron and steel manufacture; certain miscellaneous metal trades; leather and leather goods; bread, biscuit, cake, etc. manufacturers; drink and tobacco; public works contracting; and shipping service and fishing. These show a decline in the numbers of insured persons in 1927–28 as compared with an increase in 1926–27. Of the more important industries which showed a decline during 1927–28 as well as during 1926–27 there may be mentioned coal mining; the glass trades; shipbuilding and ship-repairing and marine engineering; watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; cotton textiles; and boot and shoe manufacture.

CHANGES 1923 TO 1928.

The difficulties in making comparisons over a series of years, introduced by the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of insurance as from 2nd January, 1928, and the method of meeting it as far as possible have already been explained. The following Table gives the available figures. They relate to Great 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.

1-101 3-6 20 17-No 1008/802 1 2-403	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1926.	July,	CONTRACTOR DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P					
	37,300 10,540		T F TAIL BOOK	1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.
Silk and Artificial Silk Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Point Vernick Teneral Red and White Load	5,640	55,070 17,050 7,640	49,450 15,750 6,780	53,580 16,390 7,350	70,270 16,650 8,000	111·2 111·8 101·2	124·8 129·1 133·2	136·2 155·4 125·0	147·6 161·8 135·5	193·6 164·4 147·5
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture Scientific and Photographic Instrument and	13,570	18,720	16,610	18,090	18,630	121.3	121.8	126 - 7	138.0	142.1
Apparatus Manufacture	17,550	24,240	21,630	23,550	24 120	112·2	118·2	126·8	138·1	141·4
	7,890	11,160	10,360	10,700	10,650	130·4	134·8	137·0	141·4	140·7
	61,200	87,160	78,250	82 580	81,140	114·7	127·9	134·9	142·4	140·0
	19,600	24,750	23,610	23,920	26,180	101·9	110·6	124·6	126·3	138·3
	11,900	14,810	13,530	14,310	15,530	107·7	106·8	117·6	124·4	135·0
	31,930	43,060	39,400	41,230	41,250	112·5	121·6	128·8	134·8	134·8
Musical Instrument Making Electrical Wiring and Contracting Stone Quarrying and Mining Tramway and Omnibus Service Electrical Engineering Distributive Trades Tublic Works Contracting, etc. Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not	108,240	134,520	125,110	130,960	141,390	109·6	110 · 8	118·7	124·2	134·1
	60,960	79,300	75,010	77,800	79,770	117·0	124 · 6	125·4	130·1	133·3
	,253,980	1,581,070	1,487,290	1,552,730	1,613,790	108·1	116 · 8	120·8	126·1	131·0
	127,940	169 300	159,610	162,410	160,030	104·5	117 · 3	130·0	132·4	130·4
paper)	4,720	5,770	4,990	5,640	5,970	96·8	101·7	108·2	122·2	129·3
	94,090	114,480	103,830	110,020	115,410	103·7	108·4	114·8	121·7	127·7
	8,830	10,600	10,430	10,310	10,840	111·6	116·2	121·4	120·0	126·2
	4,680	5,340	5,180	5,180	5,690	120·1	104·5	114·1	114·1	125·3
	258,960	312,590	293,040	306,590	314,820	108·0	115·7	115·4	120·7	124·0
Cycles and Aircraft Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	191,830	232,860	220,950	* 230 130	234,830	106·1	111.6	116.6	121·4	123.9
	106,780	126,650	120,210	124,250	129,570	106·0	110.2	114.8	118·6	123.6
	12,610	15,370	14,560	14,730	14,860	107·3	114.6	120.5	121·9	123.0
	148,900	172,460	158,900	168,080	176,360	101·6	106.7	109.5	115·8	121.5
	16,390	19,600	18,080	18,810	19,000	97·3	110.9	115.0	119·6	120.8
Constructional Engineering Building	72,120	84,510	86,680	83,730	86,180	103·9	112·9	121·3	117·2	120·6
	23,230	27,460	26,450	26,790	27,290	103·2	111·4	116·7	118·2	120·4
	716,020	847,860	766,010	807,210	816,560	101·4	106·0	112·4	118·4	119·8
	12,070	14,260	14,160	13,750	13,650	117·4	113·0	121·7	118·2	117·4
	89,880	101,190	95,700	99,510	102,870	104·6	108·5	108·3	112·6	116·4
Industries and Services not separately specified Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	66,610 24,760 60,050 107,660 50,700 5,120 24,820 227,920 164,760 241,760 29,920 29,990 127,240 16,290 18,790 84,660 108,590 100,290 69,490 186,460 114,950 28,960 42,910 57,720	74,910 28,460 67,810 123,800 56,120 5,710 28,120 111,240 256,690 187 020 263,880 59,920 32,230 35,090 142,270 18,340 18,960 89,370 116,710 111,750 78,450 200,970 120,960 31,230 44,020 59,190 80,080	72,300 27,120 65,080 122,190 53,820 5,110 27,390 111,510 244,450 181,270 241,820 58,470 30,300 34,180 138,760 17,300 17,820 85,110 114,620 107,870 75,450 192,010 112,640 29,570 43,700 55,230	74,500 27,550 66,560 122,120 54,150 5,480 27,450 108,560 250,380 182,890 244,850 58,430 30,770 34,220 140,190 17,680 18,350 84,840 114,560 109,100 77,470 197,980 115,330 29,360 43,290 56,330 76,620	77,060 27,800 68,410 123,180 56,370 5,630 27,730 108,110 253,640 183,400 255,410 62,650 32,040 32,500 139,220 17,400 20,050 88,280 116,930 107,320 74,700 193,880 116,670 28,810 44,590 57,030	108.9 106.2 109.0 103.6 102.7 97.7 109.1 111.1 105.5 107.0 100.3 102.5 97.8 105.2 99.3 111.6 101.5 108.2 106.0 101.5 108.2 106.0 102.3 105.0 108.2 105.0 108.2	111·1 110·6 110·6 109·6 109·6 104·9 111·2 117·7 106·9 109·2 106·4 94·2 112·6 108·5 116·2 97·7 100·3 105·1 112·1 110·8 105·4 102·8 107·4 102·8 107·4 102·8 107·4 10	109·2 113·2 110·4 115·1 110·0 113·9 113·1 118·0 109·9 112·5 107·5 106·1 116·8 110·7 110·2 98·0 105·9 107·5 110·2 110·0 104·5 103·6 100·6	112·5 115·0 112·9 115·0 110·7 111·5 113·3 114·9 112·6 113·5 109·1 105·0 107·8 117·0 111·8 112·6 100·9 101·6 107·5 111·4 112·9 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 107·8 105·2 105·2 105·6 105·3 10	116·3 116·0 116·0 116·0 116·0 115·2 114·6 114·5 114·4 114·0 113·8 112·6 112·3 111·1 111·0 110·8 110·2 109·9 109·8 109·6 108·3 106·5 108·3 106·5 108·7 103·9 102·8

* For mode of calculation, see first column on page 388.

(A) Industries in which Increases have Occurred—continued.

Industry.	Insured	Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over. Estimated Number of Insured Persons (Ages 16 and over for years with comparative figures aged 16 and over.)						years 19	23–1927, 1928.)	
	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,	July,
	1923.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Linen	41,190	41,680	40,060	41,360	41,830	103·4	103·2	98·0	101·2	102·4
	72,060	72,530	70,610	69,900	70,890	102·2	100·9	101·7	100·7	102·1
	81,770	85,130	87,120	82,860	81,210	101·7	105·8	109·5	104·1	102·0
	12,710	13,200	12,570	12,750	12,500	99·7	107·4	102·4	103·8	101·8
	55,070	56,380	56,360	55,980	55,640	100·7	99·4	103·1	102·4	101·8
	34,320	33,480	33,680	32,940	34,070	99·7	99·5	99·8	97·5	100·8
	24,160	22,900	23,680	21,770	23,110	101·4	102·2	103·1	94·8	100·6
	41,000	39,900	40,060	38,400	39,630	100·6	103·0	101·5	97·3	100·4
	44,560	43,380	43,640	42,790	44,050	99·0	97·7	99·3	97·4	100·3
	55,570	54,960	53,320	52,810	53,450	99·5	98·2	99·9	98·9	100·1
Total of above Industries	6,213,570	7,265,690	6,864,060	7,060,900	7,237,700	105.0	110.3	113.7	116.9	119.8

(B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

Industry.	Insured	Number of Persons and over.	I	nated Numb sured Perso 16 to 64 incl	ns	(Age	og 16 and	ndex Nu l over for arative fi	mbers.* years 19 gures for	23–1927, 1928.)
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.
Chemicals Manufacture Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture Cotton Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Carpet Manufacture Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	104,010 12,120 567,650 173,040 226,660 25,380 141,890	95,420 11,750 570,110 171,190 222,820 24,780 141,740	91,200 11,080 567,050 175,290 219,320 25,560 141,440	92,600 11,460 562,130 163,170 221,550 24,380 138,010	100,300 11,710 553,970 163,180 221,670 24,400 134,530	94·4 91·8 100·9 99·0 99·8 107·0 101·0	92·7 90·8 101·0 102·6 97·5 102·7 101·7	90·4 93·7 101·3 106·3 97·3 102·4 102·4	91·7 97·0 100·4 98·9 98·3 97·6 99·9	99·3 99·1 99·0 98·9 98·4 97·7 97·4
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	19,930 190,870 269,420 42,020 1,243,580 159,890	19,530 180,760 249,180 40,610 1,198,990 147,060	19,170 177,630 244,000 40,400 1,190,180 143,610	19,020 170,570 239,800 38,940 1,164,380 144,750	18,770 170,860 242,590 37,590 1,115,910 144,450	104·3 102·2 97·1 95·3 101·3 91·4	106·3 99·8 95·1 99·6 99·2 89·0	99·8 98·6 94·1 100·3 98·6 91·3	98·0 94·7 92·5 96·6 96·5 92·0	96·7 94·9 93·6 93·2 92·5 91·8
Manufacture General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	27,580 666,950	25,370 600,390	26,040 589,420	24,950 577,920	24,770 582,130	97.5	94 · 4	96·0 91·8	92.0	91.3
facture facture	117,160 49,380	105,740	106,560 44,280	104,960	105,320 42,860	92.0	90.9	91.6	90.3	90·6 89·1
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron	29,170 32,460	26,630 29,630	26,190 30,080	26,080 28,760	25,280 27,730	96·1 92·9	91·5 93·5	91·7 95·5	91·3 91·3	88·5 88·0
and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manu-	210,960	194,520	185,850	187,990	178,540	98.0	93.9	91.2	92 · 2	87.6
facture	29,720 27,410 65,540 21,220 32,770 28,900	25,910 24,300 57,130 18,170 27,550 24,920	25,600 24,230 56,850 17,990 27,690 22,800	25,340 23,520 55,970 17,310 26,990 23,360	25,300 23,090 55,030 17,120 27,010 22,160 14,590	92·8 97·3 100·6 95·9 91·5 104·2 87·5	91·8 93·3 93·4 91·9 86·8 88·3 82·6	88·1 91·3 88·6 89·0 86·2 84·2 78·6	87·2 88·6 87·2 85·6 84·1 86·2 76·4	87·1 87·0 85·8 84·7 84·1 81·8 78·2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Railway Service (Non-Permanent Workers) National Government Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	19,460 269,970 190,210 181,170 15,000 28,100	14,870 216,030 148,660 136,490 11,800 20,870	14,650 215,300 155,290 145,590 11,160 21,280	14,250 208,480 144,280 130,870 11,300 20,270	202,430 140,350 125,540 10,330 19,550	94·2 90·8 88·5 90·7 89·1	89·0 88·0 87·1 77·5 88·3	82.6 84.1 83.8 77.7 78.0	80·0 78·2 75·3 78·7 74·2	77.7 76.0 72.2 71.9 71.6
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	26,340 26,300	18,970 18,450	20,440 18,720	18,200 17,720	18,080 16,660	88·5 83·8	87·5 79·2	80·9 74·1	72·0 70·1	71·5 65·9
Total of above Industries	5,272,230	4,865,310	4,831,940	4,723,100	4,643,800	97.5	95.6	94 · 4	92.3	90.7
TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES	11,485,800	12,131,000	11,696,000	11,784,000	11,881,500	101.6	103 · 5	104.8	105.6	106.5

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 statistics are classified, 66 show increases and 34 show decreases. At July 1928 the 66 industries included $60\cdot 9$ per cent. of the total insured workpeople. .

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 exclusively concerned in production or services for home consumption, the principal exceptions being electrical engineering, which is twelfth on the list, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, and electrical cable, wire and electric lamp manufacture.

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, 92·5; general engineering, 90·7 (which, however, shows a recovery from 1927); steel melting and iron puddling furnaces, &c., 87·6; marine engineering, 85·8; pig iron 81·8; and shipbuilding and ship repairing 77·7.

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 increased from 90.4 in 1926 to 99.3 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:—

To destant Group	Percentage Number in	
Industry Group.	July, 1923.	July, 1928.
Fishing and Shipping Mining and Coke Ovens Metal Trades (including Engineering, Vehicles and Shipbuilding) Pottery and Glass Chemicals Textiles Leather Trades Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking and Paper Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Stone, Cement, etc. Gas, Water and Electricity Transport and Communication (except Shipping) Distributive Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services	1·3 11·9 19·2 1·0 1·8 11·4 0·6 5·0 4·4 4·7 8·1 1·5 5·8 10·9 2·0 10·4	1.4 10.3 17.6 1.0 1.8 11.0 0.6 4.8 4.3 4.9 9.2 1.4 5.4 13.6 1.9
TOTALS	100.0	100.0

The extractive and manufacturing industries in this list, down to and including wood-working and paper, included 61·3 per cent. of the insured population in 1923 and 57·7 per cent. in 1928. This decline is made up in the second half of the Table by the increases in building, contracting and allied trades, and in the distributive trades

392

Coal Mining.—In coal mining the decline which first became evident in 1925 continued at an accelerated rate during 1927–28, and the decline since 1923 amounts to 7.5 per cent. of the numbers

While the net decrease between July 1926 and June 1927 amounted to 25,670 insured persons aged 16 and over, the net decrease between July 1927 and June 1928 amounted to 48,440 insured persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. The new entrants to insurance during the year 1927–28 in coal mining numbered 34,008 (of whom 31,663 were juveniles aged 16 and 17) and 8,557 persons transferred thereto from some other industry. The *gross* wastage from the industry between July 1927 and June 1928 must therefore have numbered not less than 91,005, or 7·8 per cent. of the numbers insured at July 1927. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 86,246 and 7·0 per cent.

In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in the contrary direction, special steps were taken in connection with the exchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 years of age and over.

The result is indicated in the following Table, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on the unemployment books exchanged in July to September of this year:—

The second secon	Industry Group.	Transfers from coal- mining.	Transfers to coal- mining.	Net transfers from coal- mining.
	Building and public works contracting Transport and communication, fishing, etc. Metal and metal goods manufacture Engineering, engineers' iron and steel	8,222 2,636 2,332	2,572 522 832	5,650 2,114 1,500
	founding Brick, tile etc. making Mining (other than coal mining)	1,482 1,356 1,276 1,154	539 826 332 229	94 3 53 C 94 4 92 5
	Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc Textile industries	901 769 559	278 146 73	623 623 486
	Shipbuilding Rubber and leather trades Food, drink and tobacco Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking	511 437 416 266	59 21 116 64	452 416 300 202
	Papermaking, printing, etc. Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) Commerce and finance Other trades and services	164 109 46 4,751	45 34 10 1,859	119 75 36 2,892
	Totals	27,387	8,557	18,830

There was thus a net transfer to other industries of 18,830, as

compared with 13,285 in the previous year.

The changes in this industry during the past five years have not been uniform in all the coal mining areas. In the Cumberland and Westmorland, Yorkshire, Notts and Leicester and Kent coalfields there have, in fact, been increases in the numbers of insured persons, although in the first three of these four areas the numbers declined during 1927–28. These are areas in which the percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in the industry have been well below the average for the whole country. The following Table gives an analysis by areas of the changes since 1923:-

			Coc	il Mining I	ndustry—Gr	eat Britain.					
5.16 (1.246)					11000			I	ndex Numl	ers.	
		of Insure	d Number d Persons and over.		d Number of aged 16 to 64		Insured	Persons a	aged 16 an = 100.)	d over	Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive.
		July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1926.	July 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.
Great Britain England and Wales Scotland		 1,243,450 1,090,240 153,210	1,198,800 1,057,210 141,590	1,189,860 1,046,040 143,820	1,164,190 1,026,770 137,420	115,750 987,580 128,170	101·3 101·2 101·6	99·2 99·3 98·6	98·6 98·8 96·6	96·5 97·0 92·4	92·4 93·3 86·2
Lancashire and Cheshir Derbyshire Notts. and Leicester Warwickshire Staffs., Worcs. and Salc Gloucester and Somerse Kent	e e	 63,040 178,550 12,390 180,420 117,260 64,960 69,980 15,160 86,320 16,460 2,040 282,740	60,190 165,850 12,830 194,860 104,940 67,830 73,410 13,770 81,720 14,270 2,800 264,150	59,190 170,610 12,450 186,430 107,670 66,960 68,500 13,930 79,570 14,840 1,950 262,460	58,510 161,240 12,480 189,480 102,030 65,950 71,360 13,370 79,450 13,870 2,720 255,770	53,310 159,370 12,470 187,070 96,800 62,150 67,990 13,250 74,600 3,780 242,630	101-6 101-6 101-5 101-8 101-7 101-8 101-7 101-8 101-9 101-8 102-0 99-8	97·5 99·0 104·1 105·8 98·4 104·8 91·4 97·5 96·1 106·4 96·7	96 · 6 98 · 2 103 · 4 106 · 4 94 · 4 106 · 0 100 · 9 94 · 6 94 · 9 92 · 7 98 · 5 95 · 9	95·5 92·9 103·6 108·0 89·5 104·4 104·9 90·8 94·7 86·7 137·3 93·4	87·0 91·7 103·6 106·7 84·9 98·4 100·2 90·0 89·0 84·7 190·8 88·6

Geographical Analysis.

The gradual change in the industrial distribution of the insured population which has been analysed above has necessarily involved a geographical change. The industries in which the heaviest decline in the numbers of insured persons has been recorded are mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries and certain textile trades, which are chiefly carried on in the northern section of the country, and in Wales; while the industries in which the most important increases have occurred are mainly centred in the southern

The following Table shows the growth since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries for which a geographical analysis is not available. industries for which a geographical analysis is not available:—

in the Congraphical Distribution of Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acls.

		Number of	Tetimot	J Number of	Traured	Index Number of Insured Persons.				ons.
Division.		Persons and over.		ed Number of ged 16 to 64				and over = 100).		Aged 16 to 64 inclusive.
	July, 1923.	July, 1927.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	Thousands. 2,004 756 767 1,682 1,964 2,071 1,288 618 253	Thousands. 2,150 876 833 1,783 2,025 2,148 1,306 629 254	Thousands. 2,052 * 820 * 788 1,719 1,953 2,083 1,286 608 261	Thousands. 2,091 849 807 1,733 1,962 2,090 1,268 608 249	Thousands. 2,147 868 816 1,750 1,969 2,094 1,264 592 251	100·4 103·8 101·3 101·7 100·9 101·0 100·9 101·1 102·1	103·9 107·8 103·3 103·9 102·0 102·2 102·5 100·8 105·2	. 105·3 111·9 106·0 105·3 102·7 103·4 102·8 101·8	107·3 115·8 108·6 106·0 103·1 103·7 101·4 101·8	110·2 118·4 109·8 107·0 103·5 103·9 101·1 99·1 101·3
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11,403	12,004	11 570	11,657	11,751	101.2	103.2	104.5	105.3	106.1

London and the South-Eastern Division, which cover roughly the area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth now include 25·7 per cent. of the insured population, as compared with 25·2 per cent. in 1927 and 24·2 per cent. in 1923. The Southern section* of the country as a whole included at July 1928 47·5 per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45·7 per cent. at July 1923. While the increase

* London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions.

for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the four years is 6·1 per cent. of the numbers at July 1923, that of the Southern Section is 10·31 per cent., and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales) is only 2·59 per cent. The change which has been observed during the last few years thus continued during 1927–28 at an accelerated rate. The striking rate of increase in the South-Eastern Division (exclusive of London) observed last year has

In the following Table a list is given of the industries in which, during the five years 1923 to 1928, there has been most movement in the numbers insured from North to South. The list is arranged in descending order of degree of increase in the proportion in the Southern section of the country. For the purposes of this Table the figures for Great Britain alone have been taken, Northern Ireland being omitted.

November, 1928.

The industries in which the increase has been mainly in the Northern Section are those in which the North has natural advantages, such as coke ovens and by-product works, chemicals, etc.

	Insured Persons in—								
Industry.		thern on* at		thern on† at					
Amen Tanderies (Military) 6 min	July, 1923.	July, 1928.	July, 1923.	July, 1928.					
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	-7 T 2		Mary learn						
Lead Manufacture	54.5	63.3	45.5	36.7					
Glass Bottle Making	26.8	33.9	73.2	66.1					
Dress and Mantle Making, and Millinery	69.4	76.5	30.6	23.5					
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match.		1000 2000							
etc., Manufacture	35.3	41.5	64.7	58.5					
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	In State of	- 903 0000						
facture	49.0	55.0	51.0	45.0					
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites									
(not paper)	77.0	82.9	23.0	17.1					
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather			07.0	70.0					
Goods Manufacture	76 · 1	81.2	23.9	18.8					
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar	-1 0	50.0	40.0	47 0					
Building	51.8	56.8	48.2	43.2					
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	FC 7	CIO	43.7	38 · 8					
Manufacture	56·3 49·5	61·2 54·1	50.5	45.9					
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Silk and Artificial Silk		62.7	41.4	37.3					
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	58.6	04.1	41.4	31.3					
	23.7	27.7	76.3	72.3					
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	23.1	21.1	10.3	12 3					
	50.0	53.7	50.0	46.3					
Congtunational Engineering	36.0	39.1	64.0	60.9					
Musical Instrument Making	89-2	92.2	10.8	7.8					
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	03 2	32 2		Carriera.					
and Steel Founding	40.1	43.0	59.9	57.0					
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	18.1	20.8	81.9	79.2					
Mining and Quarrying not separately									
specified	26.1	28.2	73.9	71.8					
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,		Service Control	1000						
etc.	14.1	16.1	85.9	83.9					
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	67.1	68.8	32.9	31.2					
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	75.2	76.9	24.8	23.1					
Paper and Paper Board Making	46.0	47.6	54.0	52.4					
Wallpaper Making and Paper Staining	48.8	50.4	51.2	49.6					
Carpet Manufacture	36.8	38.4	63.2	61.6					
scientific and Photographic Instrument	327	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	A STREET						
and Apparatus Manufacture	77.2	78.6	22.8	21.4					
Oress Industries not separately specified	83.3	84.7	16.7	15.3					
Marine Engineering, etc	19.7	21.0	80.3	79.0					
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-									
facture	22.7	24.0	77.3	76.0					
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	CO A STATE OF	and the same of							
Service	41.7	43.0	58.3	57.0					
ndustries and Services not separately	1			00.6					
specified	68.8	70.1	31.2	29.9					
ron and Steel Tube Making	55.8	57.0	44.2	43.0					
Distributive Trades	55.0	56.1	45.0	43.9					
Orink Industries	59.7	60.7	40.3	39.3					
All Industries	16.7	10.F	E7.7	51.5					
All industries	46.7	48.5	53.3	21.2					

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

In the issue of this GAZETTE for May (page 162), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 7th May, 1928. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are available :-

Date.	Number.	Date.	Number.
1928: May 14th 21st 28th June 4th 11th 18th 25th	1,118,390 1,101,026 No figures available. 1,160,049 1,149,943 1,162,521 1,192,564	1928: Aug. 6th 13th 20th 27th Sept. 3rd 10th 17th	No figures available, 1,314,159 1,308,160 1,320,027 1,324,675 1,299,977 1,293,659
July 2nd 9th 16th 23rd 30th	 1,217,478 1,242,433 1,247,435 1,282,934 1,304,971	Oct. 1st 8th 15th 22nd 29th	1,295,234 1,336,379 1,319,706 1,321,154 1,344,187 1,374,741

* London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions † North-Eastern, North-Western, Wales and Scotland Divisions.

Some part of the increase of 281,902 in the Live Register between 23rd April and 22nd October does not represent a real increase in unemployment, but is due to the influence of the following two causes in bringing unemployed persons not previously registered on to the register:

(1) the change in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment enefit brought into operation on 19th April by the Unemployment Insurance Act. 1927:

(2) the procedure which came into operation at the beginning of July, under which unemployed persons insured under the Health Insurance Acts may avoid accumulating arrears of contributions by registering at an Employment Exchange and having their health insurance cards marked there.

From an examination of the available data it is estimated that the combined effect of these causes was to increase the live register by not less than 65,000 at 22nd October as compared with 23rd

For the purpose of comparison with corresponding dates in 1927, it should be noted that from the beginning of January, 1928, owing to the operation of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, a number of persons of the age of 65 and upwards ceased to register. This number is estimated at about 25,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND: PROPOSED INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

By Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, the Treasury is authorised during the deficiency period to advance money to the Unemployment Fund out of the Consolidated Fund up to a limit of £30,000,000. The "deficiency period" is defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as "the period between the passing of this Act [1st July, 1921] and the date certified by the Treasury to be the date on which the Unemployment Fund, in the opinion of the Treasury, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is solvent: provided that the Unemployment Fund shall not be deemed to be solvent while any advances made by the Treasury for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the Unemployment Fund are outstanding." By Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, the

The amount so advanced at 9th November, 1928, was £29,320,000, at an average rate of interest of slightly less than 5 per cent. per annum. The outgoings from the Unemployment Fund at the present time on account of payment of unemployment benefit, administrative expenses, and otherwise, exceed the revenue by a sum averaging about £350,000 a week. Hence the limit of £30,000,000 will be reached at an early date, and an immediate increase in the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund has become necessary. become necessary.

A Bill "to provide that, for the purposes of the power of the Treasury to make advances to the Unemployment Fund during the period ending on the 31st day of December, 1930, the total amount of the advances which may be outstanding during the deficiency period shall be increased to £40,000,000," received its second reading in the House of Commons on 15th November. It will be observed that the prepared in the province of however to require the that that the proposed increase of borrowing powers is limited, on the present occasion, to the period of two years ending 31st December, 1930. It is pointed out, however, in a memorandum* explaining the financial Resolution which authorised the introduction of the Bill (agreed to in the House of Commons on 14th November), that "the relation between the revenue and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund at the present rates of contributions and herefit depends ment Fund at the present rates of contributions and benefit depends principally on the volume of unemployment among insured conprincipally on the volume of themployment among insured contributors. It is not possible, therefore, to forecast with any degree of certainty the extent to which the further borrowing powers of ten millions will be drawn upon. Consequently, if by the 31st December, 1930, the revenue does not prove to be at least sufficient to balance the expenditure, it will be necessary to bring the financial position of the Fund again before Parliament."

UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, made a statement, on 8th November, in regard to the steps that are being taken by H.M. Government to facilitate the transfer of unemployed men from the depressed areas. He announced that the Government desired to enlist the co-operation of local authorities in this policy, and that they were accordingly prepared to give special assistance, through the Unemployment Grants Committee, towards the execution of approved works of public utility by such authorities, provided that they were willing to employ thereon a considerable proportion of labour drawn from the depressed 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 possible date, on the following revised terms and conditions :— $\,$

revised terms and conditions:—

The total number of men employed on the work must include not less than 50 per cent. of men drawn from depressed areas, selected by the Ministry of Labour, and engaged through the Employment Exchanges. In such schemes the condition as to "five years' acceleration" laid down in the Committee's circular letter of 15th December, 1925,* will not be insisted upon. Certain road works not receiving a grant from the Ministry of Transport will again become eligible for grants from the Unemployment Grants Committee. The financial terms for grants under this scheme will be varying proportions (specified in the circular) of the interest, or of the interest and sinking fund charges, payable over a limited period of years, on any loan raised to meet the expenditure.

The circular adds that the various Government Departments

The circular adds that the various Government Departments concerned have been directed to give the fullest assistance to local authorities in the preparation of suitable schemes; and that the Ministry of Labour are ready to make the necessary arrangements for submitting suitable men from the depressed areas for employment on the works.

The circular concludes by pointing out that these terms are conditional on the employment of labour transferred from the depressed areas, and are not applicable to areas which are themselves suffering from exceptional unemployment. Schemes in these areas suffering from exceptional unemployment. Schemes in these areas, including 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.*

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF DOMICILIARY POOR-LAW RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JUNE, 1928.

THE Ministry of Health have issued a Return† relating to unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor-law relief in England and Wales during the week ending 16th June, 1928, in continuation of a similar Return issued last year. Certain classes of persons (specified in the Return), in particular those relieved on account of sickness, have been excluded from the returns, which relate, broadly speaking, to persons who may be described as able-

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 18th June, 1927, a reduction of 32,183, or nearly 28 per cent. The reduction was very widespread; and the few increases, where such occurred, were, as a rule, negligible. Nil returns were received 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 38 unions, 4 were in were accounted for by 38 unions. Of these 38 unions, 4 were in East London and 4 in South London; one was in Essex and one in Middlesex (both immediately adjoining the London area); 7 were in Durham and 4 were in Glamorgan. The remaining 17, in descending order of the total numbers returned, were: West Derby (Liverpool), Sheffield, Newcastle, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Tynemouth, Middlesbrough, Prescot, Salford, Leeds, Nottingham, Sculcoates, Norwich, Birkenhead, Lincoln, Walsall.

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 child dependent; and 2,865 were women.

More than half of the total number had been continuously in

More than half of the total number had been continuously in receipt of relief for a year or more; "continuous relief," in this 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 receipt of relief for three years or more. Nearly half of the men relieved were in the twenty years or group 31, to 50, in the case of men with in the twenty-year age group 31 to 50; in the case of men with dependants the proportion in this age-group was more than half. On the other hand, a large proportion of the men without dependants, and of the women, were over 50.

The reduction as compared with 1927 was particularly marked Ine reduction as compared with 1927 was particularly marked in the case of young persons (especially unmarried men) between the ages of 16 and 20, and in the persons between 21 and 30. The largest proportionate decrease was in the case of persons over 65 years of age; but in this case it is suggested that the guardians may have excluded, on this occasion, as being unemployable by reason of old age or infirmity, and therefore not properly classifiable as "unemployed," a number of persons who had been included in the previous year.

The Return draws attention to the fact that, whereas the number of unemployed insured persons, according to information supplied by the Ministry of Labour, increased from 297 to 344 per 10,000 of the population between June, 1927, and June, 1928, the number of unemployed persons in receipt of poor-law relief fell in the same period from 49 to 33 per 10,000 of the population.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1927.

THE following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industrial than the register of the content of with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in

There were 1,472 industrial co-operative societies (as defined 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 amounted to £311,500,000,* and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £26,327,000. total share, loan and reserve capital was £164,631,000.† As pared with 1926, membership increased by 392,000, or 7.6 per cent., while capital increased by £7,794,000, or 5.0 per cent.

The influx of nearly 900,000 new members to the retail societies in the three years 1925–1927 was generally ascribed by societies to intensive recruiting campaigns, advertising, and the extension 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.

Following the decrease of £800,000 in trade in 1926 (when societies were affected by the prolonged stoppage in the coal-mining industry), sales in 1927 showed an increase of no less than £28,300,000, notwith-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 England, together, gained new members at the rate 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 nearly 8 per cent. The wholesale societies (which apparently supply about three-fourths of the requirements of the retail societies) showed total increases of £11,602,000 and £992,000 for the English and the Scottish societies respectively. To some extent these increases are due to a change in the date of closing the accounts, as a result of which the figures for the English society covered 55 weeks, and those of the Scottish society, 53. Following the decrease of £800,000 in trade in 1926 (when societies society covered 55 weeks, and those of the Scottish society, 53. Apart from the increase due to this factor, however, the English

Apart from the increase due to this factor, however, the English society reported substantial increases in its average weekly trade for each of its distributing centres, amounting in the aggregate to £132,000, or 9 per cent.; while in the Scottish society the weekly sales increased by £12,700, or 4 per cent.

The total number of persons directly employed by these societies at the end of 1927 (excluding native labour employed by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., on its tea estates, etc., abroad) was about 220,700, some 14,000 more than in the preceding year. The total amount paid in salaries and wages (£28,922,000)‡ showed an increase of £2,298,000.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution, and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics (a) production and (b) distribution are dealt with separately.

bution are dealt with separately.

(a) Production.

(a) Production.

In 1927, 1,094 industrial co-operative societies of various types were engaged in production. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 86,299; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was £11,436,000; and the value of productions (including materials) £80,729,000. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 1,099 societies; 81,894 employees; £10,420,000 salaries and wages; and £72,896,000 value of productions.

In the following Table the value of productions for each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the years 1914–1927:—

one years	1011 1001 .	Service Services				
	v	alue of Produ	ctions (includ	ing materials).	
	Associa	tions of Consu	imers.			
Year.	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.	Asso- ciations of Workers.	Grand Total of all Societies.	
	Retail Wholesale Societies.			The second secon		
1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1921§ 1922§ 1923§ 1924§ 1925§ 1925§ 1927§	£ 15,705,339 19,310,204 22,855,734 25,408,072 23,883 206 28,465,060 38,376,634 38,123,374 29,980,520 27,982,498 29,661,169 32,626,933 32,950,547 37,907,153	£ 12,790,390 17,596,639 22,120,357 25,868,097 24,900,938 36,321,546 48,072,892 37,925,115 27,619,886 28,264,425 32,242,225 35,134,054 34,012,676 35,930,416	£ 2,326,994 1,813,488 2,006,019 2,244,845 2,135,674 3,026,840 3,538,300 3,218,201 2,537,214 2,449,756 2,787,817 3,134,110 3,052,505 3,470,155	£ 1,778,664 2,399,930 2,592,210 3,253,846 3,687,060 4,496,935 5,403,814 3,435,150 2,671,345 2,844,026 2,979,988 3,005,333 2,880,367 3,420,617	\$ 32,601,387 41,120,261 49,574,320 56,779,860 54,606,878 72,310,381 95,391,640 82,701,840 62,808,965 61,540,705 67,671,199 73,900,430 72,896,095 80,728,341	

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

analyses by industry the productive work undertaken in 1927, the relative approximate cost of materials is shown:—

	Associations of Consumers.					
Groups of Industries.	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.		
Farming and dairying* Food and tobacco Stocking Goap, candles and starch Fextiles Mining and quarrying Building and woodworking Papermaking, printing, etc. Metal, engineering, etc. Miscellaneous, including productive transport†	2,742 24,789 21,273 1,929 3,561 493 9,807 3,034 1,839 8,262	£ 290,750 3,749,226 2,432,273 268,891 381,554 66,214 1,632,068 423,915 293,979 893,974	£ 1,448,000 56,250,000 6,669,000 2,983,000 1,938,000 1,50,000 3,869,000 1,144,000 990,000 1,867,000	£ 951,000 44,963,000 3,513,000 1,770,000 36,000 1,874,000 507,000 913,000		
Totals, 1927 ,, 1926	77,729 73,826	10,432,844 9,541,021	77,308,000 70,016,000	56,326,000		

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF		Association	ns of Workers.	
Groups of Industries.	No. of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.	Value of Productions, including Materials.	Approx. Cost of Materials used.
CELEON AND		£	£	£
Farming and dairying	***			•••
Food and tobacco	120	12,645	95,000	70,000
Clothing Soap, candles and starch	5,345	553,062	2,116,000	1,308,000
Textiles	573	72,362	400,000	279,000
Mining and quarrying	229	23,532	40,000	9,000
Building and woodworking	504	86,010	164,000	74,000
Papermaking, printing, etc.	1,143	170,970	431,000	170,000
Metal, engineering, etc	460	54,297	117,000	45,000
Miscellaneous, including pro-				
ductive transport	196	30,577	58,000	18,000
Totals, 1927	8,570	1,003,455	3,421,000	1,973,000
,, 1926	8,068	879,324	2,880,000	1,515,000

From the figures it appears that in the gross total of £80,728,000 From the figures it appears that in the gross total of £80,728,000 shown as the value of productions of all co-operative trading societies in 1927, £58,299,000 represented the cost of materials used. The net value created by co-operative production was thus about £22,000,000. Of this amount the retail societies were responsible for £10,000,000 and the wholesale societies for £9,000,000, the remainder being due to associations of workers and to consumers' productive societies. The net values created by the productive operations of the retail societies were thus somewhat greater than those created by the wholesale societies. The productions differ in character, however, in the two groups of societies; in the retail societies, nearly one-half of the value created results from baking, and one-sixth from slaughtering. and one-sixth from slaughtering.

As no earlier figures are available for the cost of materials used a comparison cannot be made with the net value of productive work undertaken in 1926, but having regard to the fact that the numbers employed and wages paid in productive departments increased by about 5½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, it is probable that there was some increase of productive work in 1927. Examples of departmental average weekly increases in production reported by the English wholesale society for 1927 were: flour, 338 tons; provender, 222 tons; soap, 101 tons; whilst one of the largest retail societies in the South of England reported an increase in the output of its bakeries of 47,000 loaves per week.

In comparison with 1913, it would appear that, when allowance is made for the difference in prices, co-operative societies now produce nearly twice as much as in pre-war years.

The addition of the "cost of materials" figure makes it possible to obtain some idea of the extent to which co-operative production enters into the sales of the retail societies. When allowance is made for the surplus earned and expenses chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for £198,000,000 may be estimated at about £158,000,000. Of this value some £22,000,000, or roughly one-seventh, represents the net value created by production within the co-operative movement.

On the whole, productive operations in 1927 appear to have been more profitable than in 1926. The two wholesale societies together returned a surplus on production of about £975,000, and the 155 productive societies £502,000, as compared with £559,000 and £398,000 respectively in the preceding year. For retail distributive societies the corresponding figure is not ascertainable.

Farming.—In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses sustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by ordinary trading departments. Some retail societies in 1927 were still undertaking farming as an auxiliary to their ordinary trading as co-operative stores. These retail to their ordinary trading as co-operative stores. These retail societies (131 in number) had a total acreage of 44,800 under farms, and their total capital invested in farm land, buildings, implements and stock was £2,125,000. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled £688,000, and resulted in losses aggregating £109,000. Only 32 societies showed any surplus from farming, and in all it amounted to less than £7,000. The farms owned by the wholesale

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 £293,000, and both societies showed losses on their operations, amounting in the aggregate to £58,000. The English society sustained losses on all but one of its ten farms.

Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.—Eighty-nine societies classified as associations of workers had a membership of 29,658; sales of £3,598,000; and capital and reserves amounting to £2,050,000. They employed 8,759 persons, whose wages amounted to £1,036,000. Seventy-three of these associations, with sales amounting to £3,558,000, made returns the wing the context to which their employees above it is the members. of these associations, with sales amounting to £3,558,000, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that in 58 of these societies, whose sales totalled £2,683,000, employees shared both in the provision of capital and in management. These 58 societies in 1927 had a total membership of 15,736, of whom 4,744, or 30 per cent., were employees; 7,508, or 48 per cent., other individuals; and 3,484, or 22 per cent., other societies. Out of a total capital of £844,000, some £261,000, or 31 per cent., belonged to employees; \$307,000 or 36 per cent, to other individuals; Out of a total capital of £844,000, some £261,000, or 31 per cent., belonged to employees, £307,000, or 36 per cent., to other individuals; and £276,000, or 33 per cent., to other societies. Out of a total of 508 committeemen of these 58 associations, 292, or 58 per cent., were employees; 182, or 36 per cent., other individuals; and 34, or 6 per cent., representatives of other societies. In the remaining 15 societies, whose sales totalled £875,000, employees shared in the provision of capital, though not in management. Out of a total membership of 13,635, 339 were employees; and of the total capital of £610,000 about £19,000 belonged to employees.

(b) Distribution.

In 1927, 1,314 retail and three wholesale societies were engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., this being the joint tea, etc. department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which was registered as a separate society at the beginning of 1924. The retail societies in 1927 had a membership of 5,520,000; share, loan and reserve capital of £115,478,000; and a surplus (before deducting £3,895,000 for share interest) of £23,181,000. The corresponding figures for 1926 were: membership, 5,129,000; capital, £109,187,000; and surplus, £20,776,000. The wholesale societies in 1927 had a membership of 2,007 (including affiliated societies): share, loan and reserve £20,776,000. The wholesale societies in 1927 had a membership of 2,007 (including affiliated societies); share, loan and reserve capital of £44,550,000*; and a surplus (before deducting £418,000 for share interest) of £2,644,000. The corresponding figures for 1926 were: membership, 2,034; capital, £43,320,000; and surplus, £2,006,000. The total number of persons employed by all trading societies in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholesale societies, and those engaged in distributive transport and sundry service departments) was 134,375, and their total wages and salaries bill amounted to £17,486,000. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 124,658 and £16,204,000 respectively.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1914–1927 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:—

are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies:-

			Retail	Societies.	Wholesale Societies.		
Year.		Number. Sales.		Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society		
			Jonatela .	£	£	£	
1914			1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384	
1915			1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076	
1916			1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037	
1917		•••	1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275	
1918			1,342	155,332,902	65,167,960	19,216,763	
1919	•••	•••	1,356	199,139,177	89,349,318	24,773,381 29,559,314	
1920	***	•••	1,491	245,406,124	105,439,628	22,041,158	
1921†	***		1,455	218,321,770	80,884,661	17,009,251	
1922†		•••	1,392	168,799,221	65,904,812	17,261,828	
1923†		•••	1,377	164,122,688	66,205,566		
1924†		•••	1,368	174,473,315	72,888,064	17,312,194	
1925†		•••	1,344	182,643,583	76,585,764	17,714,967	
1926†			1,318	183,820,126	75,292,233	16,725,948	
1927†			1,314	198,172,850	86,894,379	17,718,055	

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, etc., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies for re-sale, and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of £7,172,079 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 the sales.

dividends amounting in the aggregate to £17,980,000, or an average of nearly 1s. 10d. in the £ on sales, a slight increase on the average for 1926. The dividend at 3d. in the £ distributed by the English wholesale society for 1926 was maintained for 1927. wholesale society increased its dividend of 4d. in the £ for 1926, to 5d. and 6d. in the £ for the first and for the second half-years respectively of 1927.

RELATIVE LEVEL OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND SEPTEMBER, 1928: A CORRECTION.

In the Table which appeared on page 353 of the October issue of this GAZETTE, in the last column on the line for "Engineering: Labourers," the figure 8 should be inserted before the figure 3, the average percentage increase over pre-war rates for labourers in the engineering industry being 83 per cent.

^{*} This circular stated that the Unemployment Grants Committee, before approving any scheme, would thenceforth need to satisfy themselves that the work was one of public utility, put in hand out of the ordinary course expressly for the purpose of relieving unemployment; that it would not otherwise be undertaken for a considerable period (ordinarily more than five years); and that the unemployment was exceptional.

† Cmd. 3218. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net.

^{*} Including farm and dairy produce valued at £1,448 000, and sales of wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale.

† Including capital contributed by retail societies to wholesale and productive societies.

‡ In addition, bonus amounting to £148,600 was allotted to employees.

§ Up to and including the year 1920, the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

^{*} Exclusive of productions on the India and Ceylon tea plantations when by the registered joint department of the wholesale societies, for which statisfactory particulars are available.

† Laundering and dry cleaning account for one-half of the figure included ainst this heading.

^{*} This figure does not include capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for their registered joint tea, etc. undertaking, amounting, with accrued interest, to £3,818,000.
† Up to and including the year 1920, the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

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

396

THE Monthly Labour Review, the official journal of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, for September, 1928, published the results of an inquiry into the productivity of labour in woollen and worsted mills of the United States, England, France and Germany, undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics during the summer of 1927.

A large number of samples of woollen and worsted cloths were obtained, which were fairly representative of the cloths manufact tured in the United States; and an accurate description of each kind of cloth was prepared, indicating its weight per yard (in ounces), its width (in inches), the number of warp ends per inch, the number of picks per inch, and the counts and qualities of woollen and worsted

A large proportion of the woollen and worsted mills in the United A targe proportion of the woolien and worsted mins in the Cineda. States perform all the processes of manufacture from the wool in the grease to packing the finished cloth ready for despatch; and their bookkeeping methods are such that they were able in most cases to furnish complete information of time and labour costs. The costs were verified as far as possible, and the figures so obtained are therefore said to be accurate. are, therefore, said to be accurate

In the European countries, however, the industry is much more specialised, and a representative of the Bureau of Labour Statistics specialised, and a representative of the Bureau of Labour Statistics who visited certain mills in England, France and Germany, found, particularly in England and Germany, that, while the total production costs of the various kinds of product were computed, no mill had worked out figures to show the time and labour costs of any unit of production. These data, therefore, had to be specially prepared. The cloths for which figures were obtained were, it is stated, either identical or so similar as to be fairly comparable with the American cloths. the American cloths.

Time and labour costs are given in the Monthly Labour Review in respect of 27 different cloths. Only in the case of a few cloths and two countries (generally the United States and England) are and two countries (generally the United States and England) are the figures complete for the whole range of manufacturing processes from the production of tops to packing and despatch. The following Table shows for five of the 27 cloths the total cost per yard, where given, for all processes from the production of tops to packing and despatch, the amount received by the weaver for each yard of cloth woven, the number of looms usually tended by one weaver, the speed at which the looms were run, expressed as picks per minute, and the number of yards produced by each loom in a 48-hour week. The European wage rates were converted into cents by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics at the exchange rates in force in

In view of the fact that many establishments do not keep records of man-hour production, no attempt was made to obtain exhaustive figures. Accordingly, it was decided to be content with data from a few representative establishments, in each country, from which information could be secured. It is not claimed, therefore, that the results show the best or worst, or even the average conditions; they purport only to indicate the conditions at the particular mills, among those visited, which could furnish the desired information.

Country.	Total Cost per yard (all pro- cesses) in cents.	Weaver's Wage Rate per yard in cents.	Number of Looms tended.	Speeds of Looms in Picks per Minute.	Yards produced per Loom in 48-hr. Week.
----------	---	---	-------------------------	---	---

	- 1				1	
England		37.46	4.66	2	120	117
France	4		5.80	2	120	157
Germany			4.11	1	90	77
United States		44.44	4.57	6	120	110

Sample No. 2.—Men's worsted serge, 60 in. wide; 15\frac{3}{2} oz. per yard; 4,380 warp ends of 2-ply No. 28 worsted yarn; width in reed, 73·1 in.; the weft is single thread, No. 19 worsted yarn, 62 picks per inch.

70	40 ==	4 70		700	707.0
England	42.55	4.12	2	120	127.8
France	197 bo	4.95	2	120	173
Germany		4.05	1	90	97.8
United States	49.45	4.31	6	120	115

SAMPLE No. 4.—Worsted and cotton gabardine, 56 in. wide; 14 oz. per yard; 6,832 warp ends of 2-ply No. 40 worsted yarn; width in reed, 61 1 in.; the

CONTROL OF SURE PROPERTY.	M DOCUMENTS		No. of Concession, Name of Street, or other Designation, or other	1	I Charles
England		3.90	2	130	134
France		4.40	2	120	192
United States		9.22	2	120	145

Sample No. 7.—Silk stripe worsted serge, 56 in. wide; 13·03 oz. per yard; 4,368 warp ends of 2-ply No. 36 worsted yarn; width in reed, 68 in.; the weft is single thread No. 19 worsted yarn, 66 picks per inch.

England	44.70	4.19	2	130	118
France		5.30	2	120	162
Commonwa	32.18	5.06	2	120	93
United States	50.96	4.62	6	120	109.5

Country.	Total Cost per yard (all pro- cesses) in cents.	Weaver's Wage Rate per yard in cents.	Number of Looms tended.	Speeds of Looms in Picks per Minute.	Yards produced per Loom in 48-hr. Week.
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SAMPLE No. 25.—Worsted mousseline de laine, 45 in. wide; 3.45 oz. per yard; 3,240 warp ends of single thread No. 49 worsted yarn; width in reed, 53.56 in.; the weft is single thread No. 69 worsted yarn, 77 picks per inch.

	2000		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		1
England		 9.34	2	120	120
Germany		 6.43	2	120	88
United States		 18.03	2	125	82

* Great differences in time cost were found by the United States investigator, due to differences in equipment, methods and organisation. Establishments run on a mass-production basis, producing large quantities of a single kind of cloth, as is frequently the case in

the United States, showed a much lower time cost per yard than did mills making a wide variety of cloths in relatively small quantities, as was found to be usually the case in the European countries. It was found that, as between the United States and the European countries, there was a considerable difference in the number of looms tended by each weaver. In the United States it is quite common for weavers on worsted cloth, operating automatic looms, to attend 4, 6, 8 and, in some instances, as many as 12 looms.

WAGE DISPUTE IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

NEGOTIATIONS which had been in progress for some months past between employers and workpeople in the north-west group of the German iron and steel industry (comprising all heavy iron and steel works in Rhenish-Westphalia, extending from Hamm to Düsseldorf), culminated on 1st November, 1928, in a general lock-out of over

200,000 workpeople.

Towards the end of September, 1928, the workers' organisations notified their intention of terminating the wage agreement which had been in force since 15th December, 1927. The demands of the trade unions were for a general increase in wages of 15 pfennigs an hour for all workers over 21 years of age, and for certain technical improvements in the structure of wage agreements. During negotiations carried on early in October between the employers' and workers' organisations, the employers endeavoured to show that the industry organisations, the employers endeavoured to show that the industry was not in a position to support the additional charges that would result from acceptance of the workers' demands. The cost of production, they maintained, had already, owing to various factors, such as increased railway freights, increased cost of fuel and ore, the introduction of the three-shift system, etc., risen to such an extent as to justify an increase in prices. They had, however, refrained from attempting to raise prices, solely out of regard for the increasing weakness of the internal economic situation and in furtherance of their policy of maintaining, as far as possible, stability in prices. They produced figures and documentary evidence in support of their arguments during the negotiations on 11th October with the trade unions, and, at the same time, expressed their readiness with the trade unions, and, at the same time, expressed their readiness to prolong the existing wage agreement for a further 12 months. In addition, they offered to grant all workers over 21 years of age who were in receipt of an hourly wage of less than 63 pfennigs (exclusive of social and other recognised allowances), an additional extra-tariff allowance which would bring their wage up to 63 pfennigs an hour. The trade unions replied that they were not in a position to verify the figures submitted by the employers and were not prepared to agree to the employers' offer to submit the figures to competent independent authorities for substantiation, owing to lack of time; that the increase offered would affect only some 2,000 auxiliary workers; and that they must maintain their original claims. In face of the attitude of the trade unions, the employers unanimously decided to declare a general lock-out as from 1st November for the whole of the works comprised within the group, failing acceptance of their offer, which remained open. They defended their decision by stating that they were not prepared to face the dangers of carrying on the industry without wage agreements, and that the industry without wage agreements are the trade unions on their demands would make it impossible for the works to continue to energte without an increase in prices to the works to continue to operate without an increase in prices, to

which they were opposed.

The parties were called to a conference on 22nd October, with the Official Conciliation Officer, who, in Germany, under certain condiditions, has compulsory powers in collective disputes between employers and workpeople. The workers' representatives had earlier announced their refusal to enter into further negotiations unless the announced their refusal to enter into further negotiations unless the threat of a general lock-out were withdrawn, and had demanded official conciliation proceedings. Both sides maintained their case at the meeting, the employers definitely declining to withdraw their lock-out notice. Further conciliation proceedings took place on 25th and 26th October. On the latter date, an arbitration award was issued by the Conciliation Officer which provided that the existing wage agreement should remain in force subject to the following conditions: (1) The "Ecklohn" as such to remain unchanged: workers over 21 years of age paid at time rates to be unchanged; workers over 21 years of age paid at time rates to be granted a fixed supplement or bonus of 6 pfennigs an hour as from 1st November, 1928; for female workers and male workers under

21 years of age the supplement or bonus to be graded in accordance with the percentage scale laid down in the wages table. (2) Pieceworkers and workers paid on the premium bonus system to receive, in addition to the so-called flat-rate addition of 21 pfennigs, a fixed allowance, as from 1st November, 1928, of 2 pfennigs an hour. (3) The agreement, as revised, to remain in force until 30th April, 1930, and to be terminable by two months' notice after 1st March,

The award was accepted by the workers' organisations at a delegate conference on 28th October, by a very large majority. A resolution was passed to the effect that the conference accepted the award not because it afforded full satisfaction, but because the representatives of the German Metal Workers' Union, as well as the whole of the organisations concerned, could not, in face of the arbitration award, accept the responsibility for permitting a lock-out of 215,000

The award was rejected by the employers, but was declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, under the powers conferred upon him by the Conciliation Order of 30th October, 1923. The lock-out by the employers on 1st November, in face of the Federal Minister of Labour's binding declaration, has created a legal situation without precedent in Germany, since this is the first occasion on which an award declared binding by the Minister of Labour has not been accepted. Labour has not been accepted.

The grounds for the rejection of the award alleged by the employers were that the Conciliation Officer was not competent to make an award, as he did in this case, on his own authority, and that the award, as he did in this case, on his own authority, and that the award was in certain respects inconsistent with the provisions of the covering (as distinct from the detailed wage) agreement still in operation in the industry. Although the Federal Minister of Labour had declared that these arguments were without force, the employers carried the case before the Labour Court at Duisberg, which, on 12th November, upheld their contentions. An appeal against this decision will, it is understood, be made by the metal workers' organisations direct to the Federal Labour Court as the final authority. The importance of the issue lies in the fact that final authority. The importance of the issue lies in the fact that the employers, by their action, have challenged the conciliation and arbitration procedure built up in Germany in recent years.

Efforts are being made to induce the parties to enter into negotiations independently of the legal issue, and both the employers' and the workers' organisations have accepted an invitation from the provincial governor at Düsseldorf to confer separately with him on 14th November. Meanwhile, the claim by the workers for unemployment benefit has been rejected by the Federal Employment Board, on the grounds that the closing down of the works is a lockout within the meaning of the Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Act, and that, consequently, unemployment benefit cannot be paid.

The effects of the dispute on the Ruhr coal industry were early evidenced by the reduction of working shifts at a number of collieries; and it appears probable that the dispute will extend beyond the area immediately concerned, in view of the fact that the employers have given notices of termination of a number of wage agreements, involving about 100,000 workers in undertakings situated within what is described as the Rand area, which has not hitherto been affected by the dispute.

WAGES IN THE GERMAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

During the progress of the dispute the employers produced in the Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung (a daily newspaper published at Düsseldorf for the coal and iron industries) and elsewhere, various statistics of wage rates and earnings in the iron and steel industry, in order to support their contention that the workers' claim for an increase of 15 pfennigs was not justified.

It is maintained that the percentage increase in wages since 1913 is greater in the iron and steel industry in Rhenish-Westphalia than in the German metal industry as a whole. The following figures are given for the Rhenish-Westphalian steel industry, including rolling mills and steel forges :-

Increase over 1913.
7
31
46.1
53.1
66.2

The actual wages, which were being earned per hour and per shift in one of the largest Westphalian steel works prior to the dispute, are said to be as follows (social allowances and extra payments for overtime, Sunday work, etc., are not included):—

		wages per hour.	(8-hours).
Martin Works.	Re	eichsmarks.	Reichsmark
1st Smelter		1.38	11.05
Oven Mason (Ofenmaurer)		1.22	9.72
Chill Mould Mason (Kokillenm	aurer)	1.05	8.37
Bloom and Rough Rolling Mills.			
Master Roller		1.65	13.22
Finishing Roller		1.40	11.19
1st Furnaceman		1.57	12.54
2nd ,,		1.29	10.33
Mine Breakers, Loaders, etc.		1.23	9.84

				Wages per hour.	Wages per shift (9-hour shift).
				Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
Intermediate Rolling	Mills	3.		neichsmarks.	neunsmarks.
Master Roller				1.60	14.40
Roller				1.11	10.01
Assistant Roller				.91	8.20
1st Furnaceman		0.		1.46	13.17
2nd ,,			03 -	1.11	10.01
Finishing Rolling M	lills.				
Master Roller				1.46	13.14
Roller				.97	8.69
Assistant Roller				·81	7.26
1st Furnaceman				1.34	12.02
2nd ,,				1.06	9.54
Assistant Furnace			•••	.77	6.96
Tallacc	THULL		***	TOTAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY O	0.00

It is stated that at the present time about 50 per cent. of the labour employed in the Rhenish-Westphalian steel industry is working an 8-hour day, while the other half, mainly in the finishing

industry, is employed on a 9-hour shift.

The following Table is quoted to illustrate the proportions of workmen over 21 years of age in certain wage categories in an important steel works in the North-West Group in August, 1928. The figures include overtime but not social allowances.

Wage Categ	oru.			centage of Mer 21 in each	
(Reichsmarks pe	er Shift	t.)		Category.	
Up to 5.80				 1.81	
From 5.81 to 6.00			-	 1.29	
,, 6.01 ,, 7.00				7.98	
,, 7.01 ,, 8.00		3		 24.58	
,, 8.01 ,, 9.00				 28.24	
,, 9.01 ,, 10.00				 20.68	
,, 10.01 ,, 11.00				 8.20	
,, 11.01 ,, 12.00				 4.22	
,, 12.01 ,, 13.00				 2.33	
Over 13.00				 0.67	
				100.00	

The same newspaper gives the following average monthly earnings for certain classes of workmen in the finishing department of important steel works in July, 1928, as typical:—

		Average	monthly
Occupation.		earn	ings.
Fitter	 	 225 Re	ichsmarks.
Turner	 	 243	,,
Horizontal Driller	 	 256.50	,,
Smith	 	 299.25	,,
All workers	 	 231	

In another works engaged in the production of metal goods and machinery, the average monthly earnings in July, 1928, were said to be as follows:—

A CANADA				A	verage monthly
Occupation.					earnings.
1st Smelter				307	Reichsmarks.
1st Furnaceman				289	,,
Hammersmith				303	,
Tube Straightener				244	,,
Hand Moulder				272	,-
Coremaker				254	,.
Castings Fettler				217	,,
Patternmaker		•••	2	262	,,
Machine Repair Mecha	nie			210	,,
Toolsmith				257	,,
Machine Fitter				222	,,
Turner				224	"
Horizontal Driller		03		251	,,

It is alleged that, if the increases of wages conferred by the award under dispute were conceded by the employers, the cost of production would be increased by four or five per cent., and that the economic limit in the iron and steel industry has already been reached, if not exceeded.

OTHER WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

(a) GERMANY.

(a) GERMANY.

Textile Industry.—The disputes in the textile industries of Düren and München-Gladbach (reported in the September and October issues of this GAZETTE), were settled in October. In the case of the Düren dispute, an arbitration award was issued on 15th October, after the lock-out had been in operation for about seven weeks, providing for the prolongation of the existing wage agreement until 1st March, 1930, with the modification that the wages of weavers should be increased from 67 to 70 pfennigs an hour, while those of other workers should be increased proportionately.

other workers should be increased proportionately.

In the München-Gladbach dispute, the Conciliation Officer instituted compulsory conciliation proceedings, and, on 16th October, issued an award the main terms of which are as follows. Male and female auxiliary workers paid on a time-rate basis are to receive an increase of 5 per cent. Piece rates are to be assessed in such a way that workers of average capacity can earn 15 per cent. more than the prescribed piecework basis time rate. The piece rates are to be regarded as equitable if they are fixed sufficiently high to

^{*} By the collective agreement, the wages of all classes of workers, differentiated by sex, age, experience, skill and district, are inter-related according to a fixed series of scales, and the appropriate wage of any worker is expressed as a percentage of one standard wage or "Ecklohn."

enable 70 per cent. of the workers to earn 15 per cent. over the piecework basis time rate. (The rates hitherto in force were fixed in such a way as to enable 60 per cent. of the pieceworkers to earn from 10 to 25 per cent. more than the piecework basis time rate.) Holidays are to be increased from four to six days. The wage agreement and the general agreement are not to be terminable before 1st April and 31st December, 1930, respectively.

The awards were declared binding by the Conciliation Officer, following upon their rejection by the employers. Work was resumed in the Düren and München-Gladbach districts on 29th October, and a general lock-out of the whole of the textile workers of Germany.

a general lock-out of the whole of the textile workers of Germany, numbering approximately one million, threatened by the employers if the disputes were not settled, was averted. For the Viersen silk industry a special award was issued, of which details are not available.

A further dispute has arisen in the East and West Saxony and Münster and Gross-Bielefeld textile industries, where the employers have given notice of their intention to terminate the existing wage agreements at 30th November. Approximately 500,000 workers are

Coal Mining.—In the Lower Silesian coal-mining dispute (reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE), an arbitration award was issued on 8th October, which was rejected both by the employers and the workers. A second award, issued on 13th October, was subsequently declared binding by the Minister of Labour, and the workers consented to resume work on 18th October. The principal provisions of the award are as follows: young workers of from 14 to 18 years of age are to receive an increase in wages of from 10 to 12 per cent. The age limit for the purposes of receipt of the adult wage is to be reduced from 24 to 21 years. The award, which also provides for certain increases in the wages of coke-oven workers, is to be operative until 31st December, 1929.

Shipbuilding.—No agreement appears yet to have been reached in the dispute in the North-West shipyards, of which an account was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE.

Iron and Steel.—Particulars of the wage dispute in the iron and steel industry in Rhenish-Westphalia are given, under a separate heading, on pages 396-397.

(b) FRANCE.

Bordeaux Dock-workers.—The strike of dockers at Bordeaux, which began on 24th September, 1928, and of which an account was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE, still continues. It is reported that the dispute is to be referred to arbitration.

Marseilles Seamen.—On 18th June, 1928, the National Shipowners' Committee refused to accede to the demand of the French Seamen's Federation for increases in the basic wage rates, overtime rates and daily subsistence allowance granted to seamen on shore. Subsequent conciliation proceedings yielding no result, the Minister of Public Works convened the Permanent Arbitration Board. The award of the arbitrator, issued on 17th September, increased the daily subsistence allowance for seamen ashore from 11.5 frames to 15 frames, but rejected the claims for increased basic wage and overtime rates. Dissatisfied with the terms of this award, the seamen's union at Marseilles called a strike on 13th October. On 24th October, the Minister of Public Works received delegations from the shipowners and the seamen's union, and work was resumed on 29th October on the understanding that the question of pay would be re-examined

(c) CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Coal Mining.—The dispute in the Kladno coal field, of which an account was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE, was settled on 26th October, the employers' offer of an increase of 5 per cent. to underground shift workers and 3 per cent. to surface workers being accepted by the strikers. Underground workers were also accorded a supplementary bonus of 20 Czech kronen on the average weekly

a supplementary bonus of 20 Czech kronen on the average weekly wage, while all workers are to receive (as in March of this year) a special lump sum grant varying from 80 to 180 Czech kronen, in consideration of the increased cost of living.

In the Moravian-Ostrau district, a satisfactory termination is anticipated to the negotiations which are proceeding between the employers' and workers' organisations with regard to a new collective agreement.

Pottery Industry.—Negotiations with regard to wage increases have been proceeding between the Pottery Workers' Union and the association of employers in the porcelain trade in Czechoslovakia. The workers' claim for increases of 20 per cent. for all piece, hourly and weekly workers paid on the minimum scale laid down in the collective agreement of August, 1927, and of 15 per cent. on the actual earnings of other workers, was rejected by the employers in view of the financial position of the trade. After various counterview of the financial position of the trade. After various counterproposals from the employers had been considered and rejected by the workers' representatives, a compromise was agreed upon, by which an increase of 5 per cent. was granted to all workers whose wages were previously regulated by the minimum scale laid down in the collective agreement of August, 1927, and an increase of 4 per cent. of their actual earnings to the other workers, whose wages were previously above the minimum scale, the increases to take effect as from 15th October, 1928. More than 17,000 pottery workers were affected by the settlement.

(d) POLAND.

Lodz Textile Workers.—The strike of the textile workers in Lodz, reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE, developed into a general strike, which began on 15th October and embraced all the industrial undertakings, retail establishments and public services in Lodz and

district, with the exception of the electrical, telephone, and public health services, and the building trade.

health services, and the building trade.

The general strike lasted a few days only, and the textile strike was called off by the trade unions on 23rd October, a 5 per cent. increase in wages offered by the employers being accepted, instead of the 20 per cent. increase originally demanded by the strikers.

Coal Mining.—The mine owners and mine workers in the Dombrowa and Cracow districts of Poland concluded a new wage agreement on 17th October, and the threatened strike in the coalmining industry was thereby avoided. The agreement, which is retrospective from 1st September, 1928, provides for a wage increase of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, and approximately 7 per cent. for other workers, and brings the scale of wages in these districts up to the level of the scale operative in Polish Upper Silesia.

WAGES IN POLAND IN JULY, 1928.

STATISTICS of industrial wages in Poland are regularly published, in considerable detail, in official journals periodically issued by the Central Office of Statistics. The figures in the following Table, selected from more comprehensive data given in the latest issue of Statystyka Pracy, a quarterly collection of statistics on labour matters published by that office, provide an indication of the general level of wage rates in the coal-mining, metal and textile industries.

The particulars given relate (except where otherwise stated) to the minimum rates of pay fixed by collective agreements, arbitration awards, or decisions of employers' organisations, and payable in July, 1928. They are exclusive of allowances of any description (family allowances, payment in kind, output bonus, etc.). The rates are stated to be in respect of a day of eight hours.

						Rat	es of Wages.
	COAL	MINI	NG				Zlotys.*
9			110.				2001901
	Dombrowa and Cracov	∇:					
	Underground:			1722131	10000000		0.00
8 8	Master hewers, timbe			t piec	cework		8.06
	Assistants over 24 ye	ears of	age				4.65-4.96
	Surface:						
	Skilled workmen						6.20
	Assistants over 24 ye	ears of	age				4.03-4.65
	Skilled assistants over	er 24 y	rears of	age			4.96-5.58
	Female workers						2.17-2.79
3	UPPER SILESIA:-						
	Underground:						
	Hewers at thick sea	ams, T	oillar a	nd s	tall sys	tem	
	(piecework)			39330			10.47
	Hewers at medium s		pillar	and	stall syst	tem	
							9.67
	Hewers working by						7.60
	Loaders at medium			CHARLES ST. A. L.	stall syst		
10					···		6.88
	Timbermen working	by the	o dov				7.84
			uay	•••	•••		8.79
0	Timbermen at piece	WOLK	100		-		0.13
	Surface:						5.44-7.68
	Skilled workers		•••				
	Unskilled workmen						2.56-6.00
	Female workers				•••		1.92-3.76
	METAT AN	TD T	NGIN	וסתה	INIC		
	METAL AN	ND E	MOIN	PER	ING.		
	WARSAW:-						9.00
	Skilled workmen		•••				8.00
	Semi-skilled workmen				•••	•••	5.92
	Unskilled workmen					•••	5.28
	Women						3.92
	Lodz:—						- 00
	Skilled workmen						7.20
	Semi-skilled workmen	•••					5.36
	Unskilled workmen						4.80
	Boryslaw:-						
3	Skilled workmen						10.07
	Semi-skilled workmen						7.65
	Unskilled workmen						5.52
	UPPER SILESIA:-						
1	Skilled workmen						7.80
	Semi-skilled workmen						6.82
	Unskilled workmen		2000			- 100	5.38
	Women					25	3.58
	Wonden		10-10-10			THE REAL PROPERTY.	
	COTTON SPINI	TING	AND	WE	AVING.		
8		MING	AND	WE	HVING.		
	LODZ AND DISTRICT:						7
	Male spinners, average	wages	s at pie	cewo	rk		8.23
	Women spinners, at pi						5.10
8	Male weavers, plain lo	oms, 3	6 in. w	ide, a	t piecew	ork	5.18
	Male weavers, Jacqua	rd loor	ms, 84	in. wi	de, at pi	ece-	
	work						7.63
	W	TOOL	INDU	STR	Y.		
	Lodz:—						
	Spinners (male) at pie	cework					9.53
	Piecers (male) at piece						6.68
	Woolbreakers and sort	ers (m	ale) at	piece	work	1	7.63
	Female spinners at pie			Proce	TO LIE	THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	4.99
13				OOTHO	·lz	THE REAL PROPERTY.	7.98
	Weavers (male) heavy						7.00
	Weavers (male) Englis						5.24
	Female spool winders,	at pie	cework	***		-	0 41

^{*} The exchange value of the Polish zloty is approximately 5½d.

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

WOOL INDUSTRY	(cont)		Ro	tes of Wages.	1
BIELSKO:-	(00.00)			Dioigo.	100
Spinners (male) at one or two self-	acting	machin	nes	6.71	
Spinners (male) at three self-actors				7.83	100
Spinners (male) at four self-actors				8.79	100
Scourers (male)				5.96-6.60	
Piecers (male)				3.68-3.96	
Willeyers (male)				4.56-5.08	
Menders (female)				4.56-5.08	18
Spoolwinders (female)				3.68-3.96	1
Millers (male)				5.96-6.60	1
Dyers (male)				4.24-5.40	1
Dyers (female)				3.52-3.96	1
BIALYSTOK:-					100
Foremen willeyers				6.42	100
Willeyers (female)				4.96	1
Waste sorters (female)				3.98	1
Master spinners at one self-actor				6.07	
Master spinners at four self-actors				9.04	1
Spinners (female)				5.48	
Master weavers at 6-10 plain looms		(S. 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		7.13	
Spool winders (female)				4.96	6
Bleachers, millers (male)				6.08	
Croppers (female)				4.15	(
Master dyers			8	3.05-10.03	
Other skilled workers (male)				6.08	1

Figures are also given comparing these rates of wages with those paid during the first half-year of 1925, following the introduction of the new zloty currency. As regards coal mining, the rates in July, 1928, were generally from about 10 to 14 per cent. below the earlier rates, with the exception of those of certain unskilled occupations, rates, with the exception of those of certain unskilled occupations, which showed some increases. In the metal and engineering industries at Warsaw, Lodz and Boryslaw, the rates of adult workers were generally from about 1 to 20 per cent. below those in the earlier year. In the cotton industry, wages were from 19 to 22 per cent. lower, and, in the woollen industry, rates ranged for the most part between 10 and 22 per cent. below the average for the first part of the year 1925.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SWITZERLAND.

SINCE the passing of the Federal Act of 17th October, 1924,* which places on a permanent basis the system of federal subsidies to recognised unemployment funds, there has been a considerable development of unemployment insurance in the various Swiss

COMPULSORY SCHEMES.

The Federal Act does not provide for a compulsory system of unemployment insurance; but it is within the competence of the cantonal governments to introduce compulsory insurance. This has now been done by six cantons, an Act of 3rd May, 1925, instituting compulsory insurance in the canton of Glaris, having been followed, in 1926, by Acts for the cantons of Basle Town, Neuchâtel and Soleure, and, in 1927 and 1928, by Acts establishing a compulsory system in Zug and Uri.

In each of these six cantons the Act instituting compulsory unemployment insurance establishes and subsidises a public unemployment fund to which persons residing in the canton who fall within the scope of the Act and who do not belong to a private fall within the scope of the Act and who do not belong to a private fund are required to belong. (There are two classes of private fund, the joint fund, managed jointly by employers and employed, and the mutual benefit fund, managed solely by the workers.) The Act, at the same time, provides for the payment of an annual cantonal subsidy to private funds which have received federal recognition. The Act relating to the canton of Basle Town stipulates that, in order to obtain the cantonal subsidy, private funds must as a rule have at to obtain the cantonal subsidy, private funds must as a rule have at least fifty members.

Subsidies.—The subsidies paid to public and private funds by the cantons, like the federal subsidies, are calculated on the basis of the benefits paid by the funds. The rates vary from 45 per cent. of the benefits (paid in the canton of Basle Town to all funds) to 15 per cent., paid to mutual benefit funds by the canton of Neuchâtel, where the rate for the public fund and for joint funds is 20 per cent.

Management.—The provisions regarding the constitution and management of the public funds vary in the different cantons. State control is exercised through a public department, and the fund is usually managed through the cantonal employment office or unemployment relief office, with the co-operation of the employment exchanges and of communal offices designated for the purpose. In Soleure and Zug, a committee appointed by the public authorities, on which workers and employers are represented, supervises the work of the central office administering the fund. In Basle Town, a similar committee exists: but the public authorities appoint the a similar committee exists; but the public authorities appoint the chairman and six members only, the other four members being elected

by the members of the fund at a general assembly.

Scope.—In the cantons of Glaris, Zug and Uri, the Acts apply to all workers employed in undertakings covered by the Federal Factory Act, provided, in the case of Zug and Uri, that they are between 16 and 65 years of age. The obligation to insure against unemployment does not extend, in the canton of Zug, to workers having an income of more than 6,000 francs a year, or possessed of means exceeding 40,000 francs; but voluntary insurance is permitted for such persons and for salaried employees and workers not subject to

Voluntary insurance is also admitted under the Acts in force in Basle Town, Neuchâtel and Soleure, for persons whose employment does not fall within the scope of the Acts. Compulsory insurance in these three cantons covers persons over the age of 16 working for an employer, with various exceptions on the grounds of salary, means or occupation, enumerated in the Acts. These exceptions include permanent employees of public authorities,

exceptions include permanent employees of public authorities, domestic servants, home-workers, apprentices, and, in the case of Neuchâtel, persons employed in agriculture, forestry and horticulture.

Contributions.—The Federal Act contains no provisions regarding the rate of contribution to be paid by members of unemployment funds, and the rates laid down by the cantonal Acts establishing public funds vary in the different cantons.

In Glaris, the Act provides that all insured workers, whether members of the cantonal unemployment fund or of a private fund, shall pay to the cantonal unemployment fund an annual contribution.

shall pay to the cantonal unemployment fund an annual contribution equal to 2 per mille of their earnings, and that employers shall pay to wages paid in respect of their insurable workers. The contributions of workers who belong to joint and mutual benefit funds, and of employers, in so far only as they relate to workers insured with joint funds, are remitted by the cantonal fund to the private fund concerned. Workers' contributions are deducted from their wages. In Basle Town, the contribution of workers insured with the public unemployment fund ranges from 70 centimes to 2.50 francs monthly according to the amount of wages; employers pay 1.5 per mille per annum of the wages paid to their insurable workers, and the canton pays an annual contribution equal to twice the amount paid by the employers, in addition to the cantonal subsidy. In Soleure, also, the workers 'contribution is on a wage basis, and in this canton is paid monthly to the local communal office and not direct to the cantonal monthly to the local communat once and hot direct to the cantonal fund. The Act makes no provision for a compulsory employers' contribution to the public fund, but contemplates voluntary donations from employers. In the public unemployment fund of Zug, the workers' contribution is 6 per mille of the normal wage; this contribution is deducted from the wage, and is paid monthly with the employers' contribution, which is at the rate of 6 francs per

annum per insurable worker.

Benefits.—The provisions of the cantonal Acts regarding the Benefits.—The provisions of the cantonal Acts regarding the conditions for the payment of benefit are governed by the Federal Act, which lays down general principles regarding eligibility for benefit, and provides that the right to draw benefit shall begin not less than 180 days after joining the fund, and not less than three days after registration as unemployed. The Federal Act further lays down that, except by Resolution of the Federal Council in times of continued trade depression, benefit shall cover not more than 90 days in a period of 360 days. This provision is embodied in the cantonal Acts. The Act relating to the public unemployment fund of Soleure further limits the receipt of benefit to 40 days in the first year of membership of the fund, and increases the number of days for which benefit is payable by 10 per annum up to the sixth

of days for which benefit is payable by 10 per annum up to the sixth year of membership, when the statutory limit of 90 days is reached.

It is provided by the Federal Act that the benefit paid by funds receiving the federal subsidy to members who have dependants for whose support they are legally responsible shall as a rule be higher by not less than 10 per cent. of the member's normal earnings than that benefit paid to members who have no such dependants; and that benefit shall not exceed 60 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the normal earnings in the case respectively of members who are, and are not, responsible for dependants. The cantonal Acts stipulate that the daily benefit paid shall not exceed certain specified maximum amounts for persons who have no dependants and for those who have dependants. These maximum amounts, in the case of Glaris and Zug, are 3.50 francs and 5 francs, and 5 francs and 8 francs a day, respectively. In Basle Town and Soleure, maximum rates are established on a wage basis.

OTHER SCHEMES.

In addition to the six cantons where cantonal legislation has introduced compulsory unemployment insurance, three cantons—St. Gall, Appenzell (Outer Rhodes) and Zürich—have passed Acts which not only allow subsidies to recognised funds, but empower the administrative communes to make unemployment insurance compulsory within their jurisdiction. The cantonal Acts for Appenzell and St. Gall oblige communes to establish a public fund, subject in the case of Appenzell to the proviso that at 12 persons desire to enrol, or to join with other communes for the purpose. Up to the end of 1927, 26 communal or inter-communal funds had been established in St. Gall and 17 in Appenzell (Outer Rhodes). The Zürich Act was not passed until May, 1928; but an order of 16th December, 1925, set up a voluntary public fund for the town of Zürich, and provided for subsidies from the town to local private unemployment funds.

private unemployment funds.

Of the remaining cantons, legislation providing for subsidies to funds recognised by the Federation has been passed by the following:—Geneva, Berne, Schaffhouse, Argovie, Thurgovie, Appenzell (Inner Rhodes), Grisons and Valais. In the canton of Berne, a number of municipal and other public funds have been set up; but in the other cantons mentioned in this paragraph there were, at the end of 1927, private unemployment funds only.

NUMBER OF FUNDS AND MEMBERSHIP.

Throughout Switzerland there were, on 30th June, 1928, 65 public funds, 37 mutual benefit funds, and 61 joint funds, and the aggregate membership was about 250,000. The membership of many of the funds is very small, and attention is now being given to the possibility of requiring recognised funds to show a certain minimum membership.

^{*} See this GAZETTE for December, 1924, page 430.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	67%
Food only		 	59%

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 ½d. each in the average price of eggs. Movements in the prices of the other articles of food included in the

ments in the prices of the other articles of food included in the statistics were relatively unimportant.

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 59 per cent. at 1st November, 1928, as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st October, 1928, and with 63 per cent. at 1st November, 1927.

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

Article.	otherv	Price (per vise indicat ne nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1928, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1928.	1st Nov., 1928.	July, 1914.	1st Oct., 1928.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 5 0 94	s. d. 1 4 ³ / ₄ 0 9 ¹ / ₄	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 8. d. - 0 01
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank	0 7½ 0 4¾	0 10½ 0 5½	0-10 1 0 5½	+ 0 3 + 0 03	- 0 01
Mutton, British— Legs Breast	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 64 0 10	1 6 0 10	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 01
Mutton, Frozen— Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 11½ 0 5 1 4¾	0 113 0 5 1 44	+ 0 5 + 0 1 + 0 5	 - 0 0½
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 3\\\\ 0 8\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	1 3½ 0 8½ 2 4½‡ 0 3½ 0 6½	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$:::
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 2½ 1 2¼ 0 8¾ 0 7 0 1¼ 0 4¾	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 1 10 ² / ₄ 1 3 0 7 ¹ / ₂ 3 0 6 ² / ₄	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 2 \end{array}$	+ 0 01 - 0 01

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

to be a sealer				ncrease at compared 4.	Corre- sponding	
. Article.			Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Oct., 1928.
Beef, British—			Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Thin Flank			69	68	68	70 39
Beef. Chilled or Fro	700-		38	39	3.0	39
Ribs			43	42	43	45
Thin Flank	***	0	12	16	14	14
Mutton, British-						1,2002333333
Legs			73	74	73	75
Breast		•••	55	52	54	55
Mutton, Frozen-						
Legs			75	65	70	71
Breast			26	28	27	27
Bacon (streaky)*	111		46	44	45	49
Fish			126	101	114	107
Flour			44	48	46	46
Bread			49	48	49	49
Геа			52	59	56	56
Sugar (granulated)			57	49	53	58
Milk			86	91	88	84
Butter-	00000		F-10-18-18-18-18		Sun Service	
Fresh			62	69	66	65
Salt			60	60	60	60
Cheese†			73	73	73	72
Margarine	9000	333	. 8	4	6	6
Eggs (fresh)	***		142	143	142	95
Potatoes	***		49	33	41	46
All above articles (Weighted Pe Increase)	of Fo		60	5,9,	59	57

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1928, was approximately 50 per cent. as compared with 51 per cent. a month earlier, the decrease being due to reductions in rates. Of the total increase about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth

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

In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st November averaged about the same as a month earlier and between 75 and 80 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. The average price of gas also remained unchanged, at between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was about 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made war working-class taimly expenditure, anowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November is, approximately, 67 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. at 1st October, 1928, 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 1928 as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1928 as in 1914) is to show the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, expectively in those cases where increased have not increased so much especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1918 to 1928.

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

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

Mont	h.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	192
Jan.		85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75	75	68
		90	120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73	72	66
		90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72	71	64
	***	90-95	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68	65	64
		95-100	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67	64	64
June	•••	100	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68	63	65
July		100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70	66	65
A		110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70	64	65
0	***	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72	65	65
Oct		115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	74	67	66
1	•••	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	79	69	67
Dog	***	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	79	69	

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

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

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 gineering, the building trade, public works contracting, brick and e 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

mning, 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.

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 (including these temperature and private domestic service). domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd October, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11·8, as compared with 11·4* at 24th September, 1928, and 9·5 at 24th October, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 22nd October, was 13·3, as compared with 12·6 at 24th September; for females the corresponding figures were 7·8 and 8·1*. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, was 8·9, as compared with 8·6* at 24th September, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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.

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 wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, except in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th October, 1928, was 899,453, an increase of 0·4 per cent. as compared with September; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was 4·72, as compared with 4·77 in September. In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was an increase of 0·6 per cent. in the number of workpressile employed at the mines from which returns were received.

West Lothian there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with September, 1928, but a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with October, 1927. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was fair; in the Bishop Auckland district 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 fair. At china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment was reported as fair; at tin mines it continued good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.- In the Manufacture of Fig 170n, 170n and Steet, and Timplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment, though still bad, showed an improvement. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October, 1928, was 136, as compared with 131 at the end of September, 1928, and with 162 at the end of October, 1927.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate trade employment was fair, on the whole. In the week ended 27th October, 1928, 386 tinplate mills were in operation at the works for which information was available, compared with 352 in the week ended 29th September, 1928 (when a number of mills were temporarily idle), and with 341 at the end of October, 1927. In the steel sheet trade employment continued fair; in the week ended 28th October, 1928, 134 mills were in operation, as compared with 118 in September, 1928, and with 117 in October, 1927.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.-In engineering employment was still very slack, but continued to show a little improvement, on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a considerable improvement was again shown in the Midlands. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering, but declined and was 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 decline in most districts.

In the other metal trades employment showed a slight improvement, but was only moderate to fair, on the whole. It was

fairly good in the hollow-ware, lock, latch and key trades: fair in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, and nut and bolt trades, moderate in the needle and fishing tackle, cutlery, wire manufacture, metallic bedstead and jewellery and plated ware trades; and slack or bad in the stove and grate and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry there was some improvement in employment in the American spinning section; several mills which had been closed for a considerable period reopened, and production generally increased. In the Egyptian spinning section employment remained fairly good. In the weaving section it remained generally slack, but showed some improvement. In the wool textile industry employment continued bad, and much idle machinery and short time working were reported. There was a slight improvement, however, as compared with the previous month; in the carpet section employment was generally fair. In the hosiery industry employment was good, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed little change; in the lace trade it showed an improvement and was fair, on the whole; in linen manufacture employment also showed an improve-Textile Industries.-In the cotton industry there was some im-

whole; in linen manufacture employment also showed an improve-ment, but was bad; in the jute trade there was little change. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment continued slack, and much short time was worked.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed some improvement, on the whole, but remained moderate, short time being worked at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and employment was fairly good, on the whole, and a shortage of skilled machinists was reported in the London area; in the shirt and collar and corset trades it was fairly good at most centres. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but continued slack, with much short time working in all the principal centres.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed little change, on the whole. In the tanning and currying section a further slight decline was reported in a few centres; with saddlery and harness makers there was a further slight improvement; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section employment was fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed a further seasonal decline; it was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and generally slack with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners; it varied between different centres with these classes but was a deciment. different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair, on the whole; it also declined with plasterers and slaters, and was moderate in most districts. There was a further seasonal decline with painters, and employment was generally slack; it remained moderate to fair with plumbers; with tradesmen's labourers it was slack, on the whole. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight decline, and was adversely affected by bad weather.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and was good, on the whole; with millsawyers it showed a slight decline, and was moderate; with coachbuilders it was also moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment was generally fairly good. With letterpress printers it was also fair, and better than in the previous month in London, but was moderate elsewhere; an improvement was reported at Hull and Leicester, but at Birmingham employment was reported to be had and worse then in Sontembers, there was was reported to be bad, and worse than in September; there was also a decline at Sheffield, and at Glasgow. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good; there was a slight decline in London and an improvement at Manchester. lithographic printers employment was moderate, on the whole; with bookbinders it continued fair.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry continued to improve, and certain sections of the industry were busy on Christmas orders; much short time working, however, was still reported. In the glass trades, employment continued bad in the bottle-making section; in other sections a further slight improvement was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements. With fishermen employment was fairly good on the East Coast; at other centres it

Dock Labour and Seamen.-With dock labourers employment remained slack; with seamen it continued moderate, on the whole, the supply being more than adequate for requirements at most

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

^{*} If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

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

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

If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised.

PER

CENTAGE

UNEM-

summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

	Workpeople included		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for 27th October, 1928.	October, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	899,453 6,125 2,535	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4·72 5·41 6·00	Days. - 0.05 - 0.04	Days. - 0.03 + 0.33 + 0.17		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	65,778	Furnaces in Blast. 136 Mills working. 520 Shifts Worked (one week) 351,538	Number. + 5 + 50 Per cent. - 2·3	Number 26 + 62 Per cent. + 0.2		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Add the clin by		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	80,627 63,108 88,235 10,740 49,215 11,027 8,749	Per cent. + 1.8 + 0.7 + 0.4 + 1.3 - 0.3 + 0.6 - 1.0	Per cent 0.5 - 3.0 - 3.2 + 4.3 - 3.0 - 0.5 - 5.4	£ 147,560 130,619 167,145 20,295 103,659 21,536 23,243	Per cent. + 3.7 + 1.9 + 3.1 + 5.3 + 2.5 + 3.3 - 1.8	Per cent 1.6 - 6.9 - 7.7 + 6.3 - 13.7 + 2.3 - 7.2	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd October, 1928, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		tage Unem at October,		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1928. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	*Month before.	Year before.	
	2,147,530 867,940 815,570 1,749,770 1,968,990 2,094,200 1,263,600 592,400 251,000 130,500	7·1 5·9 9·7 11·3 18·8 14·8 14·2 27·5 18·8 2·0	2·8 4·2 5·7 8·4 10·6 11·4 7·1 9·2 19·5 0·4	5·7 5·5 8·8 10·5 17·0 13·7 12·2 25·8 19·1 1·5	+ 0.4 + 0.6 + 1.0 - 0.3 + 0.8 - 0.1 + 0.5 + 2.5 - 1.1 + 0.1	+ 0·2 + 0·3 + 1·2 + 3·2 + 3·9 + 2·5 + 3·0 + 8·6 + 0·3	
TOTAL	11,881,500	13.3	7.8	11.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	

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 applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges, etc., in Great Britain and Northern Ireland:—

Per	centages		loyed am people.†	ong Insu	red	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at		
THE STREET STREET			Male	es and Fe	males.	Emplo	oyment iges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers.	
1927 24 Oct 21 Nov 19 Dec 1928.	10·8 11·3 11·3	6·0 6·4 5·8	7·2 7·6 7·7	2·3 2·3 2·1	9·5 9·9 9·8	1927. 31 Oct 28 Nov 19 Dec 1928.	1,132,000 1,172,000 1,127,000	
23 Jan 20 Feb 26 Mar 23 Apr 21 May	12·1 11·9 11·0 11·0	6·7 6·2 5·7 5·6 5·8	8·3 8·2 7·6 7·6 7·5	2·4 2·2 1·9 1·9 2·3	10·7 10·4 9·5 9·5 9·8	30 Jan 27 Feb 2 Apr 30 Apr 21 May	1,199,000 1,139,000 1,071,000 1,171,000 1,143,000	
25 June 23 July 20 Aug 24 Sept 22 Oct	12·2 13·0 12·9 12·6 13·3	6·8 7·8 8·0 8·1 7·8	7·7 8·1 8·2 8·6 8·9	3·0 3·5 3·4 2·8 2·9	10·7 11·6 11·6 11·4 11·8	25 June 30 July 27 Aug 1 Oct 29 Oct	1,239,000 1,354,000 1,367,000 1,384,00 1,421,000	

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised.
† Some of these percentages have been revised, see page 409.

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

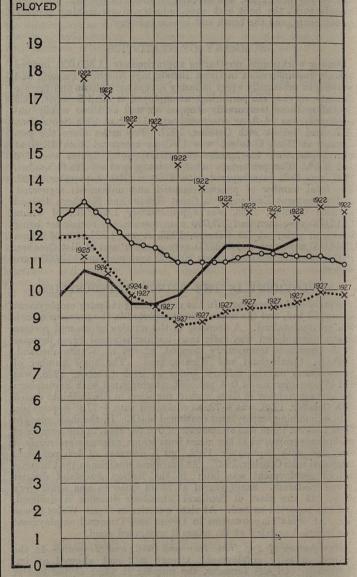
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve				=	1928.
Dotted Curve	1900	-		-	1927.
Chain Curve	10000		0-0-0-0	{=	Mean for 1922-2 and 1927.

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

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

	1 100	or day	544		7	rotal.
Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1928.*
South-Eastern: (a) London (b) Rest of South- Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales	1,317 1,318 962 917 1,102 976 732 405	6,031 2,629 2,226 4,630 4,985 4,623 3,217 1,726	3,132 1,239 854 948 1,198 1,120 709 319	5,852 1,921 1,593 3,859 3,052 4,114 2,640 488	16,332 7,107 5,635 10,354 10,337 10,833 7,298 2,938	0·76 0·82 0·69 0·59 0·52 0·52 0·58 0·50
GREAT BRITAIN	7,729	30,067	9,519	23,519	70,834	0.62

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

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued bad, and the improvement reported in the previous month was not maintained. A decrease in the numbers of insured persons wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, except in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland.

except in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. The largest increases in the numbers temporarily stopped were in Yorkshire, the Midland Counties, and Wales and Monmouth.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25·1 at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 22·5* at 24th September, 1928, and 18·7 at 24th October, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0·4 from 16·0* to 15·6, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 3·0 from 6·5* to 9·5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27th October, 1928, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd September, 1928, but a decrease of 8.5 per cent. as compared with 22nd 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, and a decrease of 0.03 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended

a decrease of 0.03 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week† during the fortnight ended 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.

	Wage Ea	l Numbe arners on Books at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
Districts.	27th Oct.,			Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
in Constitute on on	1928. Month Year		Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES: Northumberland Durham	46,187 127,907	Per cent + 0 · 8 + 0 · 3	Per cent + 0.6 + 3.0	Days. 5.38 4.98	Days. +0.24 +0.35	Days. +0.55 -0.01	
Cumberland and West- morland South Yorkshire West Yorkshire	9,491 111,430 52,717	$+1.5 \\ -1.5 \\ -0.7$	$ \begin{array}{r} -20 \cdot 4 \\ -8 \cdot 3 \\ -15 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5·08 4·52 3·85	+0.06 +0.31 -0.49	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.47 \\ -0.32 \\ -0.39 \end{array} $	
Lancs and Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and Leicester Warwick	77,147 54,431 60,509 16,894	$ \begin{array}{r} +0.8 \\ +2.0 \\ +0.7 \\ +1.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 2 \\ -9 \cdot 1 \\ -10 \cdot 3 \\ -9 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	4·01 3·88 4·00 5·08	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.11 \\ -0.66 \\ -0.68 \\ -0.36 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.19 \\ -0.33 \\ -0.12 \\ -0.33 \end{array} $	
North Staffordshire South Staffs,‡ Worcs. and Salop Glos, and Somerset	28,152 31,327 10,782	+0.1 +1.7 +0.5	$-14 \cdot 2$ $-6 \cdot 6$ $-7 \cdot 9$	4·05 4·43 4·13	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.28 \\ -0.16 \\ -0.23 \end{array} $	-0.77 -0.72 -0.35	
Kent North Wales South Wales and Mon.	3,656 14,468 162,697	$ \begin{array}{r} +2 \cdot 0 \\ +1 \cdot 8 \\ +0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} +29 \cdot 1 \\ -2 \cdot 0 \\ -11 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	5·50 5·43 5·28	$ \begin{array}{c c} & \cdots & $	$+0.70 \\ -0.10 \\ +0.56$	
England and Wales	807,795	+0.3	- 8.0	4.63	-0.07	-0.04	
SCOTLAND: Mid & East Lothians Fife and Clackmannan Rest of Scotland	12,494 21,641 57,523	+1·9 +2·0 +0·5	- 3·5 - 5·3 -16·5	5·52 5·50 5·41	$ \begin{array}{r} +0.23 \\ -0.02 \\ +0.10 \end{array} $	+0·12 +0·27	
Scotland	91,658	+1.0	-12.5	5.45	+0.09	+0.08	
GREAT BRITAIN	899,453	+0.4	- 8.5	4.72	-0.05	-0.03	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was 1·08 days per week, of which 1·04 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, was 1·03 days per week, of which 0·87 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927, the figure was 1·05 days per week, of which 1·01 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27th October, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,019,300 tons, as compared with 18,520,800 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd September, 1928, and 19,832,800 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1927.

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to 6,658,800 tons in October, 1928,

* The percentages for September have been revised.

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

‡ Including Cannock Chase.

as compared with 5,896,600 tons in September, 1928, and with 5,941,600 tons in October, 1927.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 22nd October, 1928, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928, and 24th October, 1927, are shown in the following Table:—

			ersons Re			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages		
	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	8.	as con	apared h a	
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.*	Year before.	
Great Britain England and	173,774	106,236	15.6	9.5	25.1	+ 2.6	+ 6.4	
Wales Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales:—	149,906 23,868	104,251 1,985	15·2 18·6	10.5	25·7 20·2	+ 2·9 + 0·3	+ 6·4 + 6·4	
Northumber- land Durham Cumberland and Westmor-	8,646 29,618	2,253 4,255	16·2 18·6	4.2	20·4 21·3	- 2·1 - 1·6	- 2·4 - 3·0	
land Yorkshire Lancs and	2,817 20,992	291 26,157	22·6 11·2	2·3 14·0	24·9 25·2		$^{+18 \cdot 8}_{+14 \cdot 7}$	
Cheshire Derbyshire	12,012 4,153	18,164 5,475	12.4	18·8 8·8	31·2 15·5		$^{+10\cdot6}_{+7\cdot3}$	
Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	4,390 1,453	5,700 24	6·5 11·0	8·3 0·1	14·8 11·1		+10·1 + 6·5	
Salop Glos. and	7,089	9,199	9.5	12.3	21.8	+ 0.1	+15.2	
Somerset Kent Wales and	1,919 153	2,086	14.2	15.3	29·5 4·0	State of the last	+ 5.3	
Monmouth	55,914	30,645	23.0	12.7	35.7	+ 3.7	+ 2.2	

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

TRON MINING

EMPLOYMENT 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 at Employment Exchanges, was 14·3 at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 13·8* at 24th September, 1928, and 12·0 at 24th October, 1927.

The following Table summarizes the information received from

	peor Mir	mber of Wole employed hes include the Return	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.†			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 27th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com pared with a			Fort- night Dec. (-)		as com-	
	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,364	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days. 4.64	Days 0.21	Days 0.19	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,451 1,310	+ 3.7 + 4.2	- 0.6 - 1.3	6.00	+ 0·14 - 0·12	+ 0.87 + 0.34	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,125	+ 1.7	+ 2.8	5.41	- 0.04	+ 0.33	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, by firms making returns was 2,535, showing an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with October, 1927. The average number of days† worked per week by the mines was 6.00 in October, 1928, the same number as in September, 1928, as compared with 5.83 in October, 1927.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October, though still bad, showed an improvement 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 19.4* at 24th September, 1928, and with 13.3 at 24th October, 1927.

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised. † See footnote † in previous column.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 136 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, compared with 131 at the end of September, and 162 at the end of October, 1927.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 17,500 workpeople at the end of October showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with September, but a decrease of 7.9 per cent. as compared with October, 1927.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1928, September, 1928, and October, 1927:—

District.	Total Number	Numb	er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	of Furnaces.	Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.	Oct., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	97	29	29	37		- 8	
Lancs Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including	44	11	11	13		- 2	
Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	31	9	9	12		-	
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	65 24	28 15	28 15	33 14	:::	- 5 + 1	
wick South Wales	50 23	12 8	11 8	13 8	+ 1	- 1 	
Total, England and Wales	334	112	111	130	+ 1	-18	
SCOTLAND	90	24	20	32	+ 4	- 8	
Total	424	136	131	162	+ 5	-26	

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 543,600 tons as compared with 503,900 tons in September, 1928, and 596,300 tons

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in October continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

According to returns from firms employing 65,778 workpeople in the week ended 27th October, 1928, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of men employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.3 per cent. as compared with September, 1928, but showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with October, 1927. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5.3 in October, 1928, as compared with 5.4 in September, 1928, and 5.3 in October, 1927.

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

	emp	of Workp loyed by king retu	firms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
In the Desire in	Week ended 27th	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	200	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	6,787 2,216 24,761 2,499 7,503 8,447	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +38.5 \\ +0.9 \\ -13.3 \\ -3.5 \\ -0.0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.1 \\ + \ 9.3 \\ - \ 1.7 \\ - 23.4 \\ - \ 9.7 \\ + 13.4 \end{array} $	38,445 9,211 123,569 13,148 43,024 47,510	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.5 \\ +27.0 \\ -1.1 \\ -13.8 \\ -3.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 0.8 \\ & + & 4.4 \\ & + & 0.4 \\ & - & 23.2 \\ & - & 9.4 \\ & + & 13.3 \end{array} $	
Labourers	13,565	$\frac{-4\cdot 1}{-0\cdot 7}$	+ 4.2	76,631 351,538	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 6 \cdot 2 \\ \hline - & 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	+ 4.1 + 0.2	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rotherham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	13,997 16,605 1,391 6,972 5,321 3,446 6,326	- 1·1 - 6·2 + 8·6 + 6·3 + 5·6 +11·5 - 6·3	- 7·1 - 6·5 - 9·7 +14·9 + 1·7 + 1·1 + 9·9	78,088 87,593 7,612 35,794 28,391 19,207 34,756	- 1·4 - 6·8 + 9·7 + 7·5 + 2·3 + 7·9 - 6·2	- 8·2 - 5·9 - 7·4 + 17·5 + 6·6 + 2·1 + 13·0	
Total, England and Wales Scotland	54,058 11,720	- 0·9 + 0·6	- 1·4 + 4·7	291,441 60,097	- 1·5 - 5·9	- 0·5 + 4·1	
TOTAL	65,778	- 0.7	- 0.4	351,538	- 2.3	+ 0.2	

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

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 22·5 on 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 22·0* on 24th September, 1928, and 20·3 on 24th October, 1927.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 756,000 tons in October, 1928, as compared with 718,600 tons in September, 1928, and 699,000 tons in

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry was fair, on the whole. EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry was fair, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21·8, as compared with 17·6* at 24th September, 1928, and 25·7 at 24th October, 1927. In the week ended 27th October, 1928, 386 mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 352 in the week ended 29th September, when a number of mills were temporarily idle, and with 341 in October, 1927. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued fair. In the week ended 27th October, 1928, 134 mills were in operation, as compared with 118 in the previous month, and with 117 in October, 1927.

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

Works.	Numbe	er of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) or			
	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	68 14	+ 2 + 1	+ 5 + 2	386 134	+ 34 + 16	+ 45 + 17		
TOTAL	82	+ 3	+ 7	520	+ 50	+ 62		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1928, amounted to 125,241 tons, or 39,855 tons more than in September, 1928, and 22,527 tons more than in October, 1927.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT was still very slack in October, but continued to show a little improvement on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a considerable improvement was again shown in the Midlands. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering, but declined and was very bad in marine engineering. Much short time remained in operation in the textile machinery section, and a five-day week continued in force at important railway works.

Compared with a year before employment showed a slight decline,

principally in marine and constructional engineering.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				-				
		Numb			October		employed	ı
Division.	Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Decr	ase (+) ease (-) mpared th a
2.5. 15.1	Engine Engine and Fou	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engir	Constru Repair Vehicles and A	2	Month before.*	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,369 1,526 1,930 6,772 16,842 15,651 8,354 922 959	302 262 113 942 765 1,410 294 32 46	80 166 510 42 5,024 115 2,368 29 700	150 82 114 718 783 215 769 96 8	1,878 1,408 1,290 11,257 1,020 1,511 591 265 185	5,779 3,444 3,957 19,731 24,434 18,902 12,376 1,344 1,898	+ 382 - 10 + 170 - 3,836 + 1,188 - 4,179 + 1,088 + 37 - 49	$\begin{array}{r} -1,307 \\ +292 \\ -104 \\ +1,824 \\ +459 \\ -3,409 \\ +2,460 \\ -71 \\ -55 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	56,325				19,405	91,865 22nd Oc	-5,209	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4·2 3·2 5·7 7·8 14·4 12·0 11·1 17·0 13·9	2·4 3·7 3·5 3·7 9·2 7·1 11·1 8·2 15·9	10·4 7·2 8·4 3·0 24·6 13·7 13·0 14·5	5.6 11.2 19.7 10.8 10.7 7.1 13.9 12.8 26.7	5·0 5·2 4·8 11·7 7·9 8·1 5·5 12·6 8·1	4·3 4·1 5·6 9·1 14·7 11·0 11·0 15·2 13·3	+ 0·2 + 0·2 - 1·8 + 0·7 - 2·4 + 0·9 + 0·5 - 0·3	- 0.9 + 0.3 - 0.1 + 1.1 + 0.5 - 1.6 + 2.4 + 0.8 - 0.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	9.7	5.2	16.4	10.8	8.3	9•4	- 0.5	+ 0.2
*Ditto, Sept., 1928 Ditto, Oct., 1927	10.3	5·2 4·6	14·5 12·5	10·3 9·1	9·5 8·3	9.9		:::

^{*} 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 Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions remained moderate, with a

In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad but exhibited some improvement. Conditions continued moderate on electrical and motor vehicle work, but in the textile 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 emyment on electrical 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. In Scotland employment declined in general and marine engineering and was bad. In Wales and in Northern Ireland conditions remained bad, with little change.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during October, and showed a further decline in most districts 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. Compared with a year ago employment was much worse on the whole, though in the South of England an improvement was

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th September, 1923, and with 24th October, 1927:—

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople apployed at Oct., 1928.	Decreas Numbers U as compa	se (+) or e (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage Unemployed at 22nd Oct., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total N Insured Unemi	Month before.	Year before.	Per Unen 22nd	*Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,554 759 2,425 35 27,694 9,609 16,172 4,463 3,320	+ 86 + 73 + 84 - 1 + 2,302 + 1,639 + 824 + 238 - 288	- 56 - 329 - 1,294 + 11 + 12,112 + 1,752 + 8,899 + 322 + 317	25·6 10·4 11·3 9·0 46·7 34·6 28·4 54·0 30·0	+ 0.8 + 1.0 + 0.3 - 0.2 + 3.9 + 5.9 + 1.5 + 2.9 - 2.6	+ 1.9 - 2.7 - 5.2 + 3.8 + 20.9 + 8.4 + 16.2 + 15.2 + 6.6	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	67,031	+ 4,957	+ 21,734	33.1	+ 2.4	+12.1	

In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions conditions ere fair, and much better than in other divisions. In Northern Ireland, though employment remained bad, a continued improve

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DURING 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 production generally in this section increased. Employment in the Egyptian 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

ago, employment, on the whole, showed a slight decline in most of the principal districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·1 on 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 14·5* on 24th Sept ember, 1928, and with 11·0 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 good; employment with plain weavers continued slack, but with weavers of fancy goods it was good. At Stockport, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde there was also some improvement. At Oldham employment with spinners improved, better time 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 was bad; there was some improvement in the sheeting section, but a slight decline in the velvet section.

At Bolton employment showed an improvement; it was, however,

At Bolton employment showed an improvement; it was, however, reported as poor with cardroom workers, moderate with spinners, and bad with weavers and winders, except with some weavers of the finer and "fancy" fabrics, and fabrics containing artificial silk. At Leigh employment was good with spinners, and better than in September, and fair with other classes of workers. At Bury and Rochdale employment continued bad; a number of mills had next of their mechanisms. mills had part of their machinery stopped, and short time was largely worked.

At Preston employment was poor, especially with weavers of plain cloths; about 3,000 cotton operatives, mainly weavers, were idle for varying periods during the month. At Chorley a diminution 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 bad, but slightly better than in September; at the end of the month about 7,000 to 8,000 looms were idle, and, in addition, under-employment was still fairly prevalent; workers in the

preparatory departments were very irregularly employed.

At Accrington unemployment and under-employment were common, especially with winders; with weavers employment was generally better with firms producing fine materials than with

those engaged on coarser goods.

At Burnley employment was still bad; at Colne and Nelson there was no improvement, many operatives being unemployed or suspended; at Padiham, however, a slight improvement was reported. A considerable improvement was also reported at Great Harwood. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very

In Yorkshire a slight improvement was reported at Halifax, 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 received from

those employers who furnished returns:-

		Number Vorkpeor			Wages p Workpeo	
STATE OF THE PARTY	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 27th	Inc. (-	
	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS.		Per	Per		Per	Per
Preparing	10,875	cent. + 1.6	+ 0.8	£ 17,862	cent. + 1.5	cent.
Spinning	20,967	+ 1.0	- 0.9	36,200	+ 2.8	- 2.
Weaving Other	33,310 7,931	+ 3.0	- 1.8	58,374	+ 5.6 + 2.5	- 3.9
Not Specified	7,544	- 2.1	+ 4.9	18,898 16,226	+ 3.6	- 2·1 + 9·9
ioo opeomoa	1,011		1 1 3	10,220	1 0 0	1 3 .
TOTAL	80,627	+ 1.8	- 0.5	147,560	+ 3.7	- 1.6
DISTRICTS.	100,000		W. Harris			
Arbton	3,292	+ 3.4	+ 3.3	5,549	+ 6.1	+ 0.6
Stockport, Glossop and	0,202	101	1 0 0	3,343	T 0 1	T 0.0
Hyde	8,360	+ 6.5	- 0.9	14,468	+11.3	- 1.6
Oldham	8,750	- 0.1	+ 2.9	17,146	+ 0.7	+ 3.
Bolton and Leigh	15,657	+ 1.9	- 0.9	27,755	+ 4.1	- 1.
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and	4 . 100	100000		District of the last of the la		
Todmorden	6,393	- 5.1	- 4.7	11,586	- 4.3	- 1.
Manchester	4,743	+ 1.5	- 3.9	7,809	- 3.1	- 5.
Preston and Chorley	5,890	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	10,532	+10.1	- 0.
Blackburn, Accrington		100				The same
and Darwen	7,061	+ 8.5	+ 1.4	13,455	+14.3	- 2.9
Burnley, Padiham, Colne	10 714	. 07	1 7 0	07.154	0.0	
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	10,714	+ 0.7	+ 1.6	23,154	- 0·2 + 2·8	+ 0.0
Yorkshire Towns	4,380	+ 1.9	- 4.3	7,857	+ 6.2	- 6.
Other Districts	2,504	+ 1.1	- 4.3	3,801	- 2.1	-17.
TOTAL	80,627	+ 1.8	- 0.5	147,560	+ 3.7	- 1.

Returns from firms employing about 79,400 operatives in the week ended 27th October showed that about 14 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about $13\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 22nd October, 1923:—

To the second	N	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers 22nd October, 1928.										
Department.	Whol	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.							
incincia tas	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.					
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	904 4,124	4,109 3,322	5,013 7,446	899 4,312	4,206 4,190	5,105 8,502	10,118 15,948					
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	608 1,918 474	3,046 5,658 203	3,654 7,576 677	1,212 1,719 461	7,355 7,620 325	8,567 9,339 786	12,221 16,915 1,463					
Total	8,028	16,338	24,366	8,603	23,696	32,299	56,665					

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928:—

Dtt	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.					
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	-384	+ 261 - 60			- 366 - 404	- 441 - 941	- 258 - 1,385			
and Warping Weaving Other Processes	- 2 + 29	Design Control of			- 1,191 - 2,089 - 67		THE RESERVE			
tal	-481	+ 465	- 16	- 1,035	- 4,117	- 5,152	- 5,168			

The percentages for September have been revised.

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 102,868,500 lbs. in October, 1928, compared with 45,942,700 lbs. in September, 1928, and with 90,170,300 lbs. in

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,148,200 lbs. in October, 1928, ompared with 11,244,500 lbs. in September, 1928, and with compared with 11,244,500 10s. 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 and with 312,115,100 square yards in October, 1927.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING October employment continued bad in the woollen and worsted industry, and much idle machinery and short-time working were reported. There was a slight improvement on the whole as compared with September, but employment was below the level of 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 books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 15·8 on 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 16·9* on 24th September, 1928, and with

Worsted Section.—Employment on the whole continued bad. There was a slight increase, 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 30½ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time, † losing approximately 12 hours each, on the average. About 6 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime.

In the wool sorting, preparing and combing departments employment continued bad, and was about the same as in September, except that there was some improvement with certain classes of combers; in the week ended 27th 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, but in this section also a little less short time was worked. According to the returns received from employers, 30 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, with a loss of 11 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 27th October; while about 7½ per cent. worked overtime, with an average of about 5 hours each. 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 little change at Huddersfield where employment was fair. Less short time was worked, in general, about 25 per cent. of the worsted weavers losing, on an average, 10 hours each in short time† during the week and at 27th October.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued slack, on the whole, in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th October showed that about 32 per cent. of the spinners and about 30 per cent. of the weavers worked short time,† losing, on an average, about 10½ and 12 hours each respectively. On the other hand, about 10 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of approximately 8 hours each; there was little overtime with weavers. Taking the woollen section as a whole, 30 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 11½ hours each in short time,† while 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of about 6½ hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment remained 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 slack, with much short-time working. 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; at Yeadon and Guiseley it was very 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 remained depressed, but blanket workers in Yorkshire and in the West of England were moderately well employed. At Saddleworth employment in the flannel trade was slack, but it was slightly better towards the end of the month; at Rockdale employment remained poor Rochdale employment remained poor.

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 employment was good, and showed some recovery after the usual period of seasonal slackness; in Yorkshire employment continued fair. The employers' returns for the week ended 27th October showed that about 10 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average, of 7 hours each; there was only a little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns from employers:-

		Number of Vorkpeople		Tota all	l Wages p Workpeop	aid to
	Week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 27th Oct., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Inde figur (Ja: 192 = 10
Departments:		Per	02000	£	Per Cent.	
Worsted Section: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,520 42,053 21,914 11,789 1,959	Cent. - 1·3 + 0·4 + 1·6 - 0·1 + 1·1	90·9 97·3 99·7 100·4 94·3	23 094 65 554 45,857 28,892 3,748	+ 1·9 + 2·6 + 5·3 + 1·7 + 3·9	76 96 103 96 92
Total—Worsted	88,235	+ 0.4	97.3	167,145	+ 3.1	94
Woollen Section: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,110 14,139 26,640 18,608 2,611	+ 1.9 + 0.0 + 0.8 + 1.1 - 0.9	96·2 94·9 104·5 97·1 94·5	2,491 29,666 49,434 43,442 5,586	+ 1·7 - 0·7 + 3·7 + 2·2 - 0·1	101 99 109 101 103
Total—Woollen	63,108	+ 0.7	99-5	130,619	+ 1.9	104
CARPET SECTION	10,740	+ 1.3	108.0	20,295	+ 5.3	108
Total—Wool Textile Industry	162,083	+ 0.6	98.6	318,059	+ 2.8	99
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	38,859 10,667 10,067 8,625 8,916	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	93·0 111·5 94·8 95·3 101·9	74,176 24,543 17,499 15,608 15,743	+ 2·3 + 1·1 + 3·3 + 2·7 + 5·2 + 5·3	83 122 93 95 107
Total, West Riding	80,688	+ 0.5	97.0	153,532	+ 2.7	93
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	5,136 342 2,069	- 0·1 + 1·2 - 0·5	99·0 118·3 104·0	9,476 680 3,457	+ 6·7 + 3·2 + 14·4	95 118 143
Total—Worsted	88,235	+ 0.4	97.3	167,145	+ 3.1	94
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	13,153	+ 0.4	92.0	29,878	+ 1.8	89
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	11,332 9,447 2,518	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 0.4 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.9 \end{array}$	97·1 107·1 94·9	25,031 20,505 4,715	+ 2·8 + 0·8 - 4·6	111 119
Bradford	1,358	- 1·5	103.2	2,822	- 3.1	93
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	37,808 5,582	+ 0.3	97·5 101·2	82,951 11,181	+ 1·3 + 8·0	101 107
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,472 14,807 439	+ 1·3 + 1·4 + 9·5	104·9 102·4 114·6	7,950 27,945 592	$ \begin{array}{cccc} & - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ & + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ & + & 8 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	112 108 101
Total—Woollen	63,108	+ 0.7	99-5	130,619	+ 1.9	. 104
CARPET SECTION	10,740	+ 1.3	108 · 0	20,295	+ 5.3	108
Total—Wool Textile Industry	162,083	+ 0.6	98.6	318,059	+ 2.8	99

The following Table 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 for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 22nd September

and the animal days to the same of the sam	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "no workpeople returned.")								
Marine and territories of the control of the contro	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).				
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.7 \\ -1.8 \\ +14.7 \\ -1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -0.0 \\ +1.3 \\ +0.7 \\ -0.3 \\ +2.0 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} -0.7 \\ +0.4 \end{array} $	+ 1·2 + 2·1 + 3·0 + 1·0 + 3·6	- 1.9 - 0.8 + 0.6 + 1.4 + 1.4 + 5.8	-0·4 +1·1 +0·8 +0·4 +3·1 +0·7 +0·5				
Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$+\frac{1\cdot 7}{2\cdot 5}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 0.2 \\ + 1.0 \\ - 0.6 \end{array} $	- 1·6 -	<u>- 1·8</u>	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.1 \\ +1.2 \\ -0.5 \end{array} $				
TOTAL	- 1.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	- 0.1	+0.4				

^{*} Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns. but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. Spinning. Weaving. Other Depts Woollen Section:
Huddersfield ...
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury,
Batley, etc.) ... + 0.5 + 1.1 - 0.7 + 0.4 Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale ... Bradford ... Total, West Riding ... Vest of England and Mid-... - 2·5 ... + 0·5 ... + 9·1 + 1·4 + 0·6 + 12·3 + 3·2 + 3·2 + 5·0 TOTAL ... + 0.0 + 0.8 + 1.1

November, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 22nd October, 1928:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd October, 1928.										
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp							
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Wool Sorting	383	3	386	642	4	646	1,032				
Wool Washing and	707										
Preparing Wool Combing	381 321	226	607	839	221	1,060	1,667				
W1 MW	550	216 98	537	1,271	1,065	2,336	2,873				
Woollen Spinning	369	92	461	475	169 219	1,105	1,753				
Worsted Drawing and	000	32	401	413	219	694	1,155				
Spinning	357	1,415	1,772	404	2,906	3,310	5,082				
Wool Winding and		-, 0	-,	101	2,500	3,310	3,002				
Warping	72	21	93	149	141	290	383				
Worsted Winding and	246	713 731				200	000				
Warping	68	212	280	177	789	966	1,246				
Woollen Weaving	106	303	409	319	2,670	2,989	3,398				
Worsted Weaving	101	537	638	184	2,192	2,376	3,014				
Other Processes	610	75	685	765	296	1,061	1,746				
Total	3,318	3,198	6,516	6,161	10,672	16,833	23,349				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928:—

Department.	W	hol	ly T	Jnemp	oloy	yed.		Temporarily Stopped.							
Department.	M	en.	W	omen.	To	otal.	M	ſen.	M	omen.	T	otal.	To	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	9			+	9	+	92	+	2	+	94	+	103	
and Preparing Wool Combing	++	10 29	+	52	++	68 81		18 155	-	111 166	-	129 321	=	61	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+-	11		6 24	+-	17 38	-	183	++	13 10	-+	170 12	=	153	
and Spinning	-	21	+	180	+:	159	-	90	-	585	-	675	-	516	
and Warping Worsted Winding	-	14	-			16	F	47	-	10	-	57	-	73	
and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving	++-	3 4 15	-+-		+	47		6 37	+	239	-	233	+	232	
other Processes	+-	45	+-	166		181 49		19	-	896	_	877 246	-	696	
Total	-	13	+	473	+4	160	-	642	-	1,975	- 2	2,617	- 2	,157	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 2,848,200 lbs. in October, 1928, compared with 13,102,500 lbs. in September, 1928, and 9,808,000 lbs. in October, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,517,400 lbs., compared with 3,312,000 lbs. in September, 1928, and with 5,145,100 lbs. in October, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,712,400 square yards, compared with 12,772,500 square yards in September, 1928, and 13,060,700 square yards in October, 1927.

The exports of blankets were 133,592 pairs, 71,378 pairs and 98,536 pairs in October, 1928, September, 1928, and October, 1927.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a further slight improvement, but continued slack, with much short-time working, in all the principal centres; it was much below normal for the time of year.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16·4 on 22nd October, as compared with 17·8* on 24th September, and with 7·1 on 24th October, 1927.

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

		Number orkpeop			Wages p Vorkpeo		
1000	Week ended 27th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.*	
England and Wales:— London	2,120	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 4,703	Per cent. + 2·7	Per cent.	
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton	7,472 1,808 6,688	+ 0·4 + 1·6 - 1·8	- 3·5 - 5·2 - 2·9	3,925 14,338	+ 5·0 + 3·6 - 3·5	-10.7 -16.8 -17.2	
Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,970 3,443 2,553 3,946	- 0·7 - 0·8 + 0·6 + 1·5	- 1·3 - 2·0 - 3·3 - 0·3	16,555 8,332 4,652 7,719	+ 3·4 + 0·3 + 3·0 + 1·7	-14·9 -10·2 -14·8 - 5·0	
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,701 1,777	- 2·1 - 1·2	- 7·2 - 5·4	2,862 3,823	-10·0 - 0·2	-26·6 -13·9	
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and District Other parts of England	4,721 956	+ 1.4	- 7·3 - 4·5	8,983 1,696	+ 22·9 - 0·9	$-23 \cdot 2$ $-15 \cdot 1$	
and Wales England and Wales	1,678	$\frac{-4\cdot 2}{-0\cdot 2}$	- 3·8 - 3·1	3,172 98,448	$\frac{-10.5}{+2.5}$	$\frac{-12\cdot 6}{-14\cdot 0}$	
Scotland Great Britain	2,382 49,215	$\frac{-0.5}{-0.3}$	$\frac{-0.1}{-3.0}$	5,211	+ 3·6 + 2·5	$\frac{-8\cdot0}{-13\cdot7}$	

Returns from firms employing about 48,900 operatives in the week ended 27th October showed that about 56 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 123 hours each on the average.

Employment in London showed a further slight improvement, but was still only quiet, on the whole. At Leicester employment was slack, but showed some further improvement; two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th October, losing 13 hours each on the average. At Hinckley employment was reported as fair, and better than in September. Employment at Northampton continued slack, and a slight decline was reported in the case of lasters and finishers; about 57 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, losing 13½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 27th October. At Kettering employment was slack for the time of year, and showed little change; a large proportion of the workpeople were still on short time. At Higham and Rushden employment was reported as bad. At Wellingborough, and in the smaller Northamptonshire centres, there was little change; employment remained slack, with most of the factories working short time. At Stafford employment remained very slack; four-fifths of time. At Stafford employment remained very slack; four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 17 hours a week each, on the average. Employment at Stone was still depressed. There was a further slight improve-ment at Norwich; but employment was still described as bad, on the whole the whole.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district some firms reported a slight improvement in the heavy boot trade, but, taking all sections together, employment showed a decline, and was below the normal for the time of year; short time was prevalent. At Street employment continued bad, but improved towards the end of the month. At Leeds there was little change, and employment remained bad, on the whole

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley and at Preston there was an improvement, though short-time working was still very prevalent.

In Scotland employment remained generally quiet, but improved slightly at Edinburgh and at Glasgow; it was reported as fairly good at Kilmarnock, as moderate to fair at Glasgow, and as bad at Maybole.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 22nd October, 1928:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd October, 1928.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.					
The Secretary +	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Boot and Shoe Manu-										
facture:										
Preparing Depart-				100 ST						
ment	124	46	170	145	45	190	360			
Rough Stuff De-	700	7.0								
ClickingDepartment	306 929	16	322	542	10	552	874			
Closing Department	19	1 500	936	1,264	14	1,278	2,214			
Making Department	1,457	1,528 25	1,547	17	1,980	1,997	3,544			
Finishing Depart-	1,751	23	1,482	2,358	21	2,379	3,861			
ment	1,208	518	1,726	1,247	386	1 077	7 750			
Slipper Making	388	147	535	778	658	1,633	3,359			
Clog Making	10	i	11	3	STATE OF THE PARTY	1,436	1,971			
Repairing and Hand-	Name of the last		100000	3		3	14			
sewn Work	344	2	346	12		12	358			
TOTAL	4,785	2,290	7,075	6,366	3,114	9,480	16,555			

^{*} Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as

AND THE STREET, SAN	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	m-tol		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture:						I de la	
Preparing Depart-	+ 13	+ 1	+ 14	- 39	- 17	- 56	- 42
ment Rough Stuff De-	T 13	Т -	-				
partment	- 86	- 7	- 93	+ 12	+ 2	+ 14	- 79
Clicking Department	- 94	- 7	-101	- 52	- 7	- 59	- 16
Closing Department		- 25	- 33	+ 8	- 57	- 49	- 8
Making Department	- 295	- 7	-302	+106	Control (d)	+106	- 19
Finishing Depart-	110	- 92	-204	-159	-119	-278	- 48
ment	-112 + 53	+ 31	+ 84	+207	- 2	+205	+ 28
Slipper Making Clog Making	T 9	- 2	– 11	1 201	- ī	- 1	- 13
Clog Making Repairing and Hand-							
sewn Work	+ 1		+ 1	- 14	•••	- 14	- 1.
							-
TOTAL	- 537	-108	-645	+ 69	-201	-132	- 77

The exports of boots and shoes 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.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further seasonal decline during October; it 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 other hand, it was reported as good at a few centres, including Burton-on-Trent, Coventry, West Middlesex and North West Surrey. Employment generally was worse than in October, 1927.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with

bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners; it varied somewhat as between different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair, on the whole; with plasterers and slaters it also declined and was moderate in most districts. With painters there was a further seasonal decline and employment was generally slack; it remained moderate to fair with plumbers; with tradesmen's labourers there was a decline and employment was slack, on the whole. As compared with October, 1927, employment was worse with each of the classes of operatives except carpenters, with whom

the following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the

_	Esti- mated Number of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage as compared with a			
Antonia dia ka	people at July, 1928.*	at 22nd Oct., 1928.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.†	Year before.		
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Plainters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occupations Total	127,050 73,890 22,150 5,940 23,430 107,380 32,540 240,930 183,250 816,560	9,268 5,852 1,974 605 2,371 18,394 2,657 37,033 27,807	282 218 112 30 95 357 94 1,072 844 3,104	7·3 7·9 8·9 10·2 10·1 17·1 8·2 15·4 15·2	+ 0.6 + 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.6 + 2.6 + 4.4 - 0.2 + 1.0 + 1.1 + 1.4	+ 0·5 + 1·6 + 4·7 + 2·6 + 1·0 + 1·6 + 2·7 + 2·1		
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	172,710 126,940 99,450 93,750 99,410 106,040 75,030 28,870 14,360	19,153 8,576 10,787 10,648 19,286 17,764 8,826 8,110 2,811	5 14 112 713 1,054 728 173 297 8	11·1 6·8 10·8 11·4 19·4 16·8 11·8 28·1 19·6	+ 2·6 + 1·1 + 1·1 + 0·3 + 1·2 + 1·3 + 1·3 + 2·4 - 0·2	+ 0·7 + 1·9 + 2·3 + 2·2 + 2·9 + 2·4 + 5·6		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	816,560	105,961	3,104	13.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.7		

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,039,000, show that in October, 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,711,500, as compared with £6,065,600 in September, 1928, and £5,338,300 in October, 1927. Of the total for October, 1928, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,511,100; factories and workshops for £440,200; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £559,500; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,200,700.

* Aged 16-64 inclusive. † The percentages for September have been revised.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October showed a slight decline, and was adversely affected by bad weather. In the Peterborough district it continued good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc. trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.5 at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 11.6* at 24th September, 1928, and 8.8 at 24th

October, 1927.

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

10000000000000000000000000000000000000		umber o		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Districts.	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Week ended				
	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.			
Northern Countles, York-	1000	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern Counties	1,886 5.146	+ 0.5		4,665 14,360	+ 1.1			
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,534	- 0·7 - 2·7		3,697	- 4·8 + 5·7	- 11.9		
TOTAL	8,749	- 1.0	- 5.4	23,243	- 1.8	- 7.2		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 7,834 work-people employed by firms furnishing information, 23.6 per cent. were working on an average 6½ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th 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 EMPLOYMENT during October continued to improve, and certain sections of the industry were busy on Christmas orders. Much short-time working, however, was still reported. At Derby and at Worcester employment showed little change. In the stoneware section in Scotland, employment was reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.9 at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 13.7* at 24th September, 1928, and 11.8 at 24th October, 1927.

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

		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
Actor Deposit	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	27th Oct., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,246 7,952	+ 1.3 + 0.7	+ 1.2 + 0.1	2,539 15,360	+ 1.8 + 3.8	+ 5.0 + 0.8		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,829	- 0.1	- 4.0	3,637	+ 1.9	+ 7.2		
TOTAL	11,027	+ 0.6	- 0.5	21,536	+ 3.3	+ 2.3		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,419 2,608	+ 1.2	- 0·7 + 0·0	15,147 6,389	+ 3.4 + 2.9	+ 2·4 + 1·9		
TOTAL	11,027	+ 0.6	- 0.5	21,536	+ 3.3	+ 2.3		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, showed 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 27th October, 1928.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

BOOKBINDING.

Employment was generally fairly good with paper makers in October and showed improvement as compared with the previous month.

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 Hull and Leicester, but at Birmingham employment was reported as bad, and worse than in September, and there was also a decline at Sheffield and Glasgow. Employment continued good with 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 a number of districts; at Liverpool and Hull, however, employment was reported as fair, and better than in the previous month. With lithographic artists employment was generally fair, but not so good as in September, slackness being reported at Manchester and Leeds, and a decline at both these towns and in London.

In the bookbinding industry employment, on the whole, continued

In the bookbinding industry employment, on the whole, continued

* The percentages for September have been revised.

The percentage of unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4·5 at 22nd October, compared with 4·3* at 24th September, and 4·4 at 24th October, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 3·9 at 22nd October, compared with 5·2* at 24th September, and 6·0 at 24th October, 1927. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 4·0 at 22nd October, compared with 4·2* at 24th September, and 3·4 at 24th October, 1927.

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

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	No. of Members of Unions		Percentag ployed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a		
	at end of October, 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.	Oct., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing: London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	39,428	3.6	4.4	5.1	- 0.8	- 1.5
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	16,796	3.9	3.6	4.0	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,888 6,763 10,367	2·8 4·3 3·7	2·4 4·3 3·8	2·6 4·8 2·8	+ 0.4	+ 0·2 - 0·5 + 0·9
Total	84,441	3.6	3.9	4.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,896 19,734	3·8 3·4	3·0 3·1	3·7 3·3	+ 0.8 + 0.3	+ 0.1

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained slack.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, 31·5 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 32·1* per cent. at 24th September, 1928, and with 22·4 per cent. at 24th October, 1927.

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

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
	In	Docks.								
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	of London Authority or through Ship- owners, Total.		At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.					
Week ended— 6th October, 1928 13th " " 20th " "	4,470 4,109 4,206 4,241	2,231 1,910 2,626 2,549	6,701 6,019 6,832 6,790	7,774 7,873 7,630 7,514	14,475 13,892 14,462 14,304					
Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Oct., 1928	} 4,257	2,329	6,586	7,698	14,284					
Average for Sept., 1928	4,304	1,899	6,203	7,198	13,401					
Average for Oct., 1927	4,913	2,175	7,088	7,756	14,844					

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed uring October was 858, compared with 850 in September, and with 903 in October, 1927.

East Coast.—Employment at the North-East Coast ports continued air, on the whole, and in some cases was better than in September, due to increased timber imports before the close of the Baltic season. It continued fair at Hull and Middlesbrough, good at Yarmouth, and lack at Grimsby, Goole and Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was still slack, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th October was 14,929, compared with 13,966 in September, and with 15,002 in October, 1927. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £39,908 in the four weeks ended 26th October, compared with £36,350 in September, and with £40,428 in October, 1927.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—There was a decline in employment at most of the South Wales ports, but at Newport there was a slight improvement. At Bristol and Avonmouth there was also a slight improvement. At Plymouth and most other South-Western ports employment remained slack. It continued fair at Southampton.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment was good at Dundee and the Leith, and better than in September at both places. At Grangemouth it was moderate, and at Glasgow and at Belfast fair.

SEAMEN.

DURING October employment continued moderate on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, was 19·0, compared with 15·0* at 24th September, 1928, and 15·4 at 24th October, 1927.

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 closing stages. It was fairly active on the Tyne, and moderate on the Wear. The demand was quiet on the Tees during the first three weeks of October, and fairly brisk subsequently. It was generally moderate at Hull, and quiet at Southampton; at both ports there was a temporary improvement in the middle of the month. At Bristol the demand was quiet on the whole; it was fairly good at Avonmouth. It remained fair at Newport, and was very fair at Cardiff. The demand was good at Swansea until late in October, when a decline occurred. It was fairly good on the Mersey, and quiet to fair at Manchester. The demand was generally quiet to moderate on the Clyde, and very slack at Leith. It was moderate at Belfast early in the month, and quiet afterwards.

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

		Number of	Seamen† sl	hipped in		
Principal Ports.	Oct.,	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Ten Months ended		
	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1928.	Oct., 1927.	
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool; Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol§ Newport, Mon. Cardiff Swansea	14,634 665 12,458 10,490 3,262 391 508 1,489 1,260 831 2,362 947	+ 2,452 - 5 + 1,801 - 1,799 + 139 - 54 + 371 + 453 + 97 - 210 + 286	+ 2,634 + 120 + 1,967 - 77 + 321 + 85 + 205 + 202 + 170 + 37 + 356 + 14	126,083 7,268 105,234 104,397 28,344 3,604 4,539 13,293 10,047 7,300 26,207 7,474	127,189 7,440 95,058 99,563 26,869 3,700 3,696 13,136 10,811 7,873 26,140 8,476	
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	320 424 3,812	+ 44 + 66 - 496	- 85 + 187 + 335	3,731 4,275 33,044	[3,941 3,530 31,354	
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast TOTAL for above Ports	254	+ 118	+ 44 + 6,535	1,773	2,038	

REVISED 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 have therefore been excluded from the estimated numbers insured and primary of insured persons recorded as a property of the present recorded as a pr been excluded 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 persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 95,000 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 previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that the increase in the numbers insured in all industries taken together was fairly evenly spread over the twelve months, and in the following Table the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 130,500 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

	and a	TOT CHOTH LIC.	and, are me	raded III one	ngures.
		Great	Britain.	Great Br Northern	ritain and n Ireland.
Mon	th.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed.	Estimated Numbers Insured.	Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed
August September October November December 192 January February March April May		11,876,000 11,884,000 11,892,000 11,900,000 11,907,000 11,915,000 11,581,000 11,587,000 11,597,000 11,613,000 11,613,000 11,621,000	9:1 9:2 9:2 9:5 9:9 9:8 10:6 10:3 9:4 9:4 9:7	12,131,000 12,139,000 12,148,000 12,148,000 12,156,000 12,164,000 12,172,000 11,841,000 11,849,000 11,857,000 11,865,000 11,873,000	9·2 9·3 9·3 9·5 9·9 9·8 10·7 10·4 9·5 9·8 10·7

stood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate of separate individuals.

The percentages for September have been revised.

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, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of July, August and September, 1928, as given in previous issues of this GAZETTE, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1927. The following Table gives the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :-

	Тота	L PER	CENTA	E UNI	EMPLO	YED.		Тота	L PER	CENTAG	E UN	EMPLO	YED.
INDUSTRY.	GREA	Ť BRI	TAIN:	AND :	T BRI	ERN	INDUSTRY.	GREA	T BRI	TAIN.	AND	T BRI	HERN
ALTER OF THE ACTOR AND THE	T11/17	A 110	Sent.	23rd July, 1928.	A 11g.	Sept		July.	20th Aug. 1928.	Sept.,	July,	Aug.,	Sept.,
Fishing	9.6	8 · 1	9.3	9.6	8 · 1	9.3	Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.0	7.4	7.6
Mining:— Coal Mining	29.1	26.6	22.5	29.1	26.6	22.5	Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	8.4	7.9	7.2	8 · 4	7.9	7.2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	13·5 14·1		13·6 11·7		14·0 13·7	13.8	Clothing Trades :-	7.4	9.3	11.5	7.4	9.4	11.6
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	17.9	8.7	9.5	8.2	9·1 3·4	9.8	Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.1	4.5
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	9.4	10.0	10.2	9.5	10.1	10.3	Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	6.6			6·6 8·8	7·2 9·7	
Digging	4.9	5.1	6.3	5.0	5.2	6.4	Dress Industries not separately	6.2	5.5	4.9	6.4	5.5	4.9
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	14.7	The state of the s	DESCRIPTION OF	14.7	P222 2000	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	19.9	19.6	17.8	19.8	19.6	17.8
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	15·3 6·3			15·3 6·3	7.300	10076030	Food, Drink and Tobacco: Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	5·8 7·2		6·5 6·4	6·1 7·4	5·9 6·6	
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	10.3	The last	1000	10.3			Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	10.5	8.2	7.9	10.5	8 - 2	8.0
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	17.6	21.2	13.7	17.6	21.2	13.7	Food Industries not separately specified	6.6				7·3 6·4	
Glass Trades : Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific		10.7	9.6	10.7	10.1	9.6	Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	4.2	4.4	3.5	4-4	4.6	3.8
Glass Bottle Making	10.3		21.7				Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	8.1	8 · 2	8.6	8·2 11·1	8.3	8.7
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture	5.9				5.9		Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	5.8		5.2	5.8	6.0	5.3
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	3.1	T. Park	1000		7 7 2	100 00	Printing and Paper Trades :-	4.3	4.7	5.2	4.2	4.7	5.2
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.9	6.6	6.1	Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	4.4	100				4.2
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)		19.9	19.4	21.2	19.9	19.4	Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	4.0	3.5		250000	Allens.	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills		24.4	22.0	24.4	24.4	22.0	(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	0.0			3.8		
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	10.	10.	100	10.2	10.0	10.9	Building and Construction of Works :-						
Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	12:	11.3	12.4	12.5	11.3	12.4	Carpenters Bricklayers	5.8	6 . 4	7.1	5.7	6.3	7:0
facture	11.4	13.	111.7	11.4	13.1	11.7	Masons	8.2	8 . 8	9.4	8.3	8.7	7.
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	9.1		1 10 2	9.7	10.2	10.3	Painters Plumbers	9.		0.7	0.7	2.7	8.0
Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	12.	9 13.	5 · 1 1 14 · 4 8 10 · 3	13.4	13.5	5·2 14·5 10·3	Labourers to above All Other Occupations		2 10.2				
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-					11.1	9.5	Total, Building Public Works Contracting, etc	70	3 19.2	WHEEL STREET		-	
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	9.		1000		1000	13.00	Other Manufacturing Industries :	6.	1000				5 9.
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	11	2 11.	0 000000	11.2	280588	N. C. LEWIS	Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru-	3.	9 4.1	6 4.0		4.7	
Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing Metal Trades:—		7 27.	7 30.	28.3	3 28-0	30.7	Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	2.			2 2 . 5 . 5		
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	8.			12.0	13.3	12.0	Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	7.		132	7.1	7.1	1 7.
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	5.	2 5.	1 5.	5 5·:	2 5.	5 · 3	Gas, Water and Electricity Supply		6 5.	5 5.9	9 5.	7 5.0	6 5.
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	11.	A PRODUCTION	50 SECTION 1	No.	8 3 3 3 3 3	8 11.7	Transport and Communication :-	6.					
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-		2 10.	7 10.	0 10.	2 10.	7 10.0	Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified	10.	The state of	9 11.	3 10.	8 11.	2 11.
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	7.						Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	32.	2 31.	31 000			
Metal Industries not separately specified	10.	2 10.		8 10.	1000	2 (423)	Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	12.	20 0 D	3 12.	8 13.	0 12.	4 12.
Woollen and Worsted	15:	1 14.	8 16.	5 15· 9 15· 7 5·	1 14.	5 14·5 7 16·9 1 11·6	Distributive Trades	1	2 2				
Silk and Artificial Silk Linen	17.	7 22.	0 19.	7 31.	3 27.	9 28.5	Miscellaneous Trades and Services :— National Government	. 5.	4 5	9 8.	5 7.	6 8.	1 8.
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	12.				3 11.	3 12·9 3 7·6	Professional Services	. 2.	5 2	6 2 8	8 2 8	5 2.8	4 8
Hosiery	8.		6 9.	3 8.	7 9.	5 9.3	Hotel, Boarding House, Club Service	g 3	.3 3	100	1 3	5 3.	8 4
Textile Industries not separately specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing	4 354	8 8	新年 加州	20 19.50			specified	. 10	·5 18 ·4 11	18	6 18	9 19	6 11
etc		6 14	6 16.	3 14	3 15	1 16.7	TOTAL	. 11	7 11	111	1."		

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. THE following Table gives, for the period 11th September to 8th October inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period. The Table also gives an analysis of the decisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire, on claims referred to and considered by them:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
A.—Number of Cla	ims.		
Fresh and Renewal claims made verage number of claims current	613,303 953,322	190,149 208,570	803,452 1,161,892
B.—Disallowances by Insu	ırance Off	ficers.	
Permanent provisions: First statutory condition* (30 contribu-	The state of the s		
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years). Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes	276 1,174 13,355 156	216 1,702 9,078 14	492 2,876 22,433 170
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	3,590 4,219	1,018	6,627
Other grounds "ransitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927): Less than 8 contributions paid in previous	1,669	611	2,280
two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	110	65	175
obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	631	802	1,433
Not a reasonable period of insurable em- ployment during the preceding two years	4,448	1,475	5,923
Total claims disallowed	29,628	17,389	47,017
C.—Recommendations of Cou	rts of Ref	erees.	081 8A
(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.			
otal cases considered	9,035 3,841	5,416 1,714	14,451 5,555
First statutory condition* Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes	250 2,084 29	1 481 2,352 9	731 4,436 38
Employment lost through misconduct Employment left voluntarily without just cause	778 860	201	979 1,262
Other grounds	322 867	63	385
Total	5,194	3,702	1,060 8,896
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†	3,20.	0,102	- 0,030
otal cases considered tecommended for allowance tecommended for disallowance :—	124,079 118,682	12,329 11,338	136,408 130,020
Permanent provisions: Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Other grounds	5,297 21	979 5	6,276 26
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.J. Act, 1927)	78	5	83
Total	5,397	991	6,388
D.—Decisions by Ur	mpire.		
ases referred by Insurance Officer Allowed	66	7	73
nneals by Associations Allowed	90 104	27	117 106
Transland I light lawed	178 12 42	32 1 12	210 13 54
ppeals by Claimants Disallowed Allowed Disallowed	The second second	THE OWNER WHEN PERSON NAMED IN	

E.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees in 78-day Review Cases, in the period ended 10th Se

Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, provides that when an insured contributor has, during a prescribed period (since fixed at six months), received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.

Table C (2) above shows the numbers and results of such reviews during the period 11th September, 1928, to 8th October; figures 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 18 years of age. † See also E. below.

7/2	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total cases considered by Courts of Referees Recommended for allowance	93,728 90,130	9,179 8,366	102,907 98,496
Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work Left voluntarily	3,514	802 1	4,316
Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927)	44 39	8	52 40
Total	3,598	813	4,411

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

Table showing APPROXIMATELY the Receipts and Payments and the Liabilities of the Fund.

Olemania de propositione de la compositione de la c	Four weeks	Five weeks	Five weeks
	ended 27th	ended 29th	ended 29th
	Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.	Oct., 1927.
Contributions received from— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer	£	£	£
	1,185,000	1,570,000	1,665,000
	1 020,000	1,360,000	1,450,000
	875,000	1,130,000	1,225,000
Total	3,080,000	4,060,000	4,340,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	3,725,000	4,550,000	3,330,000
	380,000	475,000	455,000
	105,000	130.000	105,000
	5,000	10,000	15,000
Total	4,215,000	5,165,000	3,905,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net), including Accrued Interest and Deposits	27,650,000	27,030,000	22,090,000
	1,630,000	1,115,000	545,000

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed and as temporarily stopped from the service of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 22nd October, 1928, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging to each such group:—

		Ma	les.		3000	Fem	ales.	
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-
Fishing Mining Non - Metalliferous	2,601 181,522	0.3	108,013	0.0				
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.,	4,700	0.5	1,126	0.5	125	0.1	19	0.0
Pottery, Earthen-	7,406	0.8	1,732	0.7	677	0.4	289	0.3
ware, etc Glass Trades Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc.	2,248 4,051 9,057 28,118	0·5 1·0 3·1	1,576 1,443 30,937	0·6 0·6 12·5	369 1,635 732	0·2 1·0 0·5	63 293 937	0.3
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	20,253		17,056 4,889	543	100			
Ship Repairing Metal Trades Textile Trades Leather and	61,707 25,572 31,693	2.8	5,136 8,588 37,924	3.5	9,513	6.0	2,156	2.2
Leather Goods Clothing Trades Food, Drink and	2,667 14,144		1,086 9,365	0·4 3·8				0 · 4
Tobacco Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	19,265	2.1	1,249	0.5	11,823	7.5	2,997	3.1
work Printing and Paper	11,211	1.2	1,402	0.6	1,159	0.7	346	0.4
Building and Con-	9,691	1.1	626	0.3	4,941	3.1	1,210	1.2
Struction of Works Other Manufactur-	136,555	15.2	4,041	1.6	186	0.1	12	0.0
ing Industries Gas, Water and Electricity Sup-	5,170	0.6	1,088	0.4	2,239	1.4	1,615	1.7
ply Industries Transport and	9,473	1.1	324	0.1	112	0.1	11	0.0
Communication Distributive Trades Commerce, Bank-	115,442 68,422	12·8 7·6	2,718 2,754	1·1 1·1	1,286 25,725	0·8 16·2	82 2,417	0.1
ing, Insurance and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Ser-	4,418	0.5	36	0.0	709	0.5	10	0.0
vices	72,932	8.1	2,048	0.8	27,377	17.3	1,404	1.4
All Industries and Services	900,935	100.0	247,522	100.0	158,494	100.0	96,960	100.0

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 22nd October, 1928, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and three* years ago, respectively. The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of

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

also be excepted.

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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 416 showing the total number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured

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

maintaining registration for other employment.

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Under the provisions of the Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books therefore no longer include deposited with the employer for stamping as soon as employment in an insured trade is resumed.

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

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

GENOTAWRAN			GREAT 1	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.		ALCOHOL:	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		WHOLE TEMPOR	LY UNEMPI	OYED, PAGES,	
and the second control of the second	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Fishing	2,601	11	2,612	17	5	22	2,618	16	2,634	2,598	16	2,614	
Coal Mining	173,203	607	173,810	105,722	514	106,236	278,925	1,121	280,046	278,889	1,121	280,010	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,643 767 3,436 344	3 6 2	1,643 770 3,442 346	442 28 1,285 105	6	442 28 1,291 105	2,085 795 4,721 449	3 12 2	2,085 798 4,733 451	2,048 795 4,493 447	3 12 2	2,048 798 4,505 449	
Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,242	81	1,323	355	4	359	1,597	85	1,682	1,551	85	1,636	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	887	6	893	76	4	80	963	10	973	944	10	954	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,325	13	1,338	447	3	450	1,772	16	1,788	1,772	16	1,788	
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	2,238	64	2,302	544	12	556	2,782	76	2,858	2,771	76	2,847	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass Trades:—	1,137 7,406 2,248	48 677 1,905	1,185 8,083 4,153	135 1,732 2,348	289 2,622	139 2,021 4,970	1,272 9,138 4,596	52 966 4,527	1,324 10,104 9,123	1,138 9,031 4,579	48 966 4,526	1,186 9,997 9,105	
Glass Trades:—Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,658 2,393	259 110	1,917 2,503	339 1,237	33 30	372 1,267	1,997 3,630	292 140	2,289 3,770	1,990 3,628	292 140	2,282 3,768	
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	4,574 600	612 302	5,186 902	645 117	66 33	711 150	5,219 717	678 335	5,897 1,052	5,134 717	675 335	5,809 1,052	
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	632	127	759	38	17	55	670	144	814	669	144	813	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,251	594	3,845	643	177	820	3,894	771	4,665	3,881	760	4,641	
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	2,954	16	2,970	650	8	658	3,604	24	3,628	3,598	24	3,622	
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	18,260	152	18,412	21,721	89	21,810	39,981	241	40,222	39,971	241	40,212	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	2,830 836 1,961	146 105 105	2,976 941 2,066	1,083 5,323 1,236	28 724 10	1,111 6,047 1,246	3,913 6,159 3,197	174 829 115	4,087 6,988 3,312	3,867 6,159 3,197	829	4,041 6,988 3,312	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	1,277	208	1,485	924	78	1,002	2,201	286	2,487	2,198	286	2,484	
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	39,803 2,864 7,680 2,270	1,317 643 29 39	41,120 3,507 7,709 2,309	14,598 516 1,322 620	607 143 3 6	15,205 659 1,325 626	54,401 3,380 9,002 2,890	1,924 786 32 45	56,325 4,166 9,034 2,935	53,448 3,334 8,302 2,883	786 32	55,366 4,120 8,334 2,927	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	15,230	1,271	16,501	2,624	280	2,904	17,854	1,551	19,405	17,677		19,220	
	1,555	99	1,654	300	55	355	1,855	154	2,009	1,784	154	1,938	
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,468	27	3,495	1,965	11	1,976	5,433	38	5,471	5,421	38	5,459	

. See footnote t on page 415.

November, 1928.	THE	MINIS	STRY	OF	LAB	OUR	GAZ	ETTE	2.			413
THE		izos s	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN I	RELAND.	1 300		GREAT	r Britain	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOLI (incl	UNEMP	LOYED ials).	Темрог	RARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMED RARY STO ND CASUA	PPAGES.
Action to (-) and (-)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	61,707	157	61,864	5,136	31	5,167	66,843	188	67,031	63,528	183	63,711
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,024 955	523 28	7,547 983	2,366	152	2,518	9,390	675	10,065	9,299	675	9,974
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	3,186 2,160	918	4,104	374	132	51 506	1,005 3,560 3,703	1,050	1,034 4,610	978 3,554	1,050	1,002
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	1,075	1,031	2,782	1,543	208	1,751	3,703 1,719	1,256	4,533 2,975	3,690 1,719	1,256	4,520 2,975
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,375 291	823	2,198 300	287 32	145	432 32	1,662	968	2,630 332	1,659	968	2,627
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Metal Industries not separately	1,178	819	1,997	273	233	506	1,451	1,052	2,503	1,434	1,052	331 2,486
specified	8,328	4,740	13,068	3,019	1,060	4,079	11,347	5,800	17,147	11,223	5,797	17,020
Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	11,621 6,001 2,308	21,323 5,874 1,281	32,944 11,875 3,589	11,383 10,429 1,530	28,175 15,932 3,095	39,558 26,361 4,625	23,004 16,430 3,838	49,498 21,806 4.376	72,502 38,236 8,214	22,996 16,373 3,825	49,486 21,775 4,369	72,482 38,148 8,194
Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	4,155 1,399	10,569 2,175	14,724 3,574	1,541 48	4,316 135	5,857 183	3,838 5,696 1,447	4,376 14,885 2,310	20,581 3,757	617 1,443	4,369 2,191 2,310	2,808 3,753
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hoslery	646 468 312	937 1,843 305	1,583 2,311 617	134 530	593 2,666	727 3,196	780 998	1,530 4,509	2,310 5,507	682 980	1,225 4,451	1,907 5,431
Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately specified	265	424	689	311 284	394 665	705 949	623 549	699 1,089	1,322 1,638	623 549	699 1,088	1,322 1,637
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	743 3,775	1,786 1,386	2,529 5,161	247	1,177 3,230	1,424	990	2,963 4,616	3,953 19,878	900	2,497 3,767	3,397 18,262
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	1,778	316	2,094	930	189	1,119	2,708	505	3,213	2,701	505	
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	889	506	1,395	156	152	308	1,045	658	1,703	1,028	656	3,206 1,684
Clothing Trades:— Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	5,124	4,686	9,810	1,398	9,112	10,510	6,522	13,798	20,320	5,975	13,502	19,477
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	505	2,362	2,867	34	1,275	1,309	539	3,637	4,176	527	3,507	4,034
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making	351	1,253 2,997	1,881 3,348	169	595 2,738	764 2,806	797 419	1,848 5,735	2,645 6,154	796	1,839 3,096	2,635
Dress Industries not separately	510 7,026	375	885	57	293	350	567	668	1,235	565	657	3,408 1,222
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	7,233	3,285 2,576	9,809	7,639	4,076	11,715	7,550	7,361 2,782	22,026 10,332	7,081	7,344 2,659	21,864 9,740
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	1,453	2,131	1,578 3,966	231	1,535	265 1,809	1,684 2,109	3,666	1,843 5,775	1,565 2,102	150 3,660	1,715
Food Industries not separately specified	3,529 4,746	4,274 1,755	7,803 6,501	149 220	692 330	841 550	3,678 4,966	4,966 2,085	8,644 7,051	3,627 4,665	4,897	8,524
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork:—	469	962	1,431	58	200	258	527	1,162	1,689	484	2,071 1,035	6,736 1,519
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making	4,477 1,105	93	4,570 1,182	472 247	39 40	511 287	4,949 1,352	132 117	5,081 1,469	4,809 1,296	129 117	4,938 1,413
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	4,450 1,179	698	5,148 1,470	330 353	123	453	4,780 1,532	821 435	5,601 1,967	1,439	807	5,454 1,856
Printing and Paper Trades: Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,311	346	1,657	217	187	404	1,528	533	2,061	1,517	533	2,050
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	700	1,065	1,765	75 5	405	480	775	1,470	2,245	751	1,441	2,192
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	106	85	191	4	13	8	110	136	208	109	136 98	601 207
Building and Construction of Works :-	7,114	3,312	10,426	325	602	927	7,439	3,914	11,353	7,227	3,751	10,978
Building Public Work Contracting, etc	102,699 33,856	158 28	102,857 33,884	3,100 941	8	3,104 949	105,799 34,797	162 36	105,961 34,833	102,990 33,586	160 36	103,150 33,622
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	2,658 435	1,519	4,177	594 40	1,379	1,973	3,252 475	2,898	6,150 533	3,248 475	2,895	6,143
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	615.	169	784.	274	122	396	889	291	1,180	872	290	532 1,162
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	689	115	804	27 51	21 12	48 63	467 740	207 127	674 867	462 701	207 127	669 828
Manufacture	333	202	535	102	71	173	435	273	708	434	273	707
Industries	9,473	112	9,585	324	11	335	9,797	123	9,920	9,501	120	9,621
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately	9,983 4,295	308 221	10,291 4,516	630 183	4 3	634 186	10,613 4,478	312 224	10,925 4,702	10,395 4,404	311 221	10,706 4,625
specified Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	20,748 25,878	198 353	20,946 26,231	836 152	7 52	843 204	21,584 26,030	205 405	21,789 26,435	20,852 25,445	203 404	21,055 25,849
Transport, Communication and	52,830	137	52,967	860	11	871	53,690	148	53,838	52,509	148	52,657
Storage not separately specified	1,708	25,725	1,777	2,754	2,417	5,171	1,765 71,176	74 28,142	1,839 99,318	1,749 67,785	74. 27,440	1,823 95,225
ommerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4,418	709	5,127	36	10	46	4,454	719	5,17	4,355	702	
discellaneous Trades and Services :-		557					MARKET .					5,057
Local Government Professional Services	7,276 22,709 2,423	546 831	7,833 23,255 3,254	217 802 115	31 38 35	248 840 150	7,493 23,511 2,538	588 584 866	8,081 24,095 3,404	7,062 22,597 2,454 4,756	559 579 854	7,621 23,176 3,308
Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	4,870 12,143 1,255	1,780 18,785 3,692	6,650 30,928 4,947	103 119 42	55 343 603	158 462 645	2,538 4,973 12,262 1,297	1,835 19,128 4,295	6,808 31,390 5,592	4,756 11,938 1,248	1,823 18,781 4,098	6,579 30,719 5,346
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	22,256	1,186	23,442	650	299	949	22,906	1,485	24,391	22,277	1,449	23,726
TOTAL	900,935	158,494	1,059,429	247,522	96,960	344,482	1,148,457	255,454	,403,911*	1,120,106	235,931	,356,037
		* Proledi	07 07	Connelle (3	Feles 00 0	00 7	1 047				COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	TO THE REAL PROPERTY.

* Including 83,235 Casuals (Males 82,288, Females 947).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Carlotte grandista i	2000			G	REAT]	BRITAI	N AND	North	ERN I	RELANI) .			HE TO		
The state of the s		TED NUMO				-	EMPLO	YED AT	22ND	OCTOR	BER, 192	28.	DECR	EASE (- EASE (-) IN	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	16-64		LUSIVE, AT		WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.			TAGES AS COMPARED WITH		8	CENTAGE AT 22ND OCT.,	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH SEPT., 1928.*	24TH OCT., 1927.	26TH OCT., 1925.†	1928.
Fishing	26,850	950	27,800	9.7	11.6	9.4	0·1 9·5	5·2 8·4	0·1 9·5	9·8 25·1	16·8 18·3	9.5	200000000	+ 1·7 + 6·4	+ 0.5	9·5 25·1
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,109,800	6,110	1,115,910 14,590	15.6	9.9	11.3	3.0		3.0	14.3		14.3	+ 0.5			14·1 14·2
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	5,540 40,910	90 340	5,630 41,250 10,650	13·8 8·4 3·2	3·3 1·8 20·0	13·7 8·3 3·2	0·6 3·1 1·0	1.8	0·5 3·2 1·0	14·4 11·5 4·2	3·3 3·6 20·0	14·2 11·5 4·2	+ 1.7	+ 3.4 + 1.9	+ 4.2	11.3
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	10,640	1,590	16,660	8.2	5.1	7.9	2.4	0.2	2.2	10.6	5.3	10.1	- 0.2	+ 1.1	+ 3.4	10-1
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	14,680	180	14,860	6.0	3.3	6.0	0.6	2.3	0.5	6.6	5.6		+ 0.1			6.5
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	10,230	100	10,330	13.0	13.0	13.0	4·3 3·5	3.0	3.4	17-3	16.0		+ 2.0 + 0.2	+ 6.1 + 3.0	+ 1.8	17.3
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	15,270 18,070	1,380 930	16,650	6.3	4·6 5·2	6.2	0.7	0.4	0.8	7.0	5.6	7.0		Charles and Charles	+ 3.5	6.4
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making	74,160	6,980	81,140	10.0	9.7	10.0	2.3	4.1	2.5	12.3	13.8	12.5		10000	+ 5.1	12.5
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	33,270	37,620	70,890	6.8	5.1	5.9	7.0	6.9	7.0	13.8	12.0	12.9	- 0.8	+ 1.1	- 1.1	12.9
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	19,600 15,550	5,170 1,850	24,770 17,400	8·5 15·4	5·0 5·9	7·7 14·4	1.7	0·6 1·7	1·5 7·3	10·2 23·3	5·6 7·6	9·2 21·7	- 0.4	- 0·4 + 2·6	- 1·2 - 3·6	9·2 21·7
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture	77,960	22,340	100,300	5.9	2.7	5:2	0.8	0.3	0.7	6.7	3·0 5·4	5.9	+ 0·3 + 0·6	- 0·2 - 1·5		5·8 5·2
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	13,820	6,230	20,050	4.3	4.8	4.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.8	3.1	4.4	1000	+ 0.2		4.4
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.8	2.9	5.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	7.0	3.8	6.1		- 0.4	- 0.6	6.1
Metal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces)	21,890	270	22,160	13.5	5.9	13.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	16.5	8.9	16.4	- 3.0	+ 3.1	- 5.2	16.4
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	1000		No de la	10.5	3.6	10.3	12.4	2.1	12.2	22.9	5.7	22.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.2	- 2.0	22.5
Manufacture of Brass Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	174,300 34,440	4,240 3,150	178,540 37,590	8.2	4.6	7.9	3.2	0.9	3.0	11.4	5·5 21·8	10.9		+ 1.4	-0.3 + 12.9	10.9
Manufacture of Tin Plates Trop and Steel Tube Making	28,230 26,460	3,810 1,270	32,040 27,730	3.0	2·8 8·3	2.9	18.8	19.0	18·9 4·5	12.1	9.1	11.9	- 0.5	- 1.1	- 6.0	11.9
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.7	5.3	6.4	4.8	2.0	4.4	11.5	7.3	10.8	- 0.9	- 5.1	- 3.6	10.8
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	536,550 62,580 53,660	45,580 17,190 1,370	582,130 79,770 55,030	4.6	2·9 3·7 2·1	7·1 4·4 14·0	2.5	1·3 0·9 0·2	2.4	5·4 16·8	4·2 4·6 2·3	9·7 5·2 16·4		+ 0.6	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.4 \\ -9.3 \end{array}$	9·6 5·2 16·6 10·7
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	26,160	1,130	27,290		3.5	8.5	2.3	0.5	2.3	11.0	4.0	10.5	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	- 0.1	10.1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles: Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	211,240	23,590	234,830	7.2	5.4	7.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.5	6.6	8.3	- 1.2		+ 1.1	8.3
Construction and Repair of Carriages,	17,190		19,550		4.2	8-5	1.8	2.3	1.8			100000	+ 0.5	20000		10.1
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	54,800 199,170		56,370 202,430				3.6					33.1	$\begin{array}{c c} -0.1 \\ +2.4 \end{array}$	+ 3.9		33.3
Metal Trades :-			1			OE.						o lin				11.3
Stove, Grate Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting	80,000 14,240		88,280 15,530								8.2	6.			$\begin{vmatrix} + & 1 \cdot 0 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \end{vmatrix}$	6.6
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	53,990	32,190 9,750	86,180 32,500									13		+ 0:		
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	14,110		25,300	TENE	9.2	8.3	4.6	2.0	3.5	12.2	11.2	11-	8 + 0.1			
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	17,210 7,430		27,730						1.6			9.			$\begin{vmatrix} -0.6 \\ -0.7 \end{vmatrix}$	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	23,450		42,860		4.2	4.7	1.2		3 (34)	No.						5.
Metal Industries not separately specified	1114 900											Small	west	Salmo II	100	
Cotton	98,300	144,290	242,590	6.1	4.]	4.9	10.6	11.0	10.9	16.7	15.1	15.	$\frac{8}{7} - \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{1}$	+ 8.	5 + 4.9	15.
Silk and Artificial Silk	25,430 12,510	55,780	81,210	16.3	18.9	18-1	6.1	7.8			26.7	25	5 + 0.5	$\begin{vmatrix} +17 \\ 2 \\ +2 \end{vmatrix}$	8 - 3.	9.
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,160	11,610	-18,770		2.3	2.2	2 2 - 5	3.2	3.2	4.7	5.5	12.	4 - 2.2	2 + 1.	1 - 1.	5.
Hosiery Carpet Manufacture	6,440 9,590	10,680	17,12	4.8	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.6			7 7.4	6.	7 - 2.	1 + 1.	1 - 2.	6.
Textile Industries not separately specified	13,770		-44,59									1	9 - 0.			
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	82,780												7 + 0.			
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	11.00/											STATE OF	7 - 0.			2 6.
Clothing Trades :	66,390						2.	6.5				No.	1000	4 + 2		
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	. 11,540	93,780										100	0 - 0· 8 + 1·			
Manufacture	13,370		H SEAR										200		5 + 0.	
ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately	1,43		27,01	0 5.4	1 2.	1 3.	3 0.1	6 1.	7 1.	3 6.	0 3.8	8 4	6 - 0.	3 + 0		1 4
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	84,10					5 7.	7 9.1			1	te † on	H		11,		

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised.

THE MUNICIPALITY	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															
SWWQT.	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	Pı	ERCENT	AGE U	NEMPLO	OYED A	T 22N1	ОСТО	BER, 1	928.	INOR	EASE (-	-) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			U	WHOLI VEMPLO (includi Casuals	YED ng	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.		TOTAL.		•	TOT	EASE (- AL PER AGES A PARED V	CÉN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 22ND	
Commission with the second	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	24TH SEPT., 1928.*	24TH OCT., 1927.	26TH OCT., 1925.†	OCT., 1928.
Food, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	90,820	53,630	144,450	8.0	4.8	6.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	8.3		7.0		-		
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	25,460	3,350	28,810	5.7	3.7	5.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	6.6	5·2 4·7	7·2 6·4	+ 0.6 - 0.5	+ 0.6	-1.8 + 1.8	7·0 6·1
Food Industries not separately	25,350	49,350	74,700	7·2 6·5	4·3 8·0	5.3	1.1	3.1	2.4	8.3	7.4	7.7	- 0.3	- 0.2	+ 2.1	7.7
prink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	54,680 83,870	53,430 23,450	107,320	5.7	7.5	6.1	0.2	1.3	0.8	6·7 5·9	8.9	8.0	-1.0 + 0.3	+ 0.9	- 0·7 	8·0 6·4
Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	14,770	29,280	44,050	3.2	3.3	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	3.6	4.0	3.8			- 1.1	3.6
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making	54,200 10,690	2,830	57,030 12,500	8·3 10·3 4·7	3·3 4·3 3·3	8·0 9·5 4·5	0.8	1.4	0.9	9·1 12·6	4.7	8·9 11·8		+ 2·0 + 1·9	-0.1 + 0.5	8 8 11·5
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified Printing and Paper Trades:—	94,240 17,580	21,170 5,510	115,410 23,090	6.7	5.3	6.4	2.0	0.6	0.4	5·1 8·7	3.9	8.5	$-0.4 \\ -1.2$	$+\ 0.7 + 0.5$	$-0.4 \\ -2.5$	4·8 8·1
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.4	2.4	3.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	3.9	3.7	3.9	- 1.3	- 2.1	- 2.1	3.9
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	20,910	34,730	55,640	3.3	3.1	3.2	0.4	1.1	0.8	3.7	4.2	4.0	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.7	4.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	4,170	1,520	5,690	3.9	8.8	10.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	11.2	8.9	10.6	+ 7.5			10.6
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,700 163,390	3,270 90,250	5,970 253,640	4.4	2.6	3.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	4.1	3.0	3.5	$^{-0.1}_{+0.2}$	$^{+}_{+}$ 0.2 $^{+}_{0}$ 1	-1.9 + 0.3	3·5 4·4
Building and Construction of Works: Building Public Works Contracting, etc	807,650 158,880	8,910 1,150	816,560 160,030	12·7 21·3	1·8 2·4	12·6 21·2	0·4 0·6	0·0 0·7	0.4	13·1 21·9	1.8	13·0 21·8	+ 1·4 + 1·5	+ 1·7 + 4·6	+ 3·4 + 5·3	12·9 21·6
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Olicloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	36,810 11,480	25,840 2,170	62,650 13,650	7·2 3·8 10·0	5·9 2·2 3·6	6·7 3·5 7·2	1.6	5.3	3.1	8.8	11.2	9.8	+ 0·7 - 0·1	- 0.2	- 1.4	9.8
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	6,150 15,260	4,690 8,860	10,840	2.9	2.1	2.6	0.2	2.6	3.7	14.5	6.2	10.9	0.0120.00	+ 1.7	- 1·4 - 1·4	11·0 2·8
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	20,250	5,930	26,180	3.4	1.9	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.7	2.1	3.3	+ 0·1 - 0·2	$+\ 0.5 \\ +\ 0.2$	- 1.5	3.2
Manufacture	5,900	5,810	11,710	5.6	3.5	4.6	1.8	1.2	1.4	7.4	4.7	6.0	- 1.0	+ 0.8	- 2.3	6.0
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	156,620	6,560	163,180	6.0	1.7	5.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	6.3	1.9	6.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.2	6.0
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	132,950 135,460	7,400 5,930	140,350 141,390	7·5 3·2	4.2	7·3 3·2	0·5 0·1	0·0 0·1	0·5 0·1	8.0	4.2	7·8 3·3	+ 1·1 + 0·3	+ 2·6 + 0·1	+ 1.0	7·7 3·3
Road Transport not separately specified	169,410	6,950	176,360	12.2	2.8	11.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	12.7	2.9	12-4	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	- 1.3	12.2
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	132,820	6,400	139,220 170,860	19·5 31·3	5.5	18·8 31·0	0.1	0.8	0.2	19.6	6.3	19.0	+ 4.0	+ 3.6		19.0
Service	168,570 16,040	2,040	18,080	10.6	3.4	9.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	31.9	6·5 3·6	10.2	-0.6 -2.7	+ 9·1 - 2·9	+ 1.3	31·5 10·2
Distributive Trades	974,100	4	1,613,790	7.0	4.0	5.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.3	4.4	47000	+ 0.5			6.0
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	149,370	72,300	221,670	3-0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	2.3	+ 0.1		- 0.9	2.3
Miscellaneous Trades and Services: National Government	102,870	22,670 19,350	125,540 255,410	7·1 9·6	2.5	6·2 9·1	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.3	2·6 3·0	6.4	+ 0·3 + 0·8	+ 0.8	- 0.9	6.3
Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	236,060 67,020 44,040	49,910 24,370	116,930 68,410	3·6 11·1	1.7	2.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	10·0 3·8 11·3	1·7 7·5		+0.8 + 0.1 + 1.7	+ 1.2 + 0.2 + 1.3	$+ 0.8 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 1.3$	9·3 2·9 9·8
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	114,460 25,510	200,360 104,060	314,820 129,570	10.6	9·4 3·5	9.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	10.7	9.5	10.0		+ 1.0	- 1·4 - 0·6	9.9
Industries and Services not separately specified	89,850	33,330	123,180	24.8	3.6	19.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	25.5	4.5	A 100 CO	+ 0.9			19.6
	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500	10.4	4.9	8.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	13.3	7.8		+ 0.4	+ 2.3		11.7

^{*} The percentages for September have been revised.
† Comparison is made with October, 1925, as the figures for October, 1926, were affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

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 persons recorded as unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, differed from the figures for 24th September, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 24th September, 1928.							
The Table of Street	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Cotton	- 2,361	- 5,584	- 7,945					
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	- 3,251	- 276	- 3,527					
Construction and Rejair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	- 2,728	_ 177	- 2,905					
Cailoring	- 784	- 1,999	- 2,783					
Woollen and Worsted	- 736 - 1,055	- 1,972 - 1,472	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 2,708 \\ - & 2,527 \end{array} $					
Hosiery	- 280	- 1,980	- 2,260					
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	- 1,382	- 562	- 1,944					
Food Industries not separately specified	- 181	- 864	- 1,045					
Marine Engineering, etc	+ 1,032	+ 4	+ 1,036					
Entertainments and Sports	+ 815	+ 4 4 + 314	+ 1,129					

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 24th September, 1928.						
CITCART BREAK STATE	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Manufacture of Tin Plates Road Transport not separately specified Railway Service Local Government Public Works Contracting, etc Shippuilding and Ship Repairing Shipping Service Distributive Trades Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Services Building Coal Mining Net Variation for above industries	+ 975 + 1,416 + 1,341 + 1,831 + 2,409 + 4,952 + 5,520 + 5,449 + 2,510 + 11,276 + 28,837 + 55,605	+ 366 + 40 + 124 + 213 + 15 + 5 + 66 + 2,241 + 5,624 + 79 - 5,795	+ 1,341 + 1,456 + 1,465 + 2,044 + 2,944 + 4,957 + 5,586 + 7,690 + 8,134 + 11,276 + 28,916 + 49,810				
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 59,036	- 10,136	+ 48,900				

[†] See footnote † on page 415.

compared with

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 412 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 22nd October, 1928, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special					
Schemes	1,796	8	157	3	1,964
2. Claims admitted or under	-,				
consideration	960,771	14,692	183,413	7,896	1,166,772
3. Insured non-claimants and Claimants disqualified, but maintaining regis-					
tration	83,570	4,194	9,965	2,853	100,582
Uninsured persons on					
Register	17,957	19,449	17,204	22,223	76,833
5. Two months' file Persons on Register (lines	50,958	4,117	28,240	3,404	86,719
2-4)	1,062,298	38,335	210,582	32,972	1,344,187
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5)	1,097,095	23,011	221,775	14,156	1,356,037

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER.

AT 29th October, 1928, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,374,741; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,420,699.

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

Statistics are given for men, boys, women and girls, separately,

			29th Octob	er, 1928.		24th Sept., 1928.		
		Persons in regular es		Persons normally				
		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.		
	Great Britain.							
Men Boys Women Girls		755,258 32,492 123,897 29,180	258,516 7,507 84,582 4,615	77,675 131 872 16	1,091,449 40,130 209,351 33,811	1,001,677 39,476 217,644 36,437		
Tota	1	940,827	355,220	78,694	1,374,741	1,295,234		
79.0		G	reat Britain	and North	ern Ireland.			
Men Boys Women Girls		776,609 33,335 136,842 29,874	260,660 7,590 89,304 4,916	80,550 131 872 16	1,117,819 41,056 227,018 34,806	1,028,087 40,412 236,492 37,520		
Tota	ıl	976,660	362,470	81,569	1,420,699	1,342,511		

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

THE following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1928. Of the 127,716 vacancies filled, 66,473 were for men, 31,935 for women and 29,308 for juveniles :-

all the authority series		lons from loyers.	Vacancies	Number of Work-
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†	people on Registers.
24th September, 1928	28,110	19,784	24,525	1,342,511
1st October, 1928 8th " " 15th " 22nd " 29th " "	27,605 31,394 29,889 30,944 28,125	20,229 21,044 20,947 20,559 20,376	23,769 26,582 25,843 27,263 24,259	1,383,679 1,365,852 1,367,574 1,389,462 1,420,699
Average	29,591		25,543	1,385,453

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 24th September, 1928, the average number of such placings was 4,306 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1928, was 625 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29th October, 1928. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.

Number of Persons on Register at 29th October, 1928.

Men. Women. Juven- Total. 24th Sept.

	men.	women.	iles.	Total.	1928.
London Division	95,837	16,671	6,423	118,931	+ 10,235
South-Eastern Division Brighton	36,561	8,093	4,628	49,282	+ 5,709
Chatham	2,036 2,492	498 436	314 803	2,848 3,731	+ 789 + 286
Ipswich	1,460 3,464	175 915	103	1,738 4,544	- 137 - 77
Rest of South-Eastern	27,109	6,069	3,243	36,421	+ 4,848
South-Western Division Bristol	59,821 12,531	9,309 2,630	4,870 1,124	74,000 16,285	+ 9,615
Plymouth	5,008	612	276	5,896	- 314 + 717
Reading	4,608 1,129	623 89	609	5,840 1,369	+ 1,106 $-$ 152
Southampton Swindon	4,770 688	444 147	683	5,897 924	+ 1,834
Rest of South-Western	31,087	4,764	1,938	37,789	+ 201 + 6,223
Midlands Division Birmingham	141,965 19,853	35,914	7,384	185,263	+ 1,359
Coventry	3,677	7,956 499	48	28,752 4,224	-4,012 $-2,432$
Cradley Heath Derby	2,805 3,255	786 893	82 384	3,673 4,532	- 315 $+$ 197
Leicester Northampton	4,575 2,551	2,545 1,194	91 200	7,211 3,945	- 1,444
Nottingham	7,288	1,922	370	9,580	- 254 + 90
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	1,822 12,937	926 3,847	62 725	2,810 17,509	- 344 + 173
Walsall West Bromwich	3,965 1,970	827 449	212 127	5,004 2,546	- 413 + 27
Wolverhampton	4,355	771	173	5,299	- 448
North-Eastern Division	72,912 288,893	13,299 39,428	3,967 17,598	90,178	+ 10,534
Barnsley	4,697	520	235	5,452	$+27,428 \\ -200$
Bradford Darlington	11,808 2,026	5,463 187	602 188	17,873 2,401	- 1,774 + 115
Dewsbury Doncaster	2,020 14,695	931 237	177 593	3,128 15,525	+ 35
Gateshead	6 592	996	733	8,321	+ 13,132 + 883
Grimsby Halifax	2,138 2,648	1,509	253 80	2,616 4,237	- 529 - 774
Hartlepools Huddersfield	5,603 3,032	203 1,841	514 356	6,320 5 229	+ 138 + 60
Hull	10,390	779 5,956	951 762	12,120	- 487
Lincoln	13,361 1,318	210	226	20,079 1,754	- 443 - 360
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	8,999 16,605	493 1,870	385 1 277	9,877 19,752	+ 490 + 356
Rotherham	8,469	310 2,633	335	9,114	+ 1,835
South Shields	21,159 8,303	380	1,537	25,329 9,144	+ 68 + 770
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	4,502 14,235	193 792	396 717	5,091 15,744	+ 154 + 452
Wakefield York	4,730 1,843	454 219	626 179	5,810	+ 1,033
Rest of North-Eastern	119,720	13,027	6,015	2,241 138,762	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 296 \\ + & 12,770 \end{array}$
North-Western Division	203,317	71,751	15,926 244	290,994	+ 1,909
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	3,734 2,976	1,662 1,723	245	5,640 4,944	- 3,083 - 424
Barrow Birkenhead	1,852 4,905	269 457	249 374	2.370 5,736	- 12 - 29
Blackburn Blackpool	3,547	3,681	343 217	7,571 3,437	- 1,898 + 1,732
Bolton	2,250 5,711	3,243	520	9,474	- 671
Burnley Bury	2,583 1,646 2,194	2,172 2,230	* 169 182	4,924 4,058	- 80 + 1,110
Chorley Liverpool	2,194 46,451	433 5,801	4,165	2,687 56,417	- 376 + 1,156
Manchester	19,295 977	8,869 605	1,310	29,474 1,613	_ 204
Oldham	11,276	4,430	626	16 332	+ 1,242
Preston Rochdale	3,792 2,923	1,853 1,404	297 83	5,942 4,410	+ 523 - 984
St. Helens Salford	6,783 8,573	361 3,745	226 860	7,370 13,178	- 984 + 1,862 + 399
Stockport	2,648	2,056	173	4,877	- 132
Warrington Wigan	2,082 8,735	362 2,262	354 357	2,798 11,354	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 761 \\ + & 1,004 \end{vmatrix}$
Rest of North-Western	The state of the s	23,163	4,841	86,388	+ 1,323
Scotland Division Aberdeen	124,855 3,296	22,979 946	10,089	157,923 4,417	+ 9,722 + 664
Clydebank	1,279 4,622	219 2,262	207 269	1,705	+ 136
Edinburgh	11,312 41,084	2,208 8,405	839 3,761	7,153 14,359 53,250	+ 795
Glasgow Greenock	5,138	692	321	6,151	+ 156
Motherwell Paisley	3,864 2,116	198 463	317 285	4,379 2,864	+ 101 + 87
Rest of Scotland	52,144	7,586	3,915	63,645	+ 4,187
Wales Division Cardiff	140,200 10,689	5,206 1,277	7,023	152,429 12,818	+ 13,530 + 1,301
Llanelly	3,261 5,275	262	187 410	3,710 5,979	- 19 + 489
Newport Swansea	6,316	423	542	7,281	+ 1,010
Rest of Wales	114,659	2,950	5,032	122,641	+ 10,749 $- 1,319$
Northern Ireland Belfast	26,370 17,185	17,667 10,645	1,921 1,449	45,958 29,279	- 761
Lurgan	1,420	1,004	56 45	2,480 1 474	+ 235 - 386
Lisburn	780	749	53	1,582	- 91 - 10
Rest of Northern Ire-	800	356	13	1,169	
land	5,570	4,099	305	9,974	_ 306
Great Britain and Northern Ireland }	1,117,819	227,018	75,862	1,420,699	+ 78,188
[Percentage rates of	funemalo	nument.	for each o	f 653 tour	ns in Great

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

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £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

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ded by	Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
Metal Textile Transport Other	11,500 80,500 2,150 600	750 150 13,000 2,450	£ 180 785 105 55	£ 20 25 1,100 325	
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 prices; this increase amounted to ‡ per cent. on standard rates. There was a reduction of similar amount in the case of tonnagemen employed at blastfurnaces in North Staffordshire. Increases, each amounting to 1s. per week, occurred in the wages of shipyard workers at Falmouth and laminated spring makers at Sheffield

In the textile group there were small increases, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland; the increases amounted to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 3d. and 2d. per week in the case of men and of women respectively. There were also increases of 3d. or 4d. per week in the wages of engravers, etc. employed in calico print and engraving works.

The reductions in the transport group were mainly accounted for by a decrease of 2s. per week affecting commercial road transport men in the Liverpool district, and a temporary deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from gross earnings which was applied to the majority of the employees of the Metropolitan Railway. There was an increase of 1s. 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 those employed in railway electricity generating stations belonging to the four main line companies, who sustained a temporary deduction of 2½ per cent. from their earnings under an arbitration award.

Of the total increase of £1,125 per week, about £975 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; £40 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and nearly the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople.

Of the total reduction of £1,470 per week, under £100 took effect as the result of arbitration; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between the parties, preceded as regards about £130 by disputes causing stoppage of work.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1928.

Group of Industries.	of Worl	ate Number kpeople† i by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.		
- National Statement - Stateme	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.	
And the state of the state of			£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	1,100	402,000	125	61,100	
cal, etc	200	3,875	15	655	
Iron and Steel	39,250	58,500	1,300	6,000	
Engineering and Shipbuilding	55,000	106,000	6,775	9,300	
Other Metal	375	49,000	85	3,325	
Textile	56,000	71,500	4,675	2,410	
Clothing	750	31,000	100	1,620	
Woodworking, etc	3,200	11,000	295	1,910	
Building and Allied Industries Gas, Water and Electricity	7,100	453,000	790	42,000	
Supply	31,000	725	5,750	70	
Transport	1,400	488,000	130	39,300	
Public Administration	12,300	8,800	575	760	
Other	325	17,600	35	1,000	
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 275,000 workpeople and net reductions of nearly £374,000 in those of 1,734,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brickmaking	Southend - on - Sea district.	Oct.	Stock brickmakers	Decrease of 10 per cent. in advances payable on pre-war rates, leaving wages 90 per cent. above pre-war rates.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	Cleveland and Durham. Tees-side North Staffordshire	lst making-up day in Oct.	Blastfurnacemen Cokemen and by-product workers Tonnagemen	Increase; of ‡ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 9 per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus in some cases an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change for scale labourers, 6s. per shift, plus 9 per cent. Decrease; of ‡ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 42½ per cent. above the standard.
Iron Puddling and Iron and Steel Rolling.	Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca- shire.	6 Aug.	All classes on base rates up to 5s. 10d. per shift. Lower-paid dayworkers Lower-paid shiftworkers (other than production men). Dayworkers and shiftworkers (other than production men) in receipt of base rates from 5s. 11d. to 6s. 3d. per shift. Production men in receipt of base rates up to 6s. 10d. per shift.	Percentage addition to basis rates reduced from 40 to 35 for those in receipt of base rates of 4s. 6d. per shift or under, and from 37½ to 35 for those in receipt of base rates over 4s. 6d. and up to 5s. 10d. per shift.§ Flat-rate bonuses previously granted of amounts varying from 10d. to 2d. per shift increased to amounts varying from 1s. 0½d. to 5s. 10d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. per shift increased to amounts varying from 11d. to 2½d. per shift increased to amounts varying from 11d. to 2½d. per shift increased to amounts varying from 1s. 1½d. to 4d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of from 3s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. per shift respectively.§ Flat-rate bonuses granted, varying inversely with the base wage, from a maximum of 6½d. (shiftworkers) and 6d. (dayworkers) per shift for men in receipt of a base wage of 5s. 11d. per shift to 1d. (shiftworkers) and ½d. (dayworkers) per shift for men in receipt of a base wage of 6s. 3d. per shift.§ Flat-rate bonuses previously granted to men in receipt of base rates up to 5s. 10d. per shift of amounts varying from 1ld. to 2½d. per shift increased to amounts varying from 1s. 5d. to 8d., and bonuses extended to men rated at over 5s. 10d. and up to 6s. 10d. per shift, varying inversely with base rates from
Boiler Scaling Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	Tyne, Wear and Blyth districts. Falmouth	1 July 1 Oct.	Boiler scalers and coverers, chippers and painters. Fitters, turners, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, patternmakers, moulders, boilermakers (timeworkers only), shipwrights, joiners, painters, plumbers, electricians, semi-skilled men and labourers.	9\frac{1}{2}d. to 1d. per shift.\frac{5}{2} Increase of 3s. per week. Rate after change: 8s. per day, plus 3s. per week. Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rate after change for skilled men, 61s. 9d. per week; labourers 11\frac{1}{2}d. per hour.

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 89,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
§ The changes took effect under an arrangement made on 30th July, 1928, by the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. It was agreed, subject to a continuation of the 5 per cent. concession made by the higher paid workpeople in November, 1925, that if the succeeding two ascertainments warranted a reduction in the sliding-scale percentage, no reduction was to operate until the expiration of the periods covered by such ascertainments. The sliding-scale percentage remains at 30 for men in receipt of base rates over 5s. 10d. per shift.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Laminated Spring Manu- facture.	Sheffield	1st full pay after 18 Oct.	Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, smiths and strikers.	Increase* of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (6s. to 7s.).
Elastic Web Weaving.	Leicester	1st pay day after	Elastic web weavers (male workers)	Bonus increased* from 13s. to 14s. in the pound.
er elsande en la la f	Yorkshire (majority of firms), and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.†	22 Oct. 1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 70½ per cent. to 71½ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 56½ per cent. to 57 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 42½ per cent. to 42½ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers; The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus 71½ per cent. on total; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d. per veek, plus 71½ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18s. per week, plus 71½ per cent.
	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades.¶	The stand over, 18s. per week, pins 712 per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 4d. to 21s. 7d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 12s. 8d. to 12s. 10d. for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for those under these ages. Minimum rates after change§: men 21 and over, 28s., plus 21s. 7d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 12s. 10d.
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.	Middleton	1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching etc. trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 5d. to 21s. 8d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 13s. 3d. to 13s. 5d. per week for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles.
	West Riding of York- shire.	1st pay day in	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	Increase* of 3d. per week. Total rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 61s. 10d.; other towns, 60s. 10d.
END TO THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO	Scotland	Nov.‡ lst pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades.¶	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 4d. to 21s. 7d. per week for men 21 and over and from 12s. 8d. to 12s. 10d. for women 21 and over, and by proportionate amounts for those under 21 (except girls 14 and under 15 for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: men, 25s., plus 21s. 7d.; women, 15s., plus 12s. 10d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland.	lst pay day in Nov.‡	Engravers etc. employed in calico print works.	Week for engravers and from 21s. 4d, to 21s. 7d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.
A SECTION OF THE SECT	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast.	lst pay day in Nov.‡	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 29s. 6d. to 29s. 10d. per week for men and from 17s. 9d. to 17s. 11d. per week for women, and by proportionate amount for youths under 21.
Retail Bespoke Tailoring.	London (Postal Districts W.1 and S.W. 1).**	1st pay day after	Senior tailoresses and senior alteration hands.	Increase of ½d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: tailor-esses, 1s.; alteration hands, 11d.
	Liverpool	1 Oct. 1 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers.	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $8d$.).
Mill Sawing	King's Lynn	26 Oct.	Workpeople employed in sawmills	Increase* of 1d. per hour for men and of ½d. per hour for boys. Rates after change: machinemen and sawyers, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. 0½d.
In Sawing	Bristol, Gloucester (one firm), Cardiff, Newport and Swansea.	2nd pay day in Oct.	Labourers employed in timber yards	Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. $3\frac{1}{2}d$.).
Packing Case Making	Liverpool	1 Oct	Packing-case makers, and wood- cutting machinists.	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: packing-case makers, 1s. 6d.; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 8d.
Electricity Supply (Railways).	Great Britain (Four Main Line Railway Companies).††	1st full pay after 19 Oct.	Workpeople employed in railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them.	Temporary deduction of 2½ per cent. from gross earnings (inclusive of overtime, extra payment for Sunday and night duty etc.). (See I.C. Decision No. 1392, on page 423.)
Railway Service	London, etc	1 Oct.	All classes of employees (except men employed at electricity generating stations) of the Metropolitan Railway.	Temporary deduction of 2½ per cent. from gross earnings (inclusive of overtime, extra payment for Sunday, and night duty etc.).
Commercial Road Transport	Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and Wallasey.	1st pay day in Oct.	Road transport workers	Decrease of 2s. per week for seniors and of 1s. per week for juniors. A Rates after change: seniors—single-horse drivers, 51s.; teamsmen, 65s.; drivers (steam vehicles), 70s.; second men, 63s.; motor drivers—over 2 tons, 70s.; over 1 ton and up to 2 tons, 65s.; 1 ton and under, 51s. or 63s.; secondmen on petrol vehicles—over 4 tons 63s.; 4 tons and under, 62s.; drivers of six-whee vehicles, 76s.; secondmen, 69s.; trailermen, 51s.; stand trailermen, 63s.; juniors—traffic juniors (four-wheel vehicles), 29s coal and short cart, 35s. 6d.
	Nottingham	1st pay day after 29 Oct.	Road transport workers	Increase* of 1s. per week for those 1s years and over, and of 6d. per week for those under 1s years. Weekly rates after change: one-horse drivers, 52s.; two-horse drivers 57s.; petrol wagon drivers—2 tons and over, 62s.; 15 cwt. to 2 tons 57s.; under 15 cwt., 52s.; electric vehicle drivers—1 ton and over, 59s.; under 1 ton. 52s.; loaders and garage hands, 52s. night loaders and night garage hands, 56s.
Local Government (Non-Trading	Workington	18 Oct.	Manual workers employed in high- ways, scavenging, and water de- partments.	Increase* of 3d. per week. Rates after change for labourer and roadmen: 1st class, 53s.; 2nd class, 50s. 6d.; carters 51s. 9d.; scavengers, 49s. 6d.
Services). Leather Belt Manufacture.	Lancashire and York- shire (excluding	31 July	Apprentices	Scale of minimum weekly rates adopted starting at 12s. at 15 years of age, increasing each year to 30s. at 20 years.
Cerement Making	seaports). Great Britain	1 Oct.	Female workers	Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Board. Acts of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per hour for those 16 years and over, the rate for those under 16 remaining unchanged, making minimum rates for timeworkers, 2\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. at under 14\(\frac{1}{2} \), increasing to 6d., 6\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. 7d. or 7\(\frac{1}{2} \)d. (according to experience) at 21 and over pinkers and choppers, 1d. and \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour more respectively; piecework basis time rates, 1d. per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rates.

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

† The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Leeds Dyers' and Finishers' Federation, the Yorkshire Indigo, Scarlet and Colour Dyers, Ltd. the Leeds and District Worsted Dyers' and Finishers' Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation, the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Slubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford Area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.

manufacturers.

† In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d. or 3s. per week (according to basis rates) for men and of 1s. per week for women is made in addition where systems of collective piecework have not yet been introduced.

|| The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 60 per cent. to 61 per cent. for netherwood cutters and from 46 to 47 per cent. for menders, the cost-of-living wage for hand cutters and other pieceworkers remaining unchanged.

¶ Excluding waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant.

** The change took effect under an agreement made between the London Employers' Association, Ltd., and the Amalgamated Society of Tailors and Tailoresses.

† The deduction took effect under a decision of the Industrial Court to which the Great Western, London Midland and Scottish, London and North Eastern, and Southern Railway Companies were parties with the Electrical Trades' Union and the National Union of Railwaymen. The deduction has not been applied to employees of the London Electric, Metropolitan District, and Metropolitan Railways.

‡‡ Seniors—carters, motor or vehicle workers or others working in connection with vehicles; juniors—youths not in receipt of the standard rate of wages, and not doing a man's work.

§§ The rate of 57s. applies to men engaged on or after 1st December 1924; men engaged before that date receive 6s. per week more, as previously.

TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes | ments; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27,

Results.—Settlements as compared with 20 in the previous month and 27 in October, 1927, The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 5,600. In addition, about 1,400 workpeople were involved, 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 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of about 59,000 working days.

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

		er of Disp cress in Mo	Number of Work-	Approxi- mate Duration	
Groups of Industries.	Started before begin- ning of Month. Started in Month. Total.		people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining	2	7	9	4,200	37,000
Textile Clothing Woodworking and Fur-		1	4	1,000	4,000 10,000
niture Manufacture Other Industries	3 4	5 10	8 14	700 600	5,000 3,000
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, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions of working arrange-

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, and one old dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6, directly involving 500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one directly directly people, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1927 AND 1928.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1928, as compared with the corresponding period of 1927:-

	Janua	ary to Octo	ber, 1927.	January to October, 1928.				
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.		Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.		
Coal Mining	89	64,900	645,000	85	77,700	418,000		
Other Mining and Quarrying Bricks, Pottery,	4	400	7,000	3	300	9,000		
Glass, etc	8 6	200	10,000	10 9	700	21,000		
Shipbuilding	19	2,300 6,600	7,000 28,000	20	3,600	14,000		
Other Metal Textile	36 23	5,500 3,900	38,000 23,000	14 26	2,800 23,600	37,000 682,000		
Clothing Woodworking and	9	5,500	180,000	7	700	11,000		
Furniture Building, Public Works Con-	14	500	7,000	25	1,100	13,000		
tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	30 16	7,700 2,100	124,000 7,000	37 15	3,000 1,800	81,000 10,000		
tribution and Finance Other	1 7	100 300	‡ 5,000	5 9	300 500	8,000 8,000		
Total	262	100,000	1,081,000	265	116,700	1,316,000		

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1928.

Occupations and Locality.§	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.\$	
COMPANY OF THE SAME OF THE SAM	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	The state when the tree of the	A STATE OF THE STA	
COAL MINING:-			1928.	1928.	and the second		
Coal face workers and other colliery workpeople—Barnsley.	700	734	3 Oct.	4 Oct.	Dispute as to interpretation of a clause in price list relating to abnormal working places.	An agreed interpretation arrived at	
ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY:— Spinners, reclers, finishers, etc.— Peterborough.	593		25 Oct.		Dispute arising out of suspension of a spinner, and other grievances.	No settlement reported.	
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:—		100				A STATE OF THE STA	
Tailoresses, etc.—London, N	486		8 Oct.		Refusal to work with non-unionists, and for full recognition of Trade Union.	No settlement reported.	
WOODWORKING AND FURNITURE MANUFACTURE:—					in statement many the holf.		
Cabinet makers, french polishers, machinists, etc.—London, E.	204	•••	19 Oct.	30 Oct.	For reinstatement of a workman dismissed for failure to complete work within allotted time.	Workman in question to be reinstated for a trial period.	
Furniture workers—London, E	300	of a second residence of the second s	23 Oct.	25 Oct.	Refusal to work with men whose Trade Union contributions were in arrears.	Men in question agreed to pay up arrears of contributions.	

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals, but the amount of such duplication is very slight.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

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

Increase (+) or

Decrease (-)
in rate per
10,000 of
Population as
compared
with a

Month ago. Year

+ 2 - 54

- 4 - 144

- 37

Among Operatives engaged in-

Smelting of Metals ... 5

Shipbreaking ... 2

Printing

Tinning of Metals

Other Contact with

White and Red Lead

Molten Lead

Pottery† 2

Vitreous Enamelling ... 1

Paint and Colour Works... 2

Indiarubber Works

Coach and Car Painting ...

Shipbuilding

Industries ... 2
Other Industries ... 1 Painting of Buildings ... 7

Paint used in Other

Electric Accumulator Works 2

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT

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

The number of persons* relieved on one day† in October, 1928, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 667,263, or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 12.0 per cent. less than in October, 1927. The t, respectively, ted population.

Mercurial Poisoning 2 Aniline Poisoning 1	numbers relieved at to rates of 373, 371,	these thrand 424	es dates per 10,0	were equation of the	uivalen estima
TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF — POISONING 3	enterally as and an	Numl	er of per r Law Re	sons* in relief on one er, 1928.	eceipt
(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX. Wool Handling of Horsehair Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins 1 Other Industries 1	Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti- mated Popu- lation.
TOTAL, ANTHRAX 2‡	ENGLAND AND				
(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION. Pitch Tar Paraffin	WALES, Metropolis. West District North District Central District East District South District	9,115 10,343 2,163 9,770 19,079	6,057 15,124 2,448 46,105 56,049	15,172 25,467 4,611 55,875 75,128	186 251 352 870 386
Oil 5 TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS —	TOTAL, Metropolis	50,691§	125,783	176,474§	
ULCERATION 5	West Ham	4,331	18,350	22,681	301
(e) Cases of Chrome Ulceration.	Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,814	25,269	28,083	548
Manufacture of Bichromates Dyeing and Finishing 3 Chrome Tanning	District Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District Manchester District Liverpool District	1,408 4,167 1,826 9,449 9,595	10,997 7,181 13,863 27,659 58,628	12,405 11,348 15,689 37,108 68,223	448 145 343 354 533
Other Industries 2	Bradford District Halifax and Hudders- field	1,774	5,800 2,899	7,574	202
TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 5	Leeds Barnsley District Sheffleld	2,773 1,005 2,481	11,372 10,776 21,342	14,145 11,781 23,823	293 342 461
AL ACCIDENTS.	Hull District North Staffordshire Nottingham District Leicester	1,749 2,454 2,219 1,169	14,177 8,389 11,411 4,178	15,926 10,843 13,630 5,347	492 259 291 218
than seamen, in Great Britain ring October, 1928, as killed in was 187, as compared with 160	Wolverhampton District Birmingham	3,475 7,537	14,142 15,548	17,617	229 243
190 in October, 1927. Fatal October, 1928, numbered 49, as	Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	2,465 2,604	10,186 14,911	12,651 17,515	303 362

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 187, as compared with 160 in the previous month and with 190 in October, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1928, numbered 49, as compared with 16 in the previous month and with 42 in October,

TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 26 TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 5

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 41. Eight deaths* were reported during the month, five due to epitheliomatous ulceration and three due to lead poisoning.

(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning. (b) Cases of Other Forms of

Plumbing and Soldering

Aniline Poisoning

TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF
POISONING 3

Works 1 TOTAL, ANTHRAX 2‡

Poisoning.

Mercurial Poisoning ...

1927.	
RAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards 4	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-	Tramway Carriages.
men 2	Motors, Aircraft 6
Firemen 2	Other Metal Trades 1
Guards (Passenger)	Shipbuilding 5
Permanent Way Men 4	Wood 3
Porters 1	Gas 2
Porters 1 Shunters 1	Electric Generating Stations
	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 1
	Chemicals, etc 7
Labourers 3	Food and Drink 3
0 1 1 0 1	Paper, Printing, etc 2
Contractors' Servants	Tanning, Currying, etc 2
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 19	Rubber Trades
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 15	Other Non-Textile Industries
MINES.	Other Non-readile industries
	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Surface 5	Docks, Wharves, etc 11
TOTAL, MINES 79	Buildings 17
TOTAL, MINES 19	Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 13	Sidings 1
QUARKIES OVEL 20 leet deep 13	A STATE OF THE STA
	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 75
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	shoremen to been ableed attended -
Cotton 2	Construction or Repair of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	Tramway 1
Other Textiles	
Other Textiles Textile Bleaching and	Total (excluding Seamen) 187
Dyeing 1	
Metal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN.
fining 1	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Metal Conversion, including	" " Steam 42
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Sailing 1
Making 5	" " Steam 6
Making 5 Metal Founding	
Engineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 49
Making 4	
Boiler Making and Con-	Total (including Seamen) 236
structional Engineering 1	
	MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T

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

† The persons affected in the pottery industry were males.

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

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

9,667 107 256 116,923

TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Oct., 1928 ... 127,146 540,117 667,263 373 + 2 - 51

TOTAL, "Other Districts" 62,457 | 288,728 | 351,185 | 334 | + 4 - 38

117,479 432,861 550,340

69,588 75,237

9,359 10,172 16,971 18,468

4,433 3,754 4,859

788

526 434

570

- 1 - 98

5.649

813 1,497

TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales

SCOTLAND.
Glasgow District ...
Paisley and Greenock District ...
Edinburgh ...

Edinburgh ...
Dundee and Dunfermline ...

Aberdeen ... Coatbridge & Airdrie TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...

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

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passage		Total A Pass Gran	ages	Depar- tures	Total Departures,		
Schemes.		Granted in Oct., 1928.	1922 to 1927.	Jan Oct., 1928.	in Oct., 1928.	1922 to 1927.	Jan Oct., 1928.	
To Australia ,, New Zealand ,, Canada ,, South Africa Minor Schemes		1,711 85 814 2 150	140,549 40,636 65,996 738 8,132	16,692 1,474 23,298 96 1,224	2,314 181 1,800 8 166	137,515 38,855 65,490 436 7,382	17,720 1,888 24,799 105 972	
Total		2,762	256,051	42,784	4,469	249,678	45,484	

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

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

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 27th October, and those for Scotland to 15th October.

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

§ Includes 221 not included in district figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

I.—FOOD.

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.			
FAT BRITAIN AND ORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1928. 1 Nov.			
CREIGN COUNTRIES, Czechoslovakła Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† , (other towns)† Germany Holland (The Hague) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† , (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	816 110 58 1,007 321 3515 54 76 160 90 82 69 69 69	776 59 58 967 474 45 68 98 86 63 56 59 54	862 53 47 965 457 453‡ 57 72 458§ 75 89 64 51 57 50	843 53 44 1,016 447 436‡ 54 64 64 73 73 75 57 57	928 46 44 1,036 466 436 52 59 426 63 78 66 53 57	Sept. Oct. July Sept. Oct. Aug. Oct. Sept.			
RITISH DOMINIONS, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay):	56 42§	59 51§	52 49	52 47	50 52	Sept.			
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	52 88 51 20	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	43 66 46 16	42 66 49 15	Oct. July Oct. Sept.			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
	based.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1928.		
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	73	70	66	65	67	1 Nov.		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.									
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	734	Oct.		
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	641	618	647	646	649	Sept.		
Denmark Finland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	119	1,018	76 1,081	76 1,113	72 1,126	Oct.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E	3019		407¶	419¶	419	3rd gr.		
Greece (Athens) Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,372	1,708	50"	53"	1,908	Oct. May		
sterdam) Italy (Milan) ,, (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	79 § 498 395	71§ 549 462	67§ 448 403	70§ 426 387	69 426 382	Sept. Sept. Sept.		
Luxemburg	A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	415 161§	509 1218	681	713	713	July		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E			15	23	22	Oct Sept.		
Sweden Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	76 68	72 62	69	73 61	72 61	Oct.		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	74 §	75§	738	70\$	70	Sept. June		
BRITISH	tal break	1000000	Allerin						
Dominions, &c.		1083		MAN PAR					
Australia	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	44¶ 558	47¶ 57§	45¶ 55	55	46 57	1st qr. Sept.		
India (Bombay): Native families	A.B.C.D	57							
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	88	57 82	56 71	47	46 73	Oct. July		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	62	Oct.		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	30	Sept.		

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

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

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

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

421

[N.B.—The following paragraphs include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, as far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 401–402 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

Reichsarbeitsblatt, the journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour states that in September the general situation of the labour market changed but little as compared with preceding weeks. There was some increase in the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit, but this was not considerable; and there was a decrease in the number of short time realized.

benefit, but this was not considerable; and there was a decrease in the number of short-time workers.

The steadiness of the labour market during September is attributed to the increase of exports during the month, to better conditions in the building industry, which was almost fully employed, to increased sales of coal in the Ruhr mining industry, and to harvest activity, which afforded good opportunities of employment.

At the end of September the Employment Exchanges reported 1,153,751 persons as available and seeking work as against 1,162,000 at the end of August and 867,367 at the end of September, 1927. The number of vacant situations registered at the end of September was 64,151 as compared with 67,853 at the end of the preceding month, and 81,724 a year ago.

was 64,151 as compared with 67,853 at the end of the preceding month, and 81,724 a year ago.

The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 30th September was 663,745 (including 86,652 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On 31st August the corresponding total was 654,689 (including 80,214 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,418,213 organised workers. Of these, 293,691 or 6·6 per cent. were totally unemployed on 29th September as compared with 6·5 per cent. on 25th August and 4·6 per cent. on 24th September, 1927. In addition, 303,466 or 6·9 per cent. were working short time, as against 7·1 per cent. on 25th August, and 2·4 per cent. at the end of September, 1927.

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

short time among the groups of trades represented in the above

and the State has come	Membership	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trades.	reported on at end of September, 1928.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.			
servert status salativistiques -006 facet 7, best em best	Constitution of the contract o	Sept., 1928.	Aug., 1928.	Sept., 1928.	Aug., 1928.		
All Unions making Returns	4,418,213	6.6	6.5	6.9	7.1		
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. Engineering and metal Chemical Textile Paper Leather Wood Food tobacco, etc. Clothing, boots and shoes Building Printing Transport Horticultural, etc. Laundries, etc. Miscellaneous	156,000 257,000 979,200 120,700 373,600 122,100 72,400 310,500 291,500 171,000 677,200 146,200 351,600 10,400 4,100 374,700	1.7 7.9 5.7 8.2 4.6 12.7 8.7 6.7 16.2 7.3 5.6 4.4 14.7 2.8 3.8	1.5 6.7 5.4 5.2 7.9 5.1 13.5 9.5 18.6 6.8 5.8 5.8 2.0 3.4	4·6 4·3 6·5 4·0 29·1 5·2 18·6 4·3 4·9 29·9 0·1 0·8 0·9 1·1	4·0 3·6 5·6 4·7 29·3 5·8 20·3 5·8 33·0 0·1 0·8 0·9 0·2 		

FRANCE.+

Employment continued good, with shortages of labour in some

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 27th October was 10,704 (6,368 men and 4,336 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 10,145. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 14,249 (9,185 for men and 5,064 for women), as compared with 17,067 at the end of September. During the as compared with 17,067 at the end of September. During the last week of October the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,008 persons in situations, including 9,691 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 756 foreign immigrants.

ITALY.t

According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 268,883 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 30th September, 1928, as compared with 248,100 at the end of August, 1928, and 305,930 at the end of September, 1927. The total for 30th September, 1928, includes 66,294 engaged in the building, read construction etc. industries 66,029 in construction etc. road construction, etc., industries, 66,029 in agriculture and fishing and 30,705 in the textile industry. In addition, 28,746 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 24,319 at

Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th October, 1928. Berlin. Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 3rd November, 1928. Paris. Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1928. Rome.

31st August, 1928, and 133,568 at 30th September, 1927. In September, 1928, 77,143 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,124,699 days of unemployment.

The journal of the Netherlands Statistical Office contains prelimi-The journal of the Netherlands Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 293,825 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29th 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 preceding month (ended 25th August) the percentages were 3.8 and 1.2

AUSTRIA.†

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 1928, was 136,984 (including 67,909 in Vienna) as compared with 135,609 (71,295 in Vienna) at the end of August. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of September was 112,595 (including 55,409 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 On 30th September, 1928, 6,125 applications for employment (4·7 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 6,523 at the end of August, 1928, and 8,335 at the end of September, 1927. The drop in numbers unemployed as compared with the preceding month was partly due to favourable weather and a demand for workers in agriculture, and partly to improvement in economic conditions generally. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,209, 3,214 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, 12·2 per cent. were unemployed on 30th September, as against 13·1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16·0 per cent. at the end of September, 1927.

UNITED STATES.

Figures relating to the volume of employment in September based on returns from 11,443 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,176,563 employed. Labour Statistics. 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 August, while the average earnings per head showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. The outstanding increases in employment, apart from the large seasonal increases in fertilisers (32.6 per cent.) and confectionery (18.8 per cent.), were shown in the baking (3.4 per cent.), begiever (3.0 per cent.) shirt and collar (4.8 per cent.), women's hosiery (3.0 per cent.), were snown in the baking (5.4 per cent.), hosiery (3.0 per cent.), shirt and collar (4.8 per cent.), women's clothing (5.9 per cent.), millinery and lace goods (6.4 per cent.), paper box (4.2 per cent.), chemicals (4.3 per cent.), machine tool (11.9 per cent.), stove (4.1 per cent.), furniture (4.0 per cent.), electrical machinery, etc. (3.8 per cent.), and rubber boot and shoe (6.0 per cent.) industries. Seasonal decreases in employment took place in the ice cream (9 per cent.), cement (3·1 per cent.), and brick (2·0 per cent.) industries; the steam-fitting industry showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. and woollen and worsted goods a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

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, as compared with 86·0 in August and 88·0 in September, 1927.

CANADA.¶

Returns relating to 1st October were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 firms with an aggregate of 998,851 on their pay-rolls. On 1st September, the same firms reported 1,003,601 and the total for 1st October thus shows a decrease of 4,750. If the employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October is 118.9 as compared with 119.5 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 109.0 on 1st October, 1927.

NEW ZEALAND **

The proportion of members of Trade Unions making returns The proportion of members of Trade Unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 18th August, 1928, amounted to 11·3 per cent. as compared with 11·5 per cent. in the week ended 19th May, and 11·6 per cent. in the week ended 13th August, 1927. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927.

"WATCHING AND BESETTING"-TRADE UNION OFFICIAL CONVICTED.

William T. Jones, Liverpool district secretary of the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association, was operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers Association, was indicted at Chester City Quarter Sessions on two counts; one of 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.

Counsel for the prosecution submitted that the defendant had committed a breach of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, in that he had attended at or near the place where Langley was working, and had done so in such a manner as was calculated to intimidate the latter. "Intimidating" meant causing in the mind intimidate the latter. "Intimidating" meant causing in the mind of any person reasonable apprehension of injury to himself, any member of his family or dependants, or any personal property. In the present case the prosecution alleged that loss of work was the injury reasonably apprehended.

The defendant approached Langley 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 defendant's association he would "get him dismissed from here and elsewhere." Langley was dismissed subsequently.

Counsel for the defence contended that the prosecution had failed to establish any case against the defendant. He submitted that what the defendant had done in approaching Langley did not constitute intimidate the latter.

the defendant had done in approaching Langley did not constitute either "besetting" or "intimidating."

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on each count.

The Recorder, passing sentence, said that, since this was the first case of its kind, he would not inflict imprisonment, but the defendant would have to pay a first of \$5 on each count.

would have to pay a fine of £5 on each count.

Leave to appeal was given.—Rex v. W. T. Jones. Chester City
Quarter Sessions. 18th October, 1928.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade.

Criminal proceedings were brought against a sugar confectionery

The employer pleaded guilty to all of the charges.

It was urged in mitigation that the defendant had never received the notices issued by the Trade Board, and had not been informed that he had to pay not less than certain minimum rates of wages to his workers. The stipendiary magistrate, after hearing the evidence, his workers. The stipendiary magistrate, after hearing the evidence, stated that it was reasonable to expect all traders in trade for profit to acquaint themselves with the particular laws affecting their businesses. The defendant was fined £5 5s. on each of the eleven summonses, and was ordered to pay the arrears of wages due to the workers, amounting to £289 3s. 2d. He was further ordered to pay costs amounting to £4 13s.—Rex v. Nadin. Hanley Petty Sessions.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade.

Messrs. James Bailey & Co., Ltd., of Crown Mills, Walsall, were prosecuted for failing to pay six workers at not less than the minimum rates fixed by the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain). The defendants pleaded not guilty, con-Board (Great Britam). The defendants pleaded not guilty, contending that the work was outside the scope of the Board. After hearing the evidence of three expert witnesses the chairman of the magistrates announced their decision to convict, and imposed fines of 20s. on each of the six summonses, with costs—Rex v. Jas. Bailey & Co., Ltd. Walsall Petty Sessions. 14th August, 1928.

Factories Act.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS-ILLEGAL OVERTIME.

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 the 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 discovered there one girl aged 16 and another girl aged 15, both at work; they had started work at 7 a.m. and had worked for 11 hours, excluding meal times. There was no excuse 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.

make extra profit out of the workpeople, and that in slack times they had frequently been allowed to leave work at 5 p.m. Owing to want of care the statute had been infringed in the present cases. A fine of 10s. was imposed on each charge, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.—Rex v. Sutton and Foster. Blackpool Petty Sessions. For the defence it was stated that there had been no attempt to

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

Employee under Notice of Dismissal—Canvassing Employers' Customers—Instant Dismissal justified.

The plaintiff, George Brooks, sued his late employers, The Progressive Clothing Company, of Hyde, for a week's wages in lieu

For the plaintiff it was stated that the defendant company had revised the terms of his employment, and when the plaintiff refused to accept the new terms offered, the company gave him a week's notice. While he was under notice the defendants' manager accompanied him while he was visiting customers, and on one occasion he heard the plaintiff asking a customer if she would give

him her custom after he had left his present employment. consequence of this the defendants dismissed the plaintiff at once, and refused to pay him a week's salary in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff's solicitor, basing his argument upon a case decided in the year 1799, urged that an employee might, while still employed, properly canvass his employers' customers with a view to obtaining their trade for himself after he had left their employ.

For the defendants it was contended that loyal service was the basis of contracts relating to employment, as was shown by the decisions in more recent cases.

Judge Burgis said that the relationship of master and servant must be based upon good faith and loyalty. That was in substance the principle established by more modern legal authorities. In the present case the employers had been fully justified in dismissing e plaintiff instantly, for he had attempted during the course of employment to undermine their interests.—Brooks v. Progressive Clothing Company. Hyde County Court. 24th October, 1928.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-27.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

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

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

The following are recent decisions of general interest:-

Case No. 3453/28. (16.10.28.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act-

MINER CEASED WORK ON EMPLOYERS ENGAGING A MAN FROM A NEIGHBOURING VILLAGE WHEN THERE WAS AN UNEMPLOYED WORKMAN LOCALLY — CONTRAVENTION OF LONG-ESTABLISHED CUSTOM OF MANAGEMENT OF FILLING VACANCIES AT THE MINE-HELD A TRADE DISPUTE.

The circumstances of this case are set out in the following decision given by the Deputy Umpire :-

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

"Applicant is a miner. He and others ceased work at 2 p.m. on 19th June, 1928, because the employers had engaged a workman from a neighbouring village, when (so the former alleged) there was a suitable workman unemployed in the village where the mine was situated. This, they alleged, was a contravention of a long-established custom that no outsider should be taken on as long as there was a suitable local workman unemployed. The custom relied upon by the workmen was subsequently found by the Conciliation Board to exist, and was affirmed by it. But the disallowance in this case was imposed under Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, so I have not to consider the merit of the point in dispute (see Decision 1673/20),† as I should have to were the disallowance under Section 8 (2) of that Act for voluntarily leaving without just cause. I have merely to decide whether there was a 'trade dispute' as defined by Section 47 (c) of that Act, and, if there was, whether the facts of this case come within Section 8 (1). If I find affirmatively in answer to both these questions applicant's claim must be disallowed, even if right was wholly on the side of him and his fellow miners (a point upon which I am not called upon to express, and do not express, an opinion).

not express, an opinion).

"It was contended before me on applicant's behalf, that the dispute, although 'between employers and employees,' was not 'connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of employment, of any persons, whether employed in the employment of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not,' but was connected with the upholding or abrogation of an alleged long-established custom.

"The facts in my opinion, do not support this contention. The

"The facts, in my opinion, do not support this contention. The dispute was 'connected with the employment of' A from a neighbouring village, and 'connected with the non-employment of' B from the village in which the mines were situated. That was the immediate cause of the dispute, and the long-established custom itself solely related to the employment and non-employment of persons. Therefore there was in my opinion a trade dispute. ersons. Therefore there was, in my opinion, a trade dispute within the definition in Section 47 (c); that trade dispute was at the premises at which applicant was employed; the stoppage of work was due to that trade dispute; and applicant lost his employment by reason of that stoppage of work. The case, therefore, falls within Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and applicant, therefore, is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued."

nis GAZETTE.

See Vol. I Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 395.

Case No. 3707/28. (29.10.28.) Sections 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act (as amended)—Trade Dispute.

MECHANIC WHO WAS NOT A FULLY QUALIFIED ENGINEER BELONGED TO UNION INVOLVED IN DISPUTE—APPLICANT, A SKILLED ENGINEER, WAS DOING THE SAME WORK AS THE MECHANIC BUT WAS NOT A MEMBER OF THE UNION CONCERNED—APPLICANT HELD NOT IN GRADE OF WORKERS, MEMBERS OF WHICH WERE PARTICIPATING IN OR FINANCING OR DIRECTLY INTERESTED

Two men were employed in the dyehouse of a textile mill on engineering and repair work. One of the men, the applicant, was a skilled engineer and was not a member of any association. The other man was not a fully skilled engineer, and belonged to the dyers' union. On 16th June, 1928, a dispute between the employers and the dyers' union resulted in a stoppage of work, and applicant lost his employment. He subsequently made a claim to unemployment benefit, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that, although applicant had been doing the same work as the other man, he belonged to a sepa-

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation, and expressed the opinion that, as applicant had been doing the same work as the other man who was participating in the dispute and who was a member of the Union financing the dispute, he was not entitled to relief under Section 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act.

The case was accordingly submitted to the Umpire, and the Deputy Umpire gave the following decision:—

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

"The applicant is a trained engineer who is able to do general engineering work and who, according to the evidence, did, in fact, do such work in the mechanics' shop.

"Another mechanic, who was a member of the Union in dispute,

had had no general training, but had picked up a knowledge of a limited class of repair work.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the two men were paid the same wages and were mainly employed on the same work, there is a difference of grade, and this difference is evidently the reason why the one belongs to the dyers' union and the other does not.

"This was the view which the Court of Referees took of the position, and I think they were right."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

STOREKEEPERS, ASSISTANT STOREKEEPERS AND SUPERINTENDENT WAREHOUSEMEN, POST OFFICE.—Society of Post Office Engineering Inspectors v. the General Post Office. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for increase. Decision.—As from 1st August, 1928, new basic Claim for increase. Decision.—As from 1st August, 1928, new basic scales to be:—Storekeepers.—London, £260–10–310; Provinces, £240–10–290; Assistant Storekeepers.—London, £220–10–260; Provinces, £200–10–240; Superintendent Warehousemen.—London, £150–7½–210; Provinces, £140–7½–195. Award issued 10th October,

TEMPORARY WOMEN CLERKS, GRADE I., CIVIL SERVICE,-The Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—Scales of Pay—Claim for increase—Assimilation Decision.—Claim not granted. Award issued 11th October, 1928

Assistant Inspectors, Ministry of Health.—Society of Civil Servants v. the Ministry of Health. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for increase—Claim for special increments to present staff. Decision.—Claim not granted. The Court were of opinion that further consideration might be given by the parties to the case of the officers appointed as Assistant Inspectors prior to 1st September, 1925, with a view to some increase being made in their present salaries. Award issued 17th October, 1928. (1390.)

Assistant Medical Officers and Assistant Women Medical Assistant Medical Officers and Assistant Women Medical Officers—Post Office. The Institution of Professional Civil Servants v. the General Post Office. Difference.—Claim for increase of salary for existing officers. Decision.—Claim referred back to the parties for reconsideration. Should they be unable to reach agreement, the question may again be referred to the Court, but in such terms as will enable the Court to deal with the incidents of the scales of pay as well as the salaries of the existing staff. Award issued 18th October, 1928. (1391.)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN. ELECTRICAL WORKERS, RAILWAY COMPANIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Western Railway, London, Midland & Scottish Railway, London & North-Eastern Railway, and Southern Railway v. the Electrical Trades Union and the National Union of Railwaymen.

Difference.—Application for wages reduction of 6s. per week.

Decision.—The weekly earnings of the workpeople concerned shall be subject to a special deduction of 2½ per cent. from their wages, in common with all other sections of railway employees. Operative from beginning of the first full pay week following date of award.

Award issued 19th October, 1928. (1392.)

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—ELECTRICAL SUB-STATIONS. — Electrical Trades Union v. Southern Railway. Difference.—Sub-Station

^{*} Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October, 1928. The Hague.
† Statistische Nachrichten, 25th October, 1928. Vienna.
‡ Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale, October, 1928. Berne.
§ Statistiske Efterretninger, 23rd October, 1928. Copenhagen.
∥ Employment in Selected Industries, September, 1928. Washington.
¶ The October Employment Situation, 1928. Ottawa.

** Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1928. Wellington.

^{*} Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1927 (price 7s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest monthly pamphlet issued is that for September, 1928. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

Attendants-Duties-Claim for additional payment. Decision. The Court suggested that the claim might be met by the payment of a special allowance to any sub-station attendant when he is called upon to carry out the instructions referred to in paragraph $85\ (b)$ of the instructions of the company applicable to the electrified lines. Pending consideration by the parties of this suggestion, the Court withheld their decision on the immediate issue before them. Award issued 22nd October, 1928. (1393.)

WOMEN INSPECTORS AND CHILDREN'S OFFICER, MINISTRY OF WOMEN INSPECTORS AND CHILDREN'S OFFICER, MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.—Association of Women Clerks and Sccretaries v. the Ministry of Pensions. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for increase—Assimilation. Decision.—As from 1st October, 1928, Scale of pay £250-15-310 awarded to the officers in question, the Children's Officer to receive, in addition, an annual allowance of £85, both amounts to be modified by cost-of-living fluctuations. Award issued 23rd October, 1928. (1394.)

NIGHT WATCHMEN-H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS .- Trade Union Side N. Official Side, Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Payment for Christmas Day, Good Friday and other public holidays. Decision.—Claim not granted. Award issued 26th October, 1928. (1395.)

CLERICAL CLASSES, CIVIL SERVICE.—Joint Committee on Starting Pay v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.—Lytton and Southborough Entrants, etc. Initial salaries on entry to the established Clerical Classes—Award No. 1354—Interpretation. Decision.—In Award No. 1354, the Court dealt only with officers who, at the effective date of that Award, were within the general clerical and departmental clerical classes. They did not deal with, and did not purport to deal with, the case of officers who had, at the effective date of that Award, been promoted to higher classes. They ruled accordingly. Award issued 29th October, 1928. (1396.)

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

UPHOLSTERY TRADE: LONDON.—London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation v. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers. Difference.—As to the interpretation of one of the "Working Rules to govern the Upholstery Trade in the London District" relating to stoppages of work in individual shops. Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award dated 4th October, 1929. to determine the matter. Award dated 4th October, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: SOUTH WALES.—Llanelly Steel Company Limited (a member of the South Wales Siemens Steel Association)
v. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.—Claim for a reduction of rates for boiler firemen and ashmen. Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award, conceding a reduction and fixing the revised rates, issued on 23rd October, 1928.

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

FINDINGS have recently been issued by the National Wages Board on the following cases referred to them by the National Union of

Relief Signalman J. Davies, Cardiff Docks, Great Western Railway
—Claim for rate applicable to Relief Signalmen, Class I.—The
Agreement dated 1st May, 1922, provides for three classes of Relief
Signalmen, with rates of pay as follows—Special, 80s. per week;
Class I, 70s. per week; Class II, 60s. per week. The Union submitted that there is no clause in this Agreement which authorises Railway Companies to pay less than these rates. The Company stated that Relief Signalman J. Davies is employed exclusively in relieving signalmen in goods signal boxes at Cardiff Docks, and that a rate of 67s. 6d. per week exceeds the rates paid to the signalmen whom he relieves by amounts varying from 5s. to 19s. 6d. per week, and is in accordance with the spirit of the Agreement. The finding of the Board was that under the Agreement of 1st May, 1922, Relief Signalman J. Davies is entitled to be paid the rate applicable to Relief Signalmen, Class I, namely, 70s. per week.

Relief Signalman S. A. Edmonds, Catford Bridge, Southern Railway —"Spread-over" arrangement—Claim for payment as for continuous duty.—The claim of the Union was that the spread-over should only apply when men are employed at their home station, and not to travelling turns of duty; that Edmonds should only have been employed in his own grade; and also that he was entitled to a continuous turn of eight hours in accordance with Clause 61 of the Third Memorandum on Points of Interpretation, and should have been paid from the time of signing on to the time of signing off at his home station. The finding of the Board was that Relief Signalmen can be employed in relieving grades other than signalmen on a home station. The finding of the Board was that Relief Signalmen can be employed in relieving grades other than signalmen on a spread-over turn away from their home station. The finding of the Board on 24th January, 1922, which dealt with spread-over turns of duty, was given after the date of the Second Memorandum of Interpretation, namely, 24th March, 1921, and the Board are of opinion that there may be cases of men relieving on a spread-over turn which are not strictly covered by the Memorandum. In these circumstances the Board considered that different cases fall to be dealt with upon different considerations, and they referred the case back to the parties for reconsideration by them.

Auto-truck Drivers, Goods Depots—Claim for Electric Motor Drivers' Rates.—The claim was that men called upon to work auto-trucks in

the various goods depots should be paid a higher rate of pay, and that for this purpose the rates applicable to electric motor drivers should operate. The Board's finding was against the claim.

Sunday Duties—Application for payment by Signal Linemen and Assistants, St. Enoch Station, Glasgow.—The Union claimed double time rate for work performed on certain Sundays during the period between 1st September, 1921, and 10th March, 1924. Under a Central Wages Board Agreement of 20th October, 1926, the signal linemen at St. Enoch Station were conceded double time rate for certain work performed as from 10th March, 1924, and the Company opposed any further ante-dating of payment. The Board's finding was that the claim 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 wages fixed and certain variations and cancellation of rates made for the making of Hand-Hammered Chain from iron up to and including 11/32 inch, and specifying the 5th November, 1928, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

II -NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y. (7), dated 30th October, 1928, to fix and vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 30th December, 1928.

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

Higher wage rates have become operative as from the 1st November 1928, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the Cost-of-Living Figure of 66, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:

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

The alteration in the Cost-of-Living Index Figure does not necessitate changes in the general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates specified or referred to in D. (32), D. (33) and D. (36).

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

IV.—REPORT OF PUBLIC INQUIRY. Hollow-ware Making Trade.

A Report* has been made by Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., on the Public Inquiry which he held on the 18th April and 12th and 13th July, 1928, with regard to a proposed variation of the description of the Hollow-ware Making trade for the purposes of the Trade Boards

The Inquiry was held on the direction of the Minister of Labour as a result of objections received by him to his Notice of Intention of the 1st December, 1927,† to make a Special Order amending the description of the trade contained in the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913.

Orders Communion Act, 1913.

Objections were lodged by the Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), the Keg and Drum Manufacturers' Association, the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, Thomas H. Hill and Sons, Ltd.,

Employers' National Federation, Thomas H. Hill and Sons, Ltd., Eveson Brothers, Ltd., and Smith and Barnes, Ltd., and of these objectors the first four were represented at the Inquiry.

The Hollow-ware Trade Board asked that the manufacture of dustbins and baths from galvanised plate of an average thickness not exceeding 20 Birmingham gauge should be brought within the terms of the definition, that the work of enamelling hollow-ware should be included wherever carried on, and that the proposed definition of "finishing" should be made more explicit.

The Commissioner recommends that the Board's proposals be

The Commissioner recommends that the Board's proposals be adopted so far as the first two of the above points are concerned, but that the third point might conveniently be dealt with by way

of Regulation.

The Tin Box Trade Board asked that the definition might be extended to cover the manufacture of tin boxes in an establishment mainly engaged in the making of kegs and drums from plate of an average thickness exceeding 27 Birmingham gauge, and that the manufacture of machine-made cash boxes and of petrol cans should also be included. The Board's prepared with regard to petrol cans

manufacture of machine-made cash boxes and of petrol cans should also be included. The Board's proposal with regard to petrol cans was opposed by the Engineering Employers' National Federation, and witnesses were called on both sides.

On the first two points the Commissioner reports in favour of the Board's proposals. The Commissioner deals at length in his Report with the making of petrol cans, and states his conclusion that such manufacture is part of the Tin Box trade and should be specifically included.

The Keg and Drum Manufacturers' Association objected to the exclusion of keg and drum manufacture carried on in certain circumstances, desired to include the repair as well as the manufacture

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See the issue of this GAZETTE for January, 1928, page 35.

of certain articles, and contended that it was not desirable to include

of certain articles, and contended that it was not desirable to include the ancillary processes included in certain paragraphs.

The Commissioner gives a partial approval to the Association's second proposal, but does not favour the third. The first proposal was opposed by the Engineering Employers' National Federation, who contended that, although kegs and drums may be manufactured in certain hollow-ware establishments, they are made also in the factories of certain federated firms, and their manufacture should be regarded, rather as general short metal manufacture should be regarded rather as general sheet metal work than as the manufacture of hollow-ware. To give effect to this view they asked for certain additional exclusions. A number of witnesses were called on both sides. The Commissioner finds against both the Association and the Federation, and in favour of the relevant clauses of the

The Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation asked also for the insertion of a capacity limit in the case of kegs and drums, if the manufacture of these were not excluded, for a specific exclusion relative to component parts of motor vehicles, for the modification of the terms of the exclusion relative to articles used as parts of or in connection with textile and other machinery,

and for a specific exclusion of boilers, tanks and certain other articles.

On the first of these points the Commissioner reports in favour of the principle of a limitation, and suggests a means whereby it might be effected. On the second reject the suggests a means whereby it might the principle of a limitation, and suggests a means whereby it might be effected. On the second point he reports in favour of the Federation's proposal, and on the third in favour of an alternative form of words which he himself suggests. As regards the fourth point the Commissioner feels that no specific exclusion is necessary, as in his opinion tanks, boilers, etc., are not articles of hollow-ware.

V.—SPECIAL ORDERS

Hollow-ware Making Trade.

The Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Making) Order, 1928, Special Order, dated 26th October, 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), altering the Description of the Hollow-ware Making Trade contained in the Appendix to Order III of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913.

Whereas it is provided by subsection (5) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that any Act confirming a provisional order made in pursuance of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, may be

in pursuance of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, may be repealed or varied by a Special Order;

And whereas the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, confirmed a provisional order made in pursuance of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Hollow-

ware Making trade;
And whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix to Order III of the Schedule to the said Act;

Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes a Special Order varying the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act,

1. The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to this Order shall be substituted for that set out in the Appendix to Order III of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913;

2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Making) Order, 1928. Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this 26th day of October, in the year 1928.

T. W. PHILLIPS,
Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

APPENDIX TO ABOVE ORDER. 1. Subject to the provisions of this Appendix the Hollow-ware Making trade consists of the following operations:—

(a) All work in connection with:-

(i) the manufacture from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) of articles of hollow-ware or

parts thereof;
(ii) the manufacture of baths and dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding 0.392 of an inch

(20 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, tapernecked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof:—
from black plate of less than ·125 of an inch thickness

from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness exceeding ·01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) but less than ·125 of an inch: and the repair thereof;

(iv) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal when carried on in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in the work specified in paragraph 1 (a) (iii) hereof;

paragraph 1 (a) (iii) hereof;
(v) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding .01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) when carried on in an establishment, branch or department

mainly engaged in the work specified in paragraph 1 (a) (iii) hereof:
and the repair thereof;
(vi) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings, or parts thereof; for articles specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) hereof, when done by workers wholly or mainly so engaged, or in association or conjunction with the manufacture or in association or conjunction with the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) hereof.

(b) All work in a tin box establishment in connection with-(i) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with

(ii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding ·01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge); and the repair thereof;

(iii) the manufacture of boxes partly from black plate whether coated or not with any metal and partly from paper, chip, cardboard, pulp-board, or other similar box board;

(iv) the manufacture of any other articles or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal.

(c) All work in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol.

2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified—

(a) in paragraph 1 (a) hereof includes—

(i) finishing;
(ii) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;

(iii) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside

messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of similar nature;

(b) in paragraph 1 (b) and 1 (c) hereof includes finishing.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations are not operations in the Hollow-ware Making Trade—

(a) Work specified in paragraph 1 (a) hereof when performed in an establishment, branch or department (not being a tin box establishment) mainly engaged on other work and in which the jointing and finishing of articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph 1 (a) hereof are done by workers mainly employed in jointing and finishing other articles. in jointing and finishing other articles;
(b) the finishing (other than enamelling) of articles or parts

of articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in a department in which the main business carried on is the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is

carried on;
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature when performed in an establishment not otherwise engaged on operations in the Hollow-ware Making Trade;

(d) the manufacture of baths or dustbins from black plate

(d) the manufacture of baths or dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness exceeding ·0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);

(e) the manufacture of baths or dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding ·0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge) in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in operations other than those specified in paragraph 1 (a) hereof or in the manufacture specified in paragraph 3 (d) hereof or both in such operations and such manufacture;

(f) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles

both in such operations and such manufacture;

(f) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor cycles;

(g) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor cycles or of component parts thereof;

(h) all clerical work other than work specified in paragraph 2 (a) (ii) hereof:

(i) the making of loose linings for packing cases when such

linings cannot be used apart from the packing cases when such the making of uniform cases, suit and dress cases, bonnet and helmet boxes, hand-made cash boxes, deed boxes, dispatch

boxes and letter boxes;
(k) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other

(l) the manufacture of pen boxes in an establishment mainly

engaged in pen manufacture;

(m) the sealing or closing of filled tin boxes and tin canisters;

(n) the following operations when performed in a tin-box establishment or in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol;

(i) the receiving, handling, and storing in bulk of raw materials.

(ii) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;

workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;

(iii) packing, warehousing and despatching;

(iv) the work of inside messengers, yard workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature;

(o) all processes of lithographic printing and processes of varnishing or lacquering done in connection therewith;

(p) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of premises, machinery or plant.

4. For the purpose of this Appendix the expression "tin box establishment" means an establishment, branch or department in which the main business carried on is the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (b) (i) or paragraph 1 (b) (ii) hereof, or paragraphs 1 (b) (i) and 1 (b) (ii) hereof.

The expression "finishing" includes the operations of coating,

The expression "finishing" polishing, and cleaning articles.

Paper Box Trade.

The Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1928, Special Order, dated 26th October, 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), altering the Description of the Paper Box Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925.

in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925.

Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925,* dated the 9th day of November, 1925, altered the description of the trade specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909;

And whereas it is provided by subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order;

And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix thereto;

vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix thereto;

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order:

1. The words "the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1913, or "in paragraph 6 (e) of the Appendix to the said Order shall be deleted;

be deleted;
2. The following new sub-paragraph shall be added to the Appendix to the said Order after paragraph 6 (e), that is to say:
"(f) operations included in the Trade Boards (Hollowware Making) Order, 1928; or any amendment or variation

3. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Paper Box)

Order, 1928.

Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour this 26th day of October, in the year 1928.

T. W. Phillips,

Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

VI.—REGULATIONS.

Scope of Hollow-ware, Tin Box, and Keg and Drum Trade Boards (Great Britain).

Consequent upon the making of the Special Order for the Hollow-ware Making Trade set out above, the Minister of Labour has made Regulations—the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, and the Trade Boards (Keg and Drum Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, all dated 26th October, 1928, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of Trade Boards for the Hollow-ware, Tin Box and Box and Drum breaches of the trade In the Tin Box, and Keg and Drum branches of the trade. In the Schedules to these Regulations the three branches in question are defined as follows :-

Hollow-ware Branch.—1. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Hollow-ware Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade consists of the following operations:-

(a) all work in connection with-

(i) the manufacture from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) of articles of hollow-ware or

(ii) the manufacture of baths and dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding .0392 of an inch

average thickness not exceeding .0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings or parts thereof, for articles specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) and (ii) hereof when done by workers wholly or mainly so engaged, or in association or conjunction with the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) and (ii) hereof;

(b) all work in connection with—

(i) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked

cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof; from black plate of an average thickness less than ·125 of an inch (10 Birmingham gauge), or from black plate coated with any metal and of an average

thickness exceeding ·01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) but less than ·125 of an inch (10 Birmingham

and the repair thereof;

when done in a department mainly engaged on work

- specified in paragraph I (a);
 (ii) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings, or parts thereof, for the articles to the manufacture or repair of which paragraph 1 (b) (i) applies.

 2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified in para-
- graph 1 hereof includes—
- (a) finishing;
 (b) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;

 * Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1126. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

- (c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of a similar nature.
- 3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following operations are not operations in the Hollow-ware Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade:—
 - (a) work specified in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged on other work and in which the jointing and finishing of the articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof are done by workers mainly employed in jointing and finishing other articles.

articles;

(b) finishing (other than enamelling) when performed in a department mainly engaged in the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;

(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature when performed in an establishment not otherwise engaged in operations in the Hollow-ware Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade;

(d) the manufacture of baths or dust-bins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average

or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness exceeding .0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);

(e) the manufacture referred to in paragraph I (a) (ii) hereof in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in the operations specified in paragraph 3 (d) hereof or in operations other than those specified in paragraph 1 hereof or both in such operations and such manufacture;

(f) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles,

motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor cycles;
(g) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motorcycles or of component parts thereof;
(h) all clerical work other than work specified in paragraph 2 (b)

hereof;
(i) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other

(j) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep

of premises, machinery or plant;
(k) all work included under the Trade Boards (Keg and Drum Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928;
(l) all work included under the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928;

4. The expression "finishing" includes operations of coating (including the processes of galvanising, tinning, enamelling, painting, japanning, lacquering and varnishing), polishing and cleaning

Tin Box Branch.—1. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Tin Box Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade consists of the following operations:-

(a) All work in a tin box establishment in connection with-(i) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) whether coated or not with any metal;

called black plate) whether coated or not with any metal;

(ii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taperneeked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding ·01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge);

(iii) the manufacture of boxes partly from black plate whether coated or not with any metal and partly from paper, chip, cardboard, pulp board or other similar box board;

(iv) the manufacture of any other articles or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal.

(b) All work in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol.

2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified includes

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following operations are not operations in the Tin Box Branch of the Hollowware Making Trade:—

(a) Finishing when performed in a department in which the main business carried on is the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;

(c) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles 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 motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-cycles 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 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 boxes, despatch boxes and letter boxes;
(g) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other

machinery;
(h) the manufacture of pen boxes in an establishment mainly engaged in pen manufacture;

(i) the sealing or closing of filled tin boxes and tin canisters; (i) the following operations when performed in a tin box establishment or in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol;

(i) the receiving, handling and storing in bulk of raw

(ii) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;

(iii) packing, warehousing and despatching; (iv) the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature;

(k) all processes of lithographic printing and processes of varnishing or lacquering done in connection therewith;

(1) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of nises, machinery or plant.

premises, machinery or plant.

4. For the purpose of this Schedule—

The expression "tin box establishment" means an establishment, branch or department in which the main business carried on is the nanufacture specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) or paragraph 1 (a) (ii) hereof or paragraphs 1 (a) (i) and 1 (a) (ii) hereof.

The expression "finishing" includes the operations of coating, solishing and cleaning articles.

Keg and Drum Branch.—1. Subject to the provisions of this chedule the Keg and Drum Branch of the Hollow-ware Making rade consists of the following operations:

(a) All work in connection with—

(i) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-

necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof; from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) of an average thickness less than ·125 of an inch

(10 Birmingham gauge) or from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness exceeding ·01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) but less than ·125 of an inch (10 Birmingham gauge) mingham gauge);

and the repair thereof;

(ii) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with metal when carried on in a department mainly engaged in the manufacture or repair specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i)

hereof;
(iii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding $\cdot 01745$ of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) when carried on in a department mainly engaged in the manufacture or repair specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) hereof; and the repair thereof;

and the repair thereof;

(iv) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings or parts thereof, for the articles to the manufacture or repair of which paragraph 1 (a) (i) hereof applies when done by workers wholly or mainly so engaged or in association or conjunction with the said manufacture or repair.

(b) All work in connection with-

(i) the manufacture from black plate of articles of hollow-

ware or parts thereof;
(ii) the manufacture of baths and dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding .0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged,

stamped or pressed mountings or fittings or parts thereof for the articles specified in 1 (b) (i) and (ii) hereof when done in a department mainly engaged in the work specified

2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof includes—

(a) finishing;
(b) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of a similar particle.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following opera-

tions are not operations in the Keg and Drum Branch of the Hollowware Making Trade:—

(a) work specified in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in other work and in which the jointing and finishing of the articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof are done by workers mainly employed in jointing and finishing other articles;

(b) finishing when performed in a department mainly engaged in the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on:

graph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;

(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature when performed in an establishment not otherwise engaged in operations in the Keg and Drum Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade;

(d) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-cycles;

(e) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture

of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-cycles or of component parts thereof;

(f) all clerical work other than work specified in paragraph 2(b)

(g) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card ans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other

machinery;
(h) all processes of lithographic printing and processes of (h) all processes of lithographic printing and lith

varnishing or lacquering done in connection therewith;
(i) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of

premises, machinery or plant;
(j) all work included under the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations,

1928;
(k) all work included under the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations,

4. The expression "finishing" includes operations of coating, blishing and cleaning articles.

Note.—An Explanatory Memorandum in respect of the above Regulations has been issued by the Minister of Labour for the guidance of all concerned. Copies of the Memorandum may be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Arising out of the making of the Special Order for the Paper Box Trade set out above, the Minister of Labour has issued Regulations* dated 26th October, 1928, amending the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).

The Minister of Labour has issued Regulations, † dated 15th October, 1928, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales), under which he has appointed a new Trade Board. Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., has been appointed to be Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell, O.B.E., Office of Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1, to be Secretary of the Board.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural statistics, 1927, Vol. XVI, Part I. Board of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O.

publication; price 3s.)

Contains a Table of numbers of workers employed on agricultural

holdings above one acre in extent in each county.

Development Commission.—Eighteenth Report of the Development Commissioners for the year ended the 31st March, 1928. (H.C. 119;

Commissioners for the year ended the 31st March, 1928. (H.C. 119; price 3s. 6d.)

Industrial Assurance.—Industrial assurance, statistical summaries, 1924–1927. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

Local Government (Scolland) Bill, 1928. Explanatory memorandum on the provisions of the Bill. Ministry of Health and Scottish Office. (Cmd. 3220 and 3222; price 6d. and 3d. respectively.)

Mining.—Mining Industry Act, 1926. Report by the Board of Trade under Section 12 on the working of Part I of the Act (provisions for facilitating the reorganisation of the coal mining industry). Mines Department. (Cmd. 3214; price 3d.)

Poor Law Relief.—Unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor law relief in England and Wales during the week ending the 16th June, 1928. (Cmd. 3218; price 6d.)

Road Fund.—Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1927–1928. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

Technical Education.—Education for industry and commerce. A survey of the existing arrangements for co-operation betw en industry, commerce and the professions and the technical school system of England and Wales. Educational Pamphlets, No. 64 (Industry Series, No. 1). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Unemployment Insurance.—(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1927. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of September, 1928. U.I. 440. Pamphlet No. 9, 1928. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Unemployment insurance. Memorandum explaining the financial resolution. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3219; price 1d.) (See page 394.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1928.

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

Chatham: Supply and Erection of C.I. Tank: Newton Chambers & Chatham: Supply and Erection of C.I. Tank: Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield; Railway Materials: P. Summerson & Son, Ltd., Darlington; Steel Roller Shutters: Samuel Haskins & Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Portsmouth: Timber: Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Itd., London, E.C.; Portland Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Building Work at Browndown: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport.—Rosyth: Residential Quarters, Grangemouth; Residential Quarters, Castlecary: D. Stewart & Co., Bonnybridge.—Yard Abroad: Steel and Cast Iron Pipes: Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow, C.

* The Trade Boards (Paper Box Trade, Great Britain) (Amendment) Regulations, 1928, dated 26th October, 1928.
† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 678. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

428

Amplifiers, W/T: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Anchors: Amplifiers, W/T: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Anchors: S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Wastneys Smith & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Blankets: Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge.—Bolts, Nuts and Studs, Naval Brass: Meek & Pond, Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boxes, Distribution, etc.: Pinnacle Switchgear & Fuse Co., Weybridge.—Branch Breakers: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes, Carbon: Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd. London, E.C.: W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E. Breakers: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Brushes, Carbon:
Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Brushes, Tooth: G. B.
Kent & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; W. R. Tilbury & Son, London, E.
—Cable, Electric: Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Johnson &
Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas, Drab: Baxter Bros. & Co.,
Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Cases, Explosive: Watt
Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cloth, Coal Bag: Baxter Bros. &
Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Cloth, Coal Sack: Jameson & Co., Ltd., Hull.—
Collars, White: R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E., and Coleraine,
Ireland.—Compressor, Motor-driven Air: Fullerton Hodgart &
Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Conversion of Pump: W. H. Allen, Sons, Ireland.—Compressor, Motor-driven Air: Fullerton Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—Conversion of Pump: W. H. Allen, Sons, & Co., Ltd., Bedford; Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Copper, Brass and Bronze (Sheets, Bars, etc.): Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Widnes and Oakamoor; British Copper Manufacturers, Ltd., Swansea; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Broughton Copper Works (1928), Ltd., Manchester; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E., and Birmingham; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West, Bromwich.—Cranes, Electric. Jib: Cowans Sheldon Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—Cranes, Electric, Jib: Cowans Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Cranes, Electric, Wharf: Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Crankshafts: W. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.

Gubicle and Switchboard for Motor Generator Set: Crompton —Gubicle and Switchboard for Motor Generator Set: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Earthenware: Bishop & Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland & Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Globe Pottery Co., Ltd., Cobridge; T. G. Green & Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Keeling & Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.—Generator Set, Motor, and Starter: Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Generators, Motor, and Boosters: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Generators, Motor, Low Power: Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Gunmetal Articles: Carron Co., Falkirk; Gabriel & Co., Birmingham; T. Pemberton & Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; J. Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Showell & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Handkerchiefs, Black Silk: Josiah Smale & Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.—Handkerchiefs, White Cotton: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Headers, White Cotton: J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Headers, Boiler: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—Helmets, Sun: R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Joints, "Flextel": W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Kit Bags, Seamen's: Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Lagging, Blue Asbestos: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Lathes: Holbrook & Sons, London, E.—Lathe, Capstan: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine, Bar Gropping: De Bergue & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Forging: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Machine, Model Shaping: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.—Machine, Rotary Surface Grinding: Snow & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Machines, Planing: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.—Machines, X-Ray: A. E. Dean & Co., London, E.G.—Mackintoshes: Chas Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester: sh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; E.C.—Mackintoshes: Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rexwear, Ltd., Manchester.—Oil, Linseed: Younghusband Barnes Rexwear, Ltd., Manchester.—Oil, Linseed: Younghusband Barnes & Co., London, S.E.; Dixon & Cardus, Ltd., Southampton.—Pitch, Marine Glue: Grindley & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Plant, Cooking: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.—Plates, Steel: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff.—Plywood, Fireproofed: Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.—Projectors: Sperry Gyroscope Co., Ltd., London, W.—Propeller: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Regulators, Feed: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Pens: Walsh & McCras Ltd. Halifay —Rotary Blowers. Motors Reps: Walsh & McCrea, Ltd., Halifax.—Rotary Blowers, Motors and Controllers: Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Sausages: Excel Co., Ltd., London, W.—Screws: Butler Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Shirts, Soft, White: John Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.—Suet: Hugon & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Table, Punching: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—
Telephone Exchange, Automatic: Standard Telephones & Cables,
Ltd., London, N.—Ties, Black Silk: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Tile Lining of Tanks: Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh.— Timber, English: R. Batcheller & Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; C. R. Claridge & Sons, Ltd., Exeter; H. Longley & Sons, East Grinstead; C. Miles & Sons, Stamford, Lines; R. Mulford, Ltd., Hook, Hants; G. Randle & Son, Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset; J. Stenning & Son, Ltd., East Grinstead, Sussex; E. C. White & Son, Ltd., Basingstoke. -Tinfoil Sheet and Discs: Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.-Travellers, Hand: Marshall, Fleming & Co., Ltd., Motherwell.—Travellers, Overhead, Electric: Isles, Ltd., Stanningley, Leeds.—Tubes, Copper and Bronze: Hudson & Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; C. J. W. Barwell, Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; ham; Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds; Broughton Copper Works (1928), Ltd., Manchester; Birmingham Battery & Metal Co., , Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Tubes, Condenser, Brass: Wm. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; James Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Watchcoats: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Winches: Harfield & Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

WAR OFFICE.

Ambulance Bodies: Vickers (Crayford), Ltd., Crayford.—
Batteries, Dry: India Rubber, Gutta Percha & Tel. Works,
Co., Ltd., London, E.—Bearskins: C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd.,
London, E.C.—Belting, Leather: Seddons Belting Co., Ltd.,
Bolton.—Brass Sheet: P. H. Muntz & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.—
Brass Sheet: P. H. Muntz & Smethwick Staffs: Vickers Bronze Stampings: Bean Cars, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs; Vickers Armstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle.—Canvas, Flax, Grey: Boase Spinnin Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkealdy.—Caps, S.D.: J. Compton Sons & Webl Ltd., London, E.—Cases, Maitress: C. Groom, Ltd., Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkealdy.—Caps, S.D.: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Cases, Mattress: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; Sadler & Sons, Burnham-on-Crouch; Hampton & Sons, London, S.W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.—Cement, Portland: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent.—Chassis, Medium, Six-Wheeled: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. I. Thorny-croft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield.—Gopper Ingot: British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Curtains, Mosquito: T. Briggs (London) Ltd., London, E.C.—Cylinders: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Discs, Eyepiece (Splinterless Glass): Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—Drill, Drab: Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom.—Drivers Cabs for Light Six-Wheeled Vehicles:: H. Lomas, Ltd., Manchester.—Electrical Stores: General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Fire Engine: Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., Greenwich.—Gear Generating Machine: Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.—Hair, Curled: McCrae & Drew, Ltd., Glasgow.—Hinge Bolts: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Holdalls, Web: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Lathes: Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Linen: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.— Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Lathes: Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Linen: Stevenson & Son, Ltd., Dungannon.—Manhole Covers: The Forth & Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.—Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Pads, Rubber: Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.—Picric Acid: A. H. Marks & Co., Ltd., Wyke, Bradford.—Plates, Bullet Proof: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Pouches, Magazine, Web County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Repairs to W.D. Vessel Peter Hancock & Sons, Milford Haven.—Sand Blast Plant: Tilghten Co., Ltd., Blast Co., Ltd., Engingham Sheets Ground County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Repairs to W.D. Vessel: Peter Hancock & Sons, Milford Haven.—Sand Blast Plant: Tighman's Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Sheets, Ground: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Shirting, Angola, Blue: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Sleepers, Greosoted: Denny, Mott & Dickson, Ltd., London, E.C.—Slotting Machine: Hulse & Co., Ltd., Salford.—Steel: Wm. Jessop & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Steel Billets: The Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington.—Steel, Medium, Tensile Bars: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Sulfarsenol: Modern Pharmacals, Ltd., London, W.C.—Targets and Paper Articles for Rifle Rangers: J. McQueen & Son, Ltd., Galashiels.—Tin, Phosphor: C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Tractors: H. G. Burford & Co. (1926), Ltd., London, W.—Tractor, Six-Wheel Drive: Four Wheel Drive Lorry Co., Ltd., Slough.—Trailer Chassis: Tuke & Bell, Lichfield.—Tubes and Fittings: Russell Bros. (Walsall) Ltd., Walsall; Mucklow Bros., Birmingham.—Vehicle, Multi-Wheel: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Webbing, Spun Silk: G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley; Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Cheadle.—Zinc: The British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Works Services: Building Works Services: Aldershot—Quarters for Officers and Married Soldiers: Norris & Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale. Bulford—Painting Services: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Tidworth—Painting Services: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. W.C. Dover.—Connaught, Barracks. Stable Block: Ellis Bros. Works: Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., Londow.C. Dover—Connaught Barracks, Stable Block: Ellis Bro New Romney. Dover—Barrack Block: Ellis Bros., New Romne Lichfield—Periodical Services: R. Skevington & Sons, Derk Lichfield—Periodical Services: R. Skevington & Bolls,
Aldershot—Stanhope Lines, Improved Sanitary Services: Whee
Bros. (of Reading), Ltd., Reading. Winchester—Miniature Ri
Range: G. Riches, Fareham. Ayr—Miniature Rifle Range:

Haundley Barracks—Repairs to Roof: E. Feggans, Ayr. Hounslow Barracks—Repairs to Roof: E. Logan, London, W.C. Farnborough, Pinehurst Barracks—Ta Macadam and Concrete Washing Platform: Morrison (Roods), Ltd. Woking. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines—Annexes to Married Quarters: Lee Bros., Aldershot. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines—Annexes to Labourers' Quarters: C. Morgan & Son, South Farn Annexes to Labourers' Quarters: C. Morgan & Experimental borough. Aldershot—New Station Building to Experimental Wireless Station: William Townson & Sons, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs.

Tar Paving to Paths: Tarmac, Ltd., Hull.

Workshops: Catterick Camp—Tar Paving to Paths: Tarmac, Ltd., Hu Catterick Camp—Heating Extension to Ordnance Workshops Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Aircraft, Alterations: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft, Conversion: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Experimental Tests: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Aircraft, Fitting Automatic Slots: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., —Aircraft, Reconditioning: H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston - on - Thames. — Aircraft, Repair of: Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex.—Aircraft, Spares: A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey.—Badges, Embroidered: Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.—Bolt Groppers, Jaws for: H. K. Porter, Ltd., London, E.C.—Bombs: Peter Brotherhood, Peterborough.—Bombs and Boxes: Imperial Chemical Industries,

Ltd., London, S.W.—Bombs, Filling: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.—Bomb Gear, Release Slips: Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Dartford.—Buildings and Works Services: Generating Plant (Wittering): Robey & Co., Ltd., Lincoln. Married Quarters (Castle Bromwich): Thos, Lowe & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Post Office (Halton Park): F. Wood, Wendover, Bucks. Sewage Ejector Plant (Ismailia): Hughes & Lancaster, London, S.W. Sports Pavilion (Various Stations): Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W.—Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Airscrew, Hubs, etc.: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Cylinder Blocks Assembly: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Crankshaft Stampings: Ambrose, Shardlow, Ltd., Attercliffe, Sheffield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: D. Napier & Sons, London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconditioning: D. Reconditioning: D. Reconditioning: D. Reconditioning: D. Reconditioning: D. Recond Reconditioning: D. Napier & Sons, London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair of: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; oyce, Ltd., Derby.-Engines, Aircraft, Type Test: Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engine Cases: Airscrew Co., Weybridge, Surrey G. Darvell & Sons, Ltd., Chorley Wood, Herts.—Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Fire Extinguisher Refills: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Lathe, Screwcutting: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Motor Alternators and Control Gear: Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton. -Motor Rollers: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Radium Compound: Raluco, Ltd., London, E.C.-Serge, Blue-Grey: Fox ros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington; James Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., olmfirth; James W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Peter Wormersley & Sons, Pudsey.—Sheets, Cotton: D. Whitehead & Sons, Ltd., Rawtenstall.—Sparking Plugs: Robinhood Engineering Works, Ltd., Putney Vale, S.W.—Trailer, Crash: S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Wavemeters: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Web Equipment: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Wheels and Tyres, Aero: Palmer Tyre, Ltd.,

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cord: Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Elastic Braid: Aurner & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Elastic Circlets: Geo. Edmonds td., Birmingham.—Paper of various descriptions: J. Brown & Co., tdd., Penicuik, Midlothian; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter, Aberdeenshire; isher & Co., Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs.; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartraper Mins, Edd., Gravesend; London Faper Mins Co., Ltd., Dartford; William Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Y. Trotter & Son, Ltd., Chirnside, Berwickshire.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: 8,000 Skeleton Guard Books, Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—Tape: John Taverner & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective: Phœnix Telephone & Electric Works. Apparatus, Floetwe: Internal Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Landard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N. or N.W.; Sterling elephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Telephone fg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Electric Lighting: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bags, Mail: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Bicycles, Parts for: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hostbridge Cable Co. Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & ables, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd. Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.—Castings, Joint Box: General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough.—Chains, Bicycle: Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Gloth: Wm. Baines & Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Eccleshill; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Smith & Co., Greetland; Strachan & Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Whitworth & Co., Ltd., J. Const. Broth. td., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.; Peter Womersley & Son, Pudsey.

Coils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London,

Cords for Telephones: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby. -Covers for Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Erdington, Bir-lingham.—Desks: General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Stoke, Coventry.—Labour Services in connection with Poles, Telegraphic: Armstrong, Addison & Co., N. Shields and Grays; Alex. Bruce & Co., Leven, Fife; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., Newport, Mon.; Wm. Christie & Co., Ltd., Grangemouth; Gabriel, Wade & English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe.—Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.—Materials, Cotton, for Uniform Clothing: J. & J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire; Eccles Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.; John Gooden, Manchester; Gould Co., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Langworthy Bros. & Co., Ltd., Salford; H. Marriott & Co., Ltd., Manchester; John Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; F. Taylor & Sons, Ltd., Radcliffe.—

Oil, Fuel: Shell Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Paper, Telegraphic: Samuel Jones & Co., Ltd., Bitton, Bristol; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Watford.—Pipe, Cast Iron: Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—Poles, Telegraphic: Thos. H. Wilson, Grangemouth.—Safes, Home: Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.—Seals, Lead: R. P. Bannerman & Son, Ltd., London, N.—Tape, Insulating: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.—Teleprinters, Parts for: Creed & Co., Ltd., Croydon.—Tents, Jointers', to Repair: J. Smith & Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes.—Thread: John Holmes & Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Vehicles, and Bodies and Chassis for: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors (1926), Ltd., Cowley, Oxon.; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.—Wallboards: H. J. Townsend & Son, London, N.

Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing: Manchester-Preston No. 2: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cable Bearers: Queen Victoria Street, E.C., Subway: Harland & Wolff, Ltd., London, E.—Conduits—Laying: Edinburgh, etc.: Oil, Fuel: Shell Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paper, Tele-

& Wolff, Ltd., London, E.—Conduits—Laying: Edinburgh, etc.: Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. Winslow (Bucks); Falmouth; Newquay (Cornwall): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Hampstead-Fitzjohns Avenue (Scheme III); Mountview-West Highgate: O. C. Summers, London, N. Wimborne (Dorset): E. Ireland, Bath. Chiswick (Bedford Park); Mill Hill (Wills Grove and Page Street); Beckenham South-East; Gliddon Road and Avonmore Road, W.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. London-Leatherhead (Section III): W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Storrington (Sussex): J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Marston Magna (Somerset): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Perranporth (Cornwall): A. H. Dingle, Redruth, Cornwall. Beckenham (North): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Ely; Princes Risborough, Amersham (Bucks), Eynsham and Bur-Ely; Princes Risborough, Amersham (Bucks), Eynsham and Burford (Oxon): C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton. Clayton—Burgess Hill (Sussex): Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Olney (Bucks); Burpham—Burnt Common (Surrey); Fernhurst (Sussex) and Frensham (Surrey): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh, M.T.—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, Letchworth, Herts. Birmingham (East)—Erdington—Sutton Junction; Burslem—Newcastle and Longton; Driffield: Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Kingston—Hook (Surrey) (Scheme 6): Westminster Road Construction and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hucknall (Notts); Long Melford (Suffolk); 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 J. F. Hodge, Rednal, near Birmingham. Pitlochry: Crawford & Co., Eskbank, Midlothian. Belfast-Isle of Man-Blackpool (Blackpool-Norbreck Section): J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-(Blackpool-Norbreck Section): J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Callander: A. Duncan, Glasgow.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Cwmbran (Mon.); Newport (Mon.): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Derby: Standard Telephone and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Redhill: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Ltd. (Manchester); "Illustrated London News" and "Sketch," W.C. 2; London "Express" Newspaper, Ltd., E.C.: Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Telephone Repeater Station Echo Suppressors: Leeds; Newcastle; Catterick: Standard Tele-Echo Suppressors: Leeds; Newcastle; Catterick: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Taplow; Marlborough; Taunton; Gloucester: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. -Telephone Repeater Station-Power Plant: Blackpool: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Asbestos Cement Sheets: Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., London, W.C.; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Bedsteads: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Blankets: Hepworths & Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Son, Dewsbury.—Boilers: Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Hunslet Engine Co., Leeds.—Bolts and Nuts: Chas. Richards & Sons, Darlaston, Staffs.—Cables: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables Ltd., London, W.C.—Capes: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.— Ltd., London, W.C.—Capes: Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—"Gelotex" Geiling Board: Celotex Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., London, W.C.—Cement: T. Beynon & Co., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow.—Gloth: Colbeck Bros., Ltd., near Wakefield.—Glothing: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Morley & Sons, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Leicester.—Coal Tar: Gas Light & Coke Co., London, E.C.—Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Redmayne & Isherwood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cranes: Butters Bros. & Co., Glasgow; Grafton & Co., Bedford.—Cruyerts: Walls', Ltd. Birmingham—Designators: Lacy, Hulbert Culverts: Walls', Ltd., Birmingham.—Desiccators: Lacy-Hulbert & Co., Ltd., Beddington, Croydon.—Drill: T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow, Manchester.—Electrical Material: Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. -Explosives: Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Felt Mats: Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Fencing: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—Flannel: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.—Hoyt's Metal: Hoyt Metal Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.—Laminated Bearing Springs: S. Fox & Co., Ltd., Hocksbridge Works, near Sheffield.—Lathe:

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