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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline, on the whole, in employ-

ment during November.

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 $12 \cdot 2$ at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 11.8 at 22nd October, 1928, and 9.9 at 21st November, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th November, 1928, was $9 \cdot 3$, as compared with $8 \cdot 9$ at 22nd October, 1928; while the percentage temporarily stopped was $2 \cdot 9$, as compared with $2 \cdot 9$. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th November, 1928, was approximately 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 29th October, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women; and at 28th November, 1927, it was 1,172,000, of whom 937,000 were men and 173,000 were women.

The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included the building trade, public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and concrete manufacture, the pig-iron and tin plate industries, general engineering, leather tanning, the clothing trades, river, dock and harbour service and the fishing industry. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight increase in the number recorded as wholly unemployed, which was partly offset by a reduction in the numbers temporarily

There was a further improvement, however, in the cotton, worsted, linen, and motor vehicle industries; while a reduction in the numbers unemployed also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the shipbuilding, coke oven and by-product, and glass bottle industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in an increase of £4,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 69,000 workpeople, and in a reduction

of £570 in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The increases which occurred were mainly due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Under such scales coopers in various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland received an increase of 1d. per hour the boot and shoe repairing trade the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 5 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and there were also increases in he minimum time and piecework rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for various classes of workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade.

Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included higher-paid men employed in the Siemens steel industry in South-West Wales, machine calico printers, and leather belt makers. The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced were blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and Lincolnshire and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area, in all of which cases the reductions took place under sliding scales dependent on selling prices.

During the eleven completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of £21,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 211,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £166,000 in those of 1,638,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of £29,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 276,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £383,350 in those of 1,857,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December 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 68 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. a month ago and 69 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 60, 59 and 63.

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 November, was 18. In addition, 12 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (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 November was about 64,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 7,000 workpeople involved and 59,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 10,600 workpeople involved and 51,000 days lost in November, 1927.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in

the first eleven months of 1928 was about 1,375,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 121,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were 1,136,000 days and 109,000 workpeople, respectively.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 457 statistical Tables are given showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1927. The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Number of Unions in 1927,* in comparison with 1926.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1927 was 1,127, as compared with 1,136 at the end of 1926. The number of Unions dissolved in 1927, so far as reported, was 23, with an aggregate membership of 2,000 at the end of 1926; 12 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 14,000 at the end of 1926, amalgamated with other Unions; while 26 new Unions, with a total membership of 7,000 (including one Union formed by amalgamation), were reported as formed during the year.

Membership in 1927,* in comparison with 1926.

Membership in 1927,* in comparison with 1926.

The total membership at the end of 1927 was approximately 4,908,000,* as compared with 5,207,000 at the end of 1926, showing a decrease of 299,000, or 5·7 per cent. The number of male members was 4,116,000, a decrease of 280,000, or 6·4 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 792,000, a decrease of 19,000, or 2·3 per cent.

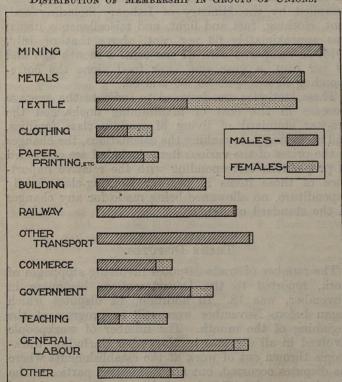
The total of 4,908,000 includes about 29,000 members in Irish Free State 19,000 members in Irish Free Charles 19,000 members 19,000

State branches, and 30,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 30,000 in Irish Free State branches and 28,000 in other overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been about 4,840,000 at the end of 1927, compared with about 5,140,000 at the end of 1926. Of this total ximately 72,000 was the membership of Unions or branches approximately 12,000 cm of Unions in Northern Ireland.

Distribution of Membership in 1927.

The distribution of the male, female and total membership of all Unions at the end of 1927, which is given in detail in the Tables on page 457, is represented graphically below in 13 main groups of Unions:—

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN GROUPS OF UNIONS.



The manufacturing industries groups accounted for 41 per cent of the total membership at the end of 1927, and of these the metal groups, with a total of 620,000, represented 13 per cent., and the textile groups, totalling nearly 600,000, accounted for 12 per cent. of the total membership of all Unions. Railway service (413,000) and water and other transport (464,000), together comprised 18 per cent.; mining and quarrying, with 678,000, 14 per cent.; government (341,000), teaching (205,000), commerce, distribution and

finance (221,000), and entertainments and miscellaneous (78,000), 17 per cent. General labour, with a membership of 448,000, accounted for 9 per cent. The male membership represented more than 75 per cent. of the total male and female membership in the manufacturing cent. of the total male and female membership in the manufacturing industries, more than 90 per cent. in general labour, and nearly 100 per cent. in mining and in transport; in the remaining groups of industries, taken together, it represented 70 per cent. of the total male and female membership. Female membership was mainly concentrated in the textile group (328,000) and the teaching group (140,000), which together accounted for nearly 60 per cent. of the total female membership in all groups.

Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1926-1927.

The Table on page 457 shows that, of the 33 groups under which The Table on page 457 shows that, of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 27 groups and an increase in 6 groups. The largest numerical decreases were 107,000 in mining and quarrying, 79,000 in railway service, 20,000 in road transport, dock labour, etc., 38,000 in the metal groups, 25,000 in general labour and 15,000 in cotton. The largest percentage decreases were in railway service (16), iron, steel, tinplate, etc. manufacture (15), mining and quarrying (14), building labourers (13), and pottery and glass (11).

The only groups showing increases in membership of 5,000 or more were national and local government (8,000), and teaching (5,000), while no group showed a necentage increase on the year of more than

while no group showed a percentage increase on the year of more than

As in the previous year the decrease in male membership was proportionately heavier than in female membership, the greatest losses having fallen upon groups of industries in which females are not largely employed. The largest numerical changes in the female membership were in cotton (-10,000), general labour (-4,000), and teaching (+6,000).

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 457 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1925, 1926 the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1925, 1926 and 1927. In comparison with 1920, the year in which Trade Union membership reached its highest point, the only group to show an increase was that of teaching. The total membership decreased by over 41 per cent. The general labour group, which had the largest membership of all the groups in 1920, had lost nearly two-thirds of that membership by the end of 1927.

Compared with 1913 the total membership showed an increase of over three-quarters of a million (nearly 19 per cent.), the only groups showing a decrease being mining and quarrying (240,000, or 26 per cent.), and cotton (18,000, or 5 per cent.). Most of the groups showed increases of 30 per cent. or more.

The total female membership in 1927 had decreased by over 40 per cent. as compared with 1920. It was, however, more than 80 per cent. greater than in 1913, notwithstanding that the group with the largest number of female members, viz., cotton, showed little increase.

Totals for 1892-1927.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1927, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. (The figures of membership include members in overseas branches and in Irish Free State branches of such Unions, but wholly exclude Unions having their head offices in the Irish

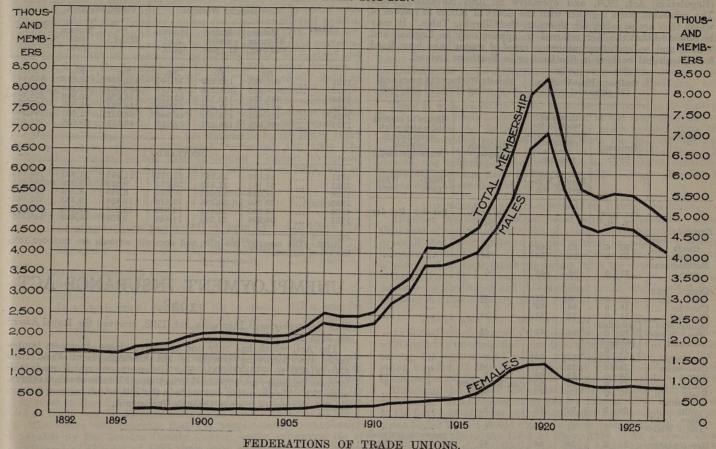
Year.	Number of Trade Unions at	Men	Membership at end of Year.				
	end of Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total Membership of previous Year.		
1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1900 1901 1902 1904 1904 1906 1907 1908 1908 1909 1911 1912 1914 1917 1918 1919 1919 1919 1919 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	1,233 1,279 1,314 1,340 1,353 1,326 1,325 1,323 1,322 1,297 1,285 1,264 1,283 1,269 1,269 1,290 1,252 1,269 1,269 1,290 1,252 1,269 1,269 1,290 1,252 1,269 1,269 1,211 1,766 1,256 1,211 1,170 1,167 1,167 1,167 1,167	Thousands. Not av 1,466 1,584 1,608 1,761 1,868 1,873 1,857 1,838 1,802 1,817 1,999 2,263 2,230 2,214 2,287 2,804 3,026 3,702 3,708 3,688 4,018 4,621 5,324 6,600 6,996 6,996 6,996 6,996 6,996 6,996 4,744 4,599 4,721 4,661 4,799 4,721 4,661 4,116	Thousands. ailable. 142 147 144 150 154 152 156 165 180 211 250 255 263 278 335 390 433 437 491 626 878 1,209 1,326 1,341 1,004 871 820 812 834 811 792	Thousands. 1,576 1,576 1,559 1,550 1,504 1,608 1,731 1,752 2,025 2,025 2,013 1,994 1,967 1,997 2,210 2,513 2,485 2,477 2,513 2,485 2,477 2,565 3,139 3,416 4,135 4,145 4,359 4,644 5,499 6,533 7,926 8,337 7,926 8,327 8,498	Per Cent. - 1·1 - 1·9 - 1·7 + 7·0 + 7·6 + 1·2 + 9·1 + 5·8 + 0·1 - 0·6 - 1·0 - 1·3 + 1·6 + 10·7 + 13·7 - 1·1 - 0·3 + 22·4 + 8·8 + 21·0 + 0·5 + 18·8 + 21·0 - 1·5·2 - 1·5·2 - 1·5·2 - 5·7		

A considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations of Unions among themselves. Since the end of 1920 there has been a net decrease of 239 in the number of Unions. The total reduction due to amalgamations during this period was 184, and that due to dissolutions was 260, while 205 new unions were formed (other than hyperapelies). than by amalgamation of existing unions). In the year 1927, when

25 new unions were formed (other than by amalgamation), 23 unions dissolved, and amalgamations reduced the number of unions by 11, the net reduction was nine.

In the diagram below are shown the fluctuations in the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of each year from 1892 to 1927, distinguishing where possible male, female, and total membership. female, and total membership

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE MOVEMENT OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING THE YEARS 1892-1927



Year.	Number of Federations.	-Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	125 137 148 163 182 152 134	4,370,000 4,730,000 4,943,000 4,980,000 6,481,000 8,631,000 9,896,000 10,747,000	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927	105 95 92 90 82 82 79	8,622,000 6,236,000 5,587,000 4,441,000* 4,193,000 3,901,000 3,437,000

Among other Federations, those which had the largest member ip were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; the Federation Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the Northern Counties extile Trades Federation and the United Textile Factory Workers' association (representing the cotton industry); the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades (representing other textile dustries); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; on of Professional Workers.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1926 and 1927: (a) the total membership (to the learnest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group, (b) the net rederated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or

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

						F TRADE UNIONS.						
1927 th	e gross tota	1 membership	of Fed	erations of	t the end of Trade Unions the Depart-	branches of Trade Uni (b) to (a).	ons), a	nd (c)	the per	centage	propor	tion of
ment, w	as about 3,4	37,000. Corryear since 191	espondin	g figures are	given below	STREET	Memb	otal ership of Unions.	Membe Trade	derated rship of Unions ted to	Propor	entage rtion of erated
Year.	Number of Federations.	-Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number	Approximate Gross Total	Group of Trade Unions.		omitted.)	Feder	ations.	to 7	pership Fotal pership.
-sives	redefations.	Membership.		Federations.	Membership.	The Property of the Park	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
1913 1914 1915 1916 1917	125 137 148 163 182	4,370,000 4,730,000 4,943,000 4,980,000 6,481,000	1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	105 95 92 90 82	8,622,000 6,236,000 5,587,000 4,441,000* 4,193,000	Agriculture, Horticulture, etc Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Con-	39 785	36 678	749	641	95	95
1918 1919 1920	152 134 116	8,631,000 9,896,000 10,747,000	1926 1927	82 79	3,901,000 3,437,000	veyances, etc Textile Clothing (including Boot	657 620	620 598	305 573	208 552	46 93	34 92
0.000	AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE				STATE OF STATE OF	and Shoe) Woodworking and Fur-	166	163	62	19	37	11
of Feder years thi organisat	ations almost s decline was tions. The	hows that then st every year s mainly due to decline in the esult of amal	since the men	rging of local tal members	17. In some into national hip in recent	niture Manufacture Paper, Printing, etc. Building Railway Service Other Transport Commerce, Finance, etc. National and Local	64 186 328 492 485 218	63 181 322 413 464 221	48 174 188 60 119 97	46 169 185 50 28 82	75 93 57 12 25 45	73 93 57 12 6 37
Of ind included,	ividual Fede at the end	of 1927, 102 membership	eneral Fe Trade U	ederation of I	Trade Unions	Government Teaching Miscellaneous General Labour	332 200 161 474	341 205 155 448	104 56 89	109 49 84	31 35 19	32 32 19
Among ship wer	other Feder the Miner	erations, those s' Federation Shipbuilding	which of Great	had the larg Britain; th	e Federation	Totals	5,207	4,908	2,624	2,222	50	45

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1927

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1927 showed a decrease in seven groups and an increase in one group. The considerable decreases in the metal and clothing groups were due to the secession of a large Union in each group from the General Federation of Trade Unions. In the "other transport" group the decrease was caused by the secession of the National Union of Seamen from the National Transport Workers' Federation, followed by the dissolution of that Federation.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

For the purpose of the Department's statistics the Trades Union Congress is not regarded as a Federation of Trade Unions. At the 60th Annual Congress in September, 1928,* the membership of organisations affiliated to the Congress was approximately 3,815,000, as compared with 4,164,000 in the previous year. The decrease since 1927 was partly due to reductions in the membership of affiliated unions, notably in the mining group, and partly to the operation of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, as a result of which unions of Post Office workers and other Government workers were no longer represented. workers were no longer represented

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1928, page 314.

^{*} The figures for 1927 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The subdivision of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their numbership.

WAGES AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 14th November, the Minister of Agriculture gave particulars of the minimum rates of wages for ordinary male workers of 21 years of age and over and for female workers of 18 years of age and over as fixed by Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, and operative on 10th November, 1928. The minimum rates, together with the hours of labour in respect of which they are payable, are shown in the following Table. It may be observed that the Act referred to applies only to England and Wales, and no statutory minimum rates of wages have been fixed for agricultural workers in Scotland or in Northern Ireland.

008/0	Ordinary M (21 years			Female Workers (18 years and over, unless otherwise specified		
Area.	Minimum Rate.	Hour week spect or minimal rate pays	in re- f which mum e is	Minimum Rate.	Hours in of which mum in pays (when sp	n mini- cate is
000.0		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.
England:	Per week. s. d.			Per hour.	Per day	Per day
Beds. and Hunts Berkshire	30 6 30 0	50 50	48 50	6 5*	****	
Buckingham- shire	31 0	50	48	6		
Cambs. and Isle of Ely Cheshire Cornwall Cumberland	30 0 35 0 31 0 (summer)	50 54 51	48 54 51	5½ 6 5†	8	8
and West- morland	32 6 (winter) 31 0	54	48	51/2		
Derbyshire Devonshire Dorset	8d, per hour 32 6 30 0	52 51	54‡ 50 48	5 5† 5	9	 8½
Durham Essex Gloucester-	31 0 30 0	50 50	50 48	2s. 6d. per day 5½§	8	8
shire Hants and	30 0	50	48	5		
Isle of Wight Herefordshire	30 6	51	48	5 4½	per week	per week
Hertfordshire	31 0 32 6	48	48	24s. per week* 5½	per day	48 per day 8
Kent Lancashire— E. Area	42 0	60	60	6		
S. Area N. Area Leicester	33 6 37 6 34 0	50 60 54	50 60 54	6 6 5		
Rutland Lines:	32 6	54	50 48	5	10 - 10 tau	orginal)
Holland Kesteven & Lindsey	35 0 32 0	52	48	5 <u>1</u>		
Middlesex	$\begin{cases} \text{(summer)} \\ 34 & 4\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{(winter)} \end{cases}$	350	48	(summer) 25s. per week (winter) 24s. per week.	per week . 50	per week 48
Monmouth Norfolk Northants &	33 0 32 0 30 0	52 50	50 48	6 5	50	48
Soke of Pe- terborough Northumber-	30 0 -	50	48	6	an His form	2110000
land Nottingham-	32 0	521	48	5	521/2	48
shire Oxfordshire Shropshire	32 0 30 0 32 6	50 50 54	50 48 54	5 6 5	A 19	Day
Somerset Staffordshire	32 0 31 6 30 0	52 54 50	50 54 48	6 5 6 5 5 5 5	54	54
Suffolk Surrey Sussex	32 3 31 0	50 52	50 48	5	50 52	50 48
Warwickshire Wiltshire Worcester-	30 0 30 0	50	48 50	5 5	per day	48 per day
shire Yorkshire:	30 0	53	48	4½	per week	8
E. Riding N. Riding W. Riding	35 0 33 0 36 0	52½ 52½ 52½	48 48 48	6 6	44 44	44 44
Wales: Anglesey and Caernarvon	31 0	50	50	6	per day	per day
Carmarthen Denbigh and	31 0	54	54	5	8	8
Flint Glamorgan Merioneth &	30 0 34 0	50 52	50 48	5	8½ 8½	8½ 8½ 8½
Mont Pembroke &	30 0	54	54	5	8	
Radnor and Brecon	31 0	54	48	5	per week	
		170000	19-50-50		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	The second second

The Orders of the Board and of the Agricultural Wages Committees also specify minimum rates for juvenile workers, overtime rates, special rates for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in certain cases, and the allowances in kind which may be granted in lieu of payments in cash, with the value at which such allowances may

Copies of the Orders in full are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 21st November, the Minister of Agriculture gave statistics of workers on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent in England and Wales and in Scotland for the years 1921 and 1923-1927. The figures are sum-

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.		Reg	gular Work	ers.	Casual V	Totals.	
		Males 21 years and over.	years under		Males.		Women and girls.
1921 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927		No. 456,783 426,925 441,491 441,944 455,904 452,835	No. 155,289 138,898 140,772 137,469 135,508 134,238	No. 73,180 59,477 62,276 59,940 62,949 62,629	No. 131,253 104,089 114,994 114,748 98,931 85,112	No. 52,678 42,998 46,930 49,237 41,607 39,635	No. 869,183 772,387 806,463 803,338 794,899 774,449
			Sc	OTLAND.			li Deces
1921 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927		58,812 57,561 58,014 59,750 60,803 59,826	23,287 22,879 22,073 22,896 22,483 22,273	21,772 20,293 20,098 19,619 19,692 19,486	11,544 9,525 8,759 10,464 12,968 9,238	11,483 9,766 8,398 9,333 10,149 8,452	126,898 120,024 117,342 122,062 126,095 119,275

Note.—The occupier, his wife, and domestic servants are excluded from the above figures.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT,

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928, received the Royal Assent

on 28th November.

The Act, which has only one operative clause, increases temporarily the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000. The circumstances which made this increase necessary are explained in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 393. No alteration was made in the Bill, which has now become an Act, during its passage through Parliament.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE 21st meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 28th November, 1928, at the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. It was reported that approximately 27,500 employers are on the King's Roll, employing approximately 380,000 disabled ex-Service men.

The numbers of Local Authorities, public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal Warrant Holders, of any size, not yet on the King's Roll have been reduced to 28, 31 and 20

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

It was reported that approximately 21,000 disabled ex-Service men are registered as unemployed, of whom about 8,000 require employment of a light nature.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 27th November, 1928, the number of men in training was 50, and the number awaiting training, 21. Since August, 1919, 100,603 men have terminated training.

HOUSES BUILT (ENGLAND AND WALES), 1919-1928.

In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd November, the Minister of Health gave the following statistics of houses, subsidized and other, built in England and Wales since the

Year ended	Nun	uilt.	
30th September.	Under subsidy schemes.	Without subsidy.	Total.
1919	6,127 67,945 106,165 25,989 36,459 92,291 131,895 212,916 101,791	30,000 52,749 73,032 66,735 65,689 60,313 64,624	210,237 78,738 109,491 159,026 197,584 273,229 166,415

REDUCTION OF HOUSING SUBSIDY.

December, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Section 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, empowers the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health jointly, in certain circumstances, in the year 1926, and in each second succeeding year, after 1st October in that year, to make an Order, subject to the approval of the Treasury, altering the amount or duration of the contributions payable by the Minister or by the Board in respect of houses not completed before a specified date.

The Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health have now pissued the dwarf of the Archive Archive and the board of the second with the most of the second to be presented to

The Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health have now issued the draft of an Order,* proposed to be made by them, with the approval of the Treasury, under the above-mentioned section, which was approved by the House of Commons on 12th December. The effect of this Order is to bring to an end altogether the contribution made by the Minister so far as regards houses in England and Wales not completed before 1st October, 1929, under Sections 1 and 3 of the Housing Act of 1923 (the "Chamberlain" Act), as amended by Section 1 of the Act of 1924. As regards houses in Scotland not completed before the date mentioned, the contribution provided by the Scottish Board of Health under the same sections will be reduced from £6 for twenty years to £4 for twenty years.

The contributions provided by the Minister or by the Board under Section 2 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924 (the "Wheatley" Act), in the case of houses "subject to special conditions," and not completed before 1st October, 1929, will be reduced as follows:—

reduced as follows :-

	Wales.	Scotland.
Present Rate:—		
In an agricultural parish	£11 a year for 40 years.	£12 10s. a year for 40 years.
Elsewhere	£7 10s. a year	£9 a year for
	for 40 years.	40 years.
Rate for houses not completed before 1st October, 1929:—	tachanjan an west nabara kan erench	na mer aldama ek persone dand est persone mandrer la
In an agricultural parish	£9 10s. a year for 40 years.	£11 a year for 40 years.
Elsewhere	£6 a year for 40 years.	£7 10s. a year for 40 years.

England and

The Order also provides for consequential alterations in the rate of contributions to be made by Local Authorities under the Act of 1924 in cases where the rents charged exceed the appropriate normal rents as defined by that Act, the present figure of £3 15s. a year for 40 years in England and Wales being reduced to £3, and the figure of £4 10s. a year for 40 years in Scotland being reduced to £3 15s.

The Order also provides that the supplementary contribution payable by the London County Council under subsection (6) of Section 1 of the Act of 1923 shall cease so far as regards houses affected by this Order, i.e., houses not completed before 1st October, 1929; and that the supplementary contribution payable by the Council under subsection (5) of Section 2 of the Act of 1924 in respect of such houses shall be reduced.

INCREASES IN WORKING-CLASS RENTS, 1914-1928.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings were at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges, from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. The general effect of this Act, which came into operation in July, 1920, was to restrict increases in the inclusive rents of pre-war working-class dwellings to an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the

equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, and in addition an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the pre-war net rents,† with a further 10 per cent. on pre-war net rents as from July, 1921.

The foregoing restrictions on increases in rents are still applicable in the case of the great majority of working-class dwellings. The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923, however, removed from the controlling restrictions the rents of houses or parts of houses in actual possession of the landlord on 31st July, 1923, or which have come into the actual possession of the landlord subsequently to that date, except in certain circumstances. The proportion of cases of de-control is now becoming appreciable, and accordingly inquiries have recently been made as to the rents of de-controlled tenancies, in addition to the inquiries into controlled rents which have been made regularly for some years past.

CONTROLLED RENTS.

In order to ascertain the extent of the increases in controlled rents. inquiries have been made, from time to time, of Property Owners' Associations, Trades Councils and Tenants' Associations, and Town and other officials of Local Authorities; and the Department

From the information received as a result of these inquiries, it is calculated that the net rent of urban working-class dwellings in 1914 was, on the average, about three-quarters of the gross rent, and the permissible increase of 40 per cent. on net rent is thus equivalent to about 30 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. The average per-

* House of Commons Paper 10. H.M. Stationery Office; price 2d. net.
† In the great majority of cases rates and water charges on working-class properties are paid by the landlord and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent," which covers rent, plus rates and water charges. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent, and the rent exclusive of rates and water charges is described as the net rent.

missible increase on account of higher rates and water charges is in December, 1923, about 21 per cent. of the pre-war gross rent. Thus the average permissible increase in controlled urban working-class rents in Great Britain is approximately 51 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The permissible increases have not been put into force in all cases, but inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being closest in that they force in all cases, but inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being charged indicate that they are operative to the extent of 97 to 98 per cent., and that the actual increase in the controlled gross rents of urban working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, averages approximately 50 per cent. in December, 1928.

DE-CONTROLLED RENTS.

On the subject of de-controlled rents, information which has been collected from a number of Town Clerks and other officials of Local Authorities shows that the proportion of de-controlled to controlled rents varies appreciably as between different districts, but is generally small in the case of working-class dwellings, and averages about 6 per cent. in December, 1928.

There is wide variation in the movement of rents on de-control. In some cases rents have been continued at the controlled figures; in other cases the de-controlled rent is much greater than the previous controlled rent. Much more often the de-controlled rent represents an intermediate increase on the controlled rent. In general, the information received indicates that the de-controlled urban working-class rents in December, 1928, average about 85 to 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

CONTROLLED AND DE-CONTROLLED RENTS COMBINED.

Although the level of de-controlled rents is substantially higher than that of controlled rents, the proportion of de-controlled rents is so small that their influence on the general average level of rents is not very considerable. If the average increase in de-controlled rents is combined, in appropriate proportion, with the average increase of approximately 50 per cent. in controlled rents, the general average increase for controlled and de-controlled urban working-class rents together is approximately 52 per cent. in December, 1928.

RENTS AND THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBER.

As the information now in the possession of the Ministry of Labour with regard to de-controlled rents is sufficient to warrant its inclusion

among the figures used in the compilation of the cost-of-living index number, it has been so included in the calculation of the statistics for 1st December, 1928, in the present issue of the GAZETTE. Hitherto, the figures for rents have been based on controlled rents only. The inclusion of figures for de-controlled rents results in the final cost-of-living index number for 1st December being one point higher than it would otherwise have been, viz., 68 instead of 67 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. As a result of recalculation of the statistics for dates from 1st March to 1st November, 1928, it is found that if figures for de-controlled rents had been included the final cost-of-living index numbers as published for those dates would not have been altered.

SILICOSIS (MEDICAL ARRANGE-MENTS) COMMITTEE.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to advise as to the medical arrangements which could be made for the diagnosis of silicosis (including silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis) in cases of claims arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and for carrying out any periodic or other medical examinations of workers which may be prescribed for any industry or process involving risk of silicosis under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any other enactment. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. E. Field, of the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: CONDITIONS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

Among other subjects discussed at the forty-second meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation held at Warsaw from 5th to 8th October, 1928, by invitation of the Polish Government, was the resolution adopted by the eleventh session* of the International Labour Conference in favour of an inquiry into working conditions in the textile industry. This resolution, in view of the economic difficulties manifesting themselves in various sections of the textile industry throughout the world, requested the Governing Body to consider the possibility of undertaking an investigation into the conditions of work of men, women and children employed, including wages, hours of work, hygienic conditions, and other conditions affecting their employment, in the textile industries of the various countries of the world.

A discussion took place as to the action to be taken by the Govern-

textile industries of the various countries of the world.

A discussion took place as to the action to be taken by the Governing Body upon this resolution, the employers' representatives (apart from those of Great Britain and Germany) opposing, and the workers' representatives strongly urging, the undertaking of such an investigation. Finally, on the motion of the representative of the Polish Government, supported by the whole Government group, the Governing Body decided to set up a committee with instructions to submit proposals to it at its next session with regard to the field that might be covered by the inquiry, in particular the branches of the textile industry, and the questions of hours of work, the protection of women and children, wages, cost of living, cost of production, health, etc. duction, health, etc.

* See the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 246.

^{* 19} years and over. † 20 years and over. § 21 years and over.

THE WAGE DISPUTE IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN GERMANY.

The dispute involving the lock-out of some 215,000 workers in the north-west group of the German heavy iron and steel industry, of which an account was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE, reached a partial settlement on 2nd December. The sequence of events which led up to the settlement was as follows. Following upon separate discussions with the two parties to the dispute, the Pro-vincial Governor at Düsseldorf was successful, in face of very con-siderable difficulties, in bringing the parties to direct negotiations on 17th November. On the previous day he had issued a statement to the effect that the employers had indicated, in the preliminary discussions, their readiness to negotiate on the matters in dispute, and were prepared to make certain limited wage concessions over and above their original offer, and, further, to discuss certain adjustments in working hours. They would not, however, consider reopening their works unless and until final and definite agreements had been drawn up regulating wages and hours of work. The workers had also declared their readiness to carry on negotiations, but would not consent to abandon their demand for the recognition of the arbitration award by the employers. They were also prepared to include the question of working-hours in the scope of the discussions, although the agreement governing hours of work was still operative, and was not terminable before 31st December, 1928. Negotiations were continued on 19th November, when they were suspended at

In the meantime, the trade unions had taken steps to lodge an appeal with the State Labour Court at Duisburg against the earlier decision of the court of first instance, which had upheld the employers' contention that the arbitration award was invalid. They thus elected to follow the normal appeals procedure through the State Labour Court as the court of second instance, instead of as was at first intended, availing themselves of those provisions of the Labour Courts Act of 1926 which enable appeal to be made direct to the Federal Labour Court as the final authority. The hearing of the appeal was fixed for 24th November, and both parties agreed to resume negotiations after the pronouncement of the Court.

A prolonged discussion of the whole situation had meanwhile taken place in the Reichstag, which had reassembled, and a full report had been presented to the House by the Minister of Labour, who urged that, whatever the ultimate decision in the legal issue might be, it was essential that work should be resumed. The employers, he asserted, were not justified in resorting to the extreme measure of locking-out their workers, when machinery was available for contesting the validity of the award, through the medium of the Labour Courts, without a stoppage of work. He, personally, believed that, in declaring the award binding, he had taken the only course appropriate in the circumstances. He was, however, making every effort to secure that the re-opening of the works should not be delayed pending the final determination of the legal question, which, if pending the final determination of the legal question, which, it carried to the Federal Court, would necessarily take some considerable time. A number of resolutions were adopted by the Reichstag and referred to the Committee on Social Policy. On 17th November this Committee submitted to the House a resolution of relief for all workers affected by the lock-out. The resolution was adopted, and arrangements, were forthwith made with the was adopted, and arrangements were forthwith made with the Prussian State Government for the grant of relief from public funds, as from 19th November, according to the following weekly scale:—unmarried workers, 8 marks if not responsible for a household, and 12 marks if responsible for a household; married workers, 16 marks; an additional allowance of 3.50 marks to be paid for each dependent person in the household. The relief was to be administered in accordance with the legislative provisions governing the grant of public relief, without regard, however, to the personal circumstances of the workers. The costs of the relief were to be borne by the Reich and the local authorities in the proportion of 85 and 15 per cent.,

Following upon the temporary suspension by the trade unions, on 19th November, of the negotiations with the employers, the latter issued a statement again pointing out that they were actuated purely by economic considerations and reproaching the trade unions with having delayed the possibility of a resumption of work by suspending negotiations at a time when a common basis of discussion had been reached. To this the trade unions replied by a declaration repudiating responsibility for the stoppage of work, and by publishing the Provincial Governor's proposals, which may be summarised as follows:—(a) the lock-out notices to be withdrawn and work resumed without victimisation; (b) the binding award of 26th October to be accepted by both parties if its validity is eventually established; (c) in the meantime, the wage rates in force prior to 31st lished; (c) in the meantime, the wage rates in force prior to 31st October to be operative; (d) in the event of the Federal Labour Court's deciding against the validity of the award, fresh negotiations to be instituted for the purpose of arriving at a wage agreement, the wage scale in force prior to 31st October remaining in operation in the meantime; (e) if, on the other hand, the award be upheld by the Federal Labour Court, it is to be applied by the employers as from the date of the Court's decision. To these proposals the trade unions further added that they were prepared, in the event of the confirmation of the validity of the award, to advance the date on which it may be terminated from 30th April, 1930, to 31st March, 1929, by which date it should have been possible to ascertain with 1929, by which date it should have been possible to ascertain with accuracy the extent of the additional burden thrown on the industry by the increase in wages. These proposals, the trade unions stated, were rejected by the employers, who desired, before the resumption of work, a long-term agreement with the workers which would automatically set aside the arbitration award.

This appears to have been the position when, on 24th November, the State Labour Court at Duisburg pronounced its decision on the appeal of the trade unions. This decision was to the effect that the employers were non-suited, and were responsible for the payment of costs. In the official statement in support of its findings, the Court expressed the view that the Conciliation Officer was competent and in the control of the competent of the compet der the administrative regulations of 29th December, 1923, for the application of the Conciliation Order of 30th October, 1923, to issue an award on his own authority, in view of the failure of the parties to agree on the proposals previously submitted to them at the proceedings, and that the provisions of the administrative regulations in question were not inconsistent with the terms of the Conciliation Order.

After the pronouncement of the State Labour Court, the Provincial Governor renewed his efforts to bring the parties to an agreement, but without success, and a complete deadlock appeared to have been reached, when, on 30th November, the representatives of both parties were summoned separately to a conference with the Chancellor and other representatives of the Government, at which they were invited to accept Herr Carl Severing, the Minister of the Interior, as arbitrator, and to bind themselves in advance to accept his findings unconditionally. Both employers' and workers' representatives accepted these proposals. At a delegate conference on 2nd December, however, the trade unions, since they had made it a point of principle that the award should be recognised by the employers, qualified their acceptance by throwing upon the a point of principle that the award should be recognised by the employers, qualified their acceptance by throwing upon the Government all responsibility for the conclusion of a settlement which did not uphold this point of principle. There being no longer any obstacle to the resumption of work, the employers forthwith announced their intention to re-open their works.

The resumption of work has proceeded normally. The Federal Minister of the Interior, in a statement issued early in the month, outlined the steps he is taking to acquire all the information necessary to enable him to issue an impartial award, which, as has been agreed by both the employers and trade unions, is to include the regulation of working-hours. Accordingly, the present agreement governing working hours has been terminated as from 15th December by the

The settlement of the dispute still leaves open the question of the validity of the original award, which the employers have carried to the Federal Labour Court. The decision of this Court, although it has now lost much of its importance from the point of view of the present dispute, remains of supreme interest from the point of view of its influence on the future of the conciliation system and its ability to withstand a challenge such as that to which it has just been exposed.

OTHER WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

(a) GERMANY

Textile Industry.—With the object of securing long-term wage agreements, the employers in the textile industry in various parts of Germany have, during the past month, notified their intention of terminating a number of existing wage agreements. The principal areas affected are East and West Saxony and East Thuringia, Westphalia (Münsterland), Hanover and Brandenburg, the total number of workers affected being about 500,000. Up to the date of going to press, the position in certain districts was as follows:-

In West Saxony and East Thuringia, an award issued on 27th November provides for an increase of 5 per cent., as from 1st December, 1928, in the basic wage rates previously in force, the new rates to remain operative until 30th April, 1930. The employers have rejected the award "on economic grounds."

In Gross-Bielefeld (Westphalia), an award has been issued providing as follows:—(i) the wage-scale hitherto in force to remain in operation; (ii) the "Ecklohn," or standard wage, which in this case is the minimum time rate for auxiliary workers over 24 years of age, to be increased to 61 pfennigs an hour, the remaining wage rates to be increased by a corresponding percentage; (iii) the award to take effect as from 1st December, 1928, and to remain operative until 31st December, 1929. An additional award was issued, regulating overtime rates, which provides that overtime to the extent of 3 hours in excess of the normal 48-hour week may be worked with the approval of the Works Council, and must be paid for at time and a quarter; overtime to the extent of a further 3 hours a week may be worked with the consent of the Works Council; if consent is refused, the matter is to be decided by an arbitration board.

In Münsterland, an award has been issued providing for: (i) the wage-scale hitherto in force to remain operative; (ii) an increase in wages of approximately 5 per cent. to be granted as from 1st April, 1929; (iii) the agreement not to be terminable before 30th April, 1930. The trade unions have applied to the Minister of Labour for the award to be declared binding.

In Lausitz, a conciliation award of 27th September, 1928, governing working hours in the Lausitz cloth industry, has been declared binding by the Minister of Labour. The award provides that the normal 48-hour week may be extended by the employers, when necessary, to 51 hours. Hours in excess of this number may only be worked subject to approval by the Works Council.

Shipbuilding.—The strike of 45,000 workers in the North-West shippards, which commenced on 1st October last, still continues.

December, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Fresh negotiations between the employers' and workers' representatives, presided over by the official Conciliator, broke down on 3rd December. The conciliator thereupon proposed that the parties should submit the dispute to a special arbitration board which should make proposals without binding force on either side. This proposal was, however, rejected by the workers' representatives, and the deadlock continues.

Iron and Steel and Metal Industry.—Independently of the main dispute in the North-West Group of the iron and steel industry, of which an account is given on the preceding page, a dispute and threatened lock-out (involving some 35,000 workers in what is described as the Märkische metal industry in the Rand area, engaged in the manufacture of iron fittings and small iron goods generally) was settled by the issue of an award providing for an increase in the standard wage from 80 to 82 pfennigs an hour, other wage rates being increased proportionately. The award was declared binding at the request of the trade unions.

Other disputes in the metal and engineering industry in various parts of Germany are at present proceeding.

(b) FRANCE.

Bordeaux Dock-workers.—The dockers at Bordeaux, who went on Bordeaux Dock-workers.—The dockers at Bordeaux, who went on strike on 24th September in support of a demand for an increase in the basic daily rate from 31 francs to 36 francs, resumed work on 19th November, following acceptance of an offer of a daily rate of 35 francs. The settlement also provides for the following revisions in the overtime and Sunday rates. Hours of ordinary overtime are to be paid for at time and a half; work performed during the two hours' meal interval in the middle of the day is to be paid for at double rates; when working hours are extended beyond 8 p.m., the hours between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. will be regarded as a meal interval and paid for at double rates. Other hours worked up to midnight will be paid for at time and a half, and, whatever the as a meal interval and paid for at time and a half, and, whatever the number actually worked, will be reckoned as half a night. Hours worked between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. will be paid for at double rates, and, whatever the number actually worked, will be reckoned as half a night. Sunday work will be paid for at time and a half for normal hours and at double rates for overtime during meal intervals and during the night.

For workers engaged at Bordeaux but employed outside that port the basic daily rate will be increased by 4 francs for work done at Pauillac, Arcachon and Blaye, and by 7.50 francs for work done

Piecework rates remain unchanged.

Havre Dock-workers.—Following a strike of dockers at Havre, a recent arbitration award of the French Minister of Labour provided for an increase, as from 15th January, 1929, in the basic daily rate from 36 francs to 37·50 francs, with an increase of 50 centimes an hour in overtime rates. A collective agreement embodying this award was signed, after the settlement of some further differences that arose, and will remain valid until 15th January, 1930.

Nord and Pas-de-Calais Coal-miners.—An agreement, effective as from 16th November, 1923, was concluded at a meeting held on 17th November between representatives of the coal-owners of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais and of the miners' unions, and provides for new scales of wages for the various classes of miners. For miners on No. 10 scale and those assimilated thereto, the new basic rate is fixed at 35 francs a day, plus a bonus of 10 per cent., giving a daily rate of 38.50 francs; for this class of workers, a minimum, including bonus, of 36.19 francs is fixed. In the case of assistants to hewers packbuilders and stone men, the effect of the new basic rate will be to raise the daily wage of assistants on No. 9 scale by 1.20 francs, of those on No. 8 scale by 80 centimes, and of those on No. 7 scale by 60 centimes. It should be explained that, on the fortnightly pay-days, each shift is paid on a production basis, and the lump sum due to each individual shift is divided into shares, which vary according to the coal-getting capacity of each man. Thus the most experienced men receive ten "tenths" (i.e., No. 10 scale), those a little less experienced, nine "tenths" (i.e., No. 9 scale), and

(c) BELGIUM.

Glass-workers.—A general strike of mechanical glass-workers in the Charleroi basin, affecting also the glass workers of other centres, including Lommel, Merxhem and Zeebrugge, took place on 3rd December, following a demand, rejected by the employers, for a 20 per cent. increase in wages. Approximately 3,500 workers were originally affected by the dispute, but this number increased at a

On 6th December, the employers offered an immediate increase of wages of 10 per cent. and a contract of employment for four months allowing for wage changes within this period by mutual consent. This offer would have been accepted by the workers but for a further condition attached, namely, that the employers should have full liberty of choice in engaging workers. As vacancies have been filled in the past from lists of unemployed trade-union members submitted to the employers by the Unions, this stipulation was taken by the workers as an indication that trade unionists would be victimised by the employers after the strike.

On 8th December, the Minister of Labour intervened in the dispute, and the point at issue was settled to the satisfaction of both parties, the large majority of the strikers returning to work

HOURS OF LABOUR IN GERMANY: TRADE UNION REPORT.

The results have been published* of an inquiry made by the General Confederation of German Trade Unions into the hours actually worked in the building, printing, chemical, woodworking, metal and engineering, boot and shoe, and textile industries in Germany in the first week of October, 1928. Similar inquiries had previously been made by the Confederation in May and November, 1924, and in April and October, 1927.†

The figures for the inquiry of October, 1928, a summary of which is given below, are based on returns furnished by 556 local trades councils, and cover 73,288 undertakings, in which 3,101,078 workers were employed during the week in question. The corresponding figures for the inquiry of October, 1927, were, respectively, 535, 67,099 and 2,904,849. The following Table shows the percentages of the total number of workers in the various industries (a) working short time, and (b) working a full week (including overtime, where worked) of the number of hours stated:—

		Percentage of Total Number of Workers in each Industry employed during the week ended 6th October, 1928, on						
Industry.	Total Number of	Short time.	Full t		uding ov orked) o		where	
	Workers covered.		Under 48 hours.	48 hours.	Over 48 and up to 51 hours.	Over 51 and up to 54 hours.	Over 54 hours	
Building Printing Chemical Woodworking Metal and Engineering Boot and Shoe Textile	414,086 96,369 230,567 222,160 1,525,591 81,879 530,426	1.0 3.0 5.0 9.4 59.0 25.9	25·7 3·9 2·5 11·3 1·8 1·9 5·9	65·4 84·1 67·1 75·6 54·5 35·2 35·6	3·8 5·9 4·8 4·5 12·5 3·4 21·9	3·9 3·1 15·2 2·9 16·8 0·4 9·8	1·2 2·0 7·4 0·7 5·0 0·1 0·9	
All industries combined— Oct., 1928	3,101,078	11.3	6.5	55.6	11.3	11.9	3.4	
Do. Oct., 1927	2,904,849	1.7	6.0	49.6	14.4	22 · 1	6.2	

The Report draws attention to the fact that while in October, 1927, only 1·7 per cent. of the workers covered by the inquiry were working short time, this percentage had increased to 11·3 in October, 1928. This is due to the unfavourable condition of industry, which has brought about the working of short time in many trades, and has brought about the working of short time in many trades, and this factor, it is emphasised, must be kept in mind, in order to avoid arriving at erroneous conclusions. The present inquiry shows that only 26·6 per cent. of the persons reported on worked more than 48 hours weekly, compared with 42·7 per cent. in October, 1927; 23·2 per cent. worked over 48 and up to 54 hours in October, 1928, compared with 36·5 per cent. in October, 1927; while 3·4 per cent. exceeded 54 hours in 1928, compared with 6·2 in 1927. Notwithstanding the effects of short time, it is considered that the present inquiry shows that progress is being made in the endeavour to attain a general working day of eight hours.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.

According to Statistika Truda, Nos. 5-6, 1928 (a monthly statistical publication of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions), the average earnings, in March, 1928, of manual workers in large-scale industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were as shown

	Average Earnings in March, 1928, in chervone roubles or kopecks.‡					
Industry.	Per l	iour.				
•1	On piecework.	On timework.	Per day.	Per month.		
Mataland Engineering	Kopecks.	Kopecks.	Kopecks.	Roubles.		
Metal and Engineering Iron and Steel	38.9	31.6	292.7	73.48		
Engineering	50.7	40.7	360.9	89.78		
Mining	42.6	27.0	262.3	64.06		
Coalmining	43.6	25.0	257:1	62.66		
Woodworking	37.1	28 · 8	258:3	64.17		
Paper	36.2	29·0 47·0	248·8 362·2	63·20 92·78		
Printing	56·4 31·4	30.5	235.6	58.46		
Catton	32.8	30.7	240.3	59.54		
Wool	34.2	32.6	251.5	64.71		
Flax	25.1	24.7	186.9	45.76		
Clothing	44.9	32.9	333 · 0	82.86		
Leather	53.0	39.3	361.3	89.55		
Food	45.7	42.7	324 · 6	80.23		
Chemical	42.8	31.5	282:2	69.00		
Building materials	38.6	29.2	272.1	67.04		
All Industries	39.6	32.3	279.0	69.23		

The figures in the above Table are averages of the earnings of all manual workers in 1,965 undertakings with 250 or more workers, employing altogether 2,104,500 manual workers.

* Gewerkschafts-Zeitung, 10th November, 1928. Berlin.
† See this GAZETTE for February, 1925, and April, 1928.
‡ One chervonets rouble = 100 cherv. kopecks = 2s. 1½d. approximately at the par of exchange.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	 	68%
Food only		 •••	60%

FOOD.

At 1st December the average level of the retail prices of food was a little higher than a month earlier, mainly owing to increases in the prices of eggs. Fish also was appreciably dearer at the later

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 60 per cent. at 1st December, 1928, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st November, 1928, and with 63 per cent. at 1st December, 1928, and with 63 per cent. at 1st December, 1927.

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

Article.	otherv	Price (per l vise indicat ne nearest	ed—	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Dec., 1928, as compared with		
Atticle.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1928.	1st Dec., 1928.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1928.	
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 6½	s. d. 1 43 0 91	s. d. 1 43 0 94	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8. d	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7½ 0 4¾	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	0 10½ 0 5½	+ 0 3 + 0 03		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	0 10½ 0 6½	1 6 0 10	1 6 0 10	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$		
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	0 63 0 4 0 111	0 113 0 5 1 41	0 113 0 5 1 4	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 0 & 5 \\ + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	- 0 0	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	0 101 0 53 1 64 0 2 0 31	1 3½ 0 8½ 2 4½ 0 3¼ 0 6½	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	- 0 0	
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 1 21 0 83 0 7 0 11 0 43	2 0 1 10 ³ 1 3 0 7 ¹ / ₂ 0 3 0 6 ³ / ₃	2 0½ 1 11 1 3 0 7½ 0 3½ 0 6¾	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	+ 0 0 0 + 0 0 0	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level

a appet to make	cor instru Eugyti es	1st Decen	Average Percentage Increase at 1st December, 1928, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.	ALPROM BY			wns pula- pula- s over Villages. Small General Average. 1st			
Beef, British— Ribs	*	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Thin Flank		39	39	39	38		
Beef, Chilled or Fro	zen—	47	43	43	43		
Ribs		43	16	14	14		
Thin Flank Mutton, British—		11	10		1		
Legs		72	74	73	73		
Breast		54	52	53	54		
Mutton, Frozen-					Server Market		
Legs		74	65	69	70		
Breast		26	29	27	27		
Bacon (streaky)*		44	43	44	45		
Fish		143	112	127	114		
T31		44	48	46	46		
Flour	***	49	48	49	49		
Bread	•••	52	59	56	56		
Sugar (granulated)		53	47	50	53		
Milk		86	92	89	88		
Butter—			0		10000		
Fresh		64	71	68	66		
Salt		61	62	61	60		
Cheese†		72	72	72	73		
Margarine		8	4	6	6		
Eggs (fresh)		157	157	157 38	142		
Potatoes		49	40	30	41		
All above articles (Weighted P Increase)	of Food ercentage	- 61	59	60	59		

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

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

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1928, was approximately 50 per cent. The proportions of rents which are decontrolled are still small. When figures for these are also included the combined average increase in recease in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. A special article on the subject of rents appears on page 435.

As regards clothing, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st December 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 December 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 December, as compared with July, 1914, was over 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 preare combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st December is, approximately, 68 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. at 1st November, 1928, and 69 per cent. at 1st December, 1927.

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

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

NOTE.

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

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further decline, on the whole, in employment during November. The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included the building trade, public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and concrete manufacture, the pig iron and tin plate industries, general engineering, leather tanning, the clothing trades, river, dock and harbour service and the fishing industry. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight increase in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed, which was partly offset by a reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was a further improvement, however, in the cotton, worsted, linen, and motor vehicle industries; while a reduction in the numbers unemployed also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the shipbuilding, coke oven and by-product, and glass bottle

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 26th November, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 12·2, as compared with 11·8 at 22nd October, 1928, and 9·9 at 21st November, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 26th November was 13·8, as compared with 13·3 at 22nd October: for females the corresponding figures were 8·1 and 7·8. October; for females the corresponding figures were 8·1 and 7·8. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th November, 1928 was 9·3, as compared with 8·9 at 22nd October, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th November, was approximately 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th October, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women; and at 28th November, 1927, it was 1,172,000, of whom 937,000 were men and 173,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment continued bad, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th November, 1928, was 896,214, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1928, and a decrease of 8.4 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1927; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, was 4.85, as compared with 4.72 in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928.

In iron mining employment remained slack. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was an increase of $1\cdot 0$ per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with October, 1928, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with November, 1927. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment remained fair; in the Weardale district it was again reported as moderate. At chalk quarries it continued slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained bad. At the slate quarries in North Wales it continued fair. At the china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment declined, and was reported as slack; at tin mines it

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November, 1928, was 135, as compared with 136 at the end of October, 1928, and with 155 at the end of November, 1927.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate trade employment showed a decline. In the week ended 1st December, 1928, 348 tinplate mills were in operation at the works for which information was available, as compared with 386 in the week ended 27th October, 1928, and with 363 at the end of November, 1927. In the steel sheet trade employment continued fair; in the week ended 1st December, 1928, 131 mills were in operation, as compared with 134 in October, 1928, and with 111 in November, 1927.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained very slack and, on the whole, showed a slight decline. In the motor vehicle section a further improvement slight decline. In the motor venicle section a rather was experienced in the Midlands; in electrical engineering, employment continued fair; in marine engineering it was very bad. the textile machinery branch much short-time working remained in operation, and a curtailed week was still in force at important railway works. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, employment remained very bad, but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

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

Textile Industries.—In the cotton industry there was a further slight improvement in the American spinning section, and the position in that section was reported to be better than for some time past. In the Egyptian spinning section, employment remained fairly good; in the weaving section, little change was reported.

In the wool textile industry, employment continued bad, with large numbers of operatives totally unemployed or working short time; there was a slight improvement, partly attributed to seasonal influences, in the worsted section of the industry, but practically no change in the woollen section.

In the hosiery industry employment was good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment showed a slight decline, and was moderate on the whole; in the lace trade it also showed a slight decline, but was still fair; in linen manufacture, employment showed a further improvement, but much short-time working was still reported; in the jute trade it showed a slight decline. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment showed an improvement, but was still slack, with much short-time

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further seasonal decline and was slack, on the whole, with short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment also showed some decline and was moderate; in the shirt and collar trades it continued fairly good, while in the corset trade it was fair, but showed a slight decline. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline, and was slack, on the whole. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued slack in most districts, with much short time.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month, especially in the tanning and currying section; with saddlery and harness makers it showed a decline, but was still fair, on the whole; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section it continued fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades again declined, particularly in the painting and decorating section; it was moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives (other than painters) and generally slack with unskilled workers. Bad weather hampered outside work, and caused an appreciable amount of lost time. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, plumbers, carpenters and joiners, and was generally moderate; it also declined with plasterers and was moderate o slack, on the whole; it showed some improvement with slaters, but was only moderate in most districts; with painters it declined again and was very slack in many centres; it was also generally slack with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline, much short time being worked

Employment in the furnishing trades continued good, and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month; with millsawyers it showed a further slight decline, and was moderate; with coachbuilders it continued moderate.

Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good on the whole; a certain amount of short time or irregular working was reported from a few districts. With letterpress printers employment showed an improvement. It was reported as good in London and was generally fair in the provinces; at Sheffield and Leicester, however, it was slack, and at Birmingham, bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and showed some improve-ment as compared with the previous month. With lithographic printers employment in London was reported as moderate; elsewhere it was generally fair, though reported as bad at Manchester. With bookbinders employment showed some improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed little change and much short-time working was still reported. In the glass trades employment showed a marked improvement in the bottle making section, in which, however it was still bad; in other sections a slight improvement was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales supply of labour was ample for requirements. With fishermen ployment showed a marked decline, due to adverse weather, and employment showed a marked declin the close of the herring fishing season.

Dock Labour and Seamen.-With dock labourers employment continued slack. With seamen it was quiet, on the whole; the supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

In Tables which appear on subsequent pages of this GAZETTE, detailed statistics bearing on the state of employment during November 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 allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less.

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

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(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

radiust a con stadt	Workpeople included	og odt at-	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
Industry.	in the Returns for 24th Nov., 1928.	November, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	896,214 6,217 2,560	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4.85 5.49 5.92	Days. + 0·13 + 0·07 - 0·08	Days. + 0·13 + 0·30 - 0·08	
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	66,298	Furnaces in Blast. 135 Mills working. 479 Shifts Worked (one week) 358,730	Number 1 - 41 Per cent 0.2	Number 20 + 5 Per cent. + 2·1	

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

	Numbe	er of Worl Employed	epeople	Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928. before. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 24th Year before.		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
				24th Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles:— Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery	82,961 61,972 88,795 10,402 49,545 11,061 8,517	Per cent. + 0·2 - 0·1 + 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·0 + 1·0 - 0·9	Per cent. + 0·1 - 1·9 - 4·0 + 3·1 - 3·8 + 1·3 + 1·2	£ 151,773 126,608 169,481 19,520 102,964 21,310 21,664	Per cent. + 0.9 - 0.5 + 1.2 - 0.4 - 1.3 - 0.1 - 4.6	Per cent. + 3.5 - 4.0 - 8.3 + 3.7 - 12.6 + 5.4 + 2.0	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th November, 1928, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts:—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at uly,	Percentage Unemployed at 26th November, 1928.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage as compared with a		
	1928. (Totals.)	Males,	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	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	7·4 6·6 10·2 11·3 19·5 15·4 15·1 28·1 18·8 2·1	3·3 5·4 5·9 8·3 10·5 11·6 8·0 10·3 17·1 0·4	6·1 6·3 9·3 10·5 17·5 14·1 13·1 26·3 18·1 1·6	+ 0.4 + 0.8 + 0.5 + 0.5 + 0.4 + 0.9 + 0.9 + 0.5 - 1.0 + 0.1	+ 0·2 + 0·4 + 0·9 + 2·3 + 4·6 + 2·1 + 3·2 + 4·8 + 7·0 + 0·3
TOTAL	11,881,500	13.8	8 · 1	12.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from November, 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		oyed amo	ed	Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.		
063 00 3		uni is	Male	s and Fer			
Date.	Males,	Fe-males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers
1927						1927.	b escip bo
21 Nov	11.3	6.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	28 Nov	1,172,000
19 Dec	11.3	5.8	7.7	2.1	9.8	19 Dec	1,127,000
1928. 23 Jan	12.1	6.7	8.3	2.4	10.7	1928. 30 Jan	1 100 00
0 Feb	11.9	6.2	8.2	2.2	10.4	27 Feb	1,199,000
6 Mar	11.0	5.7	7.6	1.9	9.5	2 Apr	1,071,000
3 Apr	11.0	5.6	7.6	1.9	9.5	30 Apr	1,171,000
1 May	11.4	5.8	7.5	2.3	9.8	21 May	1,143,00
5 June	12.2	6.8	7.7	3.0	10.7	25 June	1,239,00
3 July	13.0	7.8	8.1	3.5	11.6	30 July	1,354,00
0 Aug	12.9	8.0	8.2	3.4	11.6	27 Aug	1,367,000
4 Sept	12.6	8.1	8.6	2.8	11.4	1 Oct	1,384,000
22 Oct	13.3	7.8	8.9	2.9	11.8	29 Oct	1,421,000
6 Nov	13.8	0.1	9.3	2.9	12.2	26 Nov	1,439,000

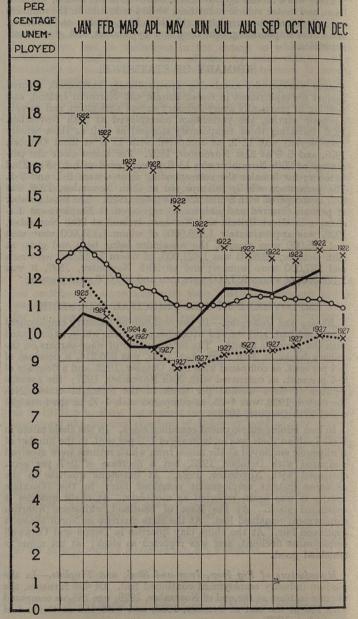
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT

= 1928.
= 1927.
= Mean for 1922-25 and 1927.
The second secon

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

oddugi galet beyelle		tegologie	SECT N		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-	1,411	5,574	2,716	5,383	15,084	0.70
Eastern South-Western	1,180 812 867	2,317 2,059 3,683	1,033 760 862	1,666 1,438 3,281	6,196 5,069 8,693	0·71 0·62 0·50
North-Eastern North-Western	862 941 762	4,574 4,115 2,958	1,070 1,094 649	2,856 3,747 2,355	9,362 9,897 6,724	0·48 0·47 0·53
Scotland Wales Great Britain	7,215	1,546 26,826	8,553	21,224	2,793	0.47

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

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad, and showed little change, on the whole, from the month before. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25·3 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 25·1 at 22nd October, 1928, and 18·5 at 21st November, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0·3 from 15·6 to 15·9, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0·1 from 9·5 to 9·4.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th November, 1928, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1928, and of 8.4 per cent. as compared with 26th

November, 1927.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, was 4·85, an increase of 0·13 of a day as compared with both the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, and the fortnight ended 26th November, 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 24th November, 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.

24th Nov.,		or Dec.	Fort-	P. Section Section	SHEET PROPERTY.
		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Inc. (+) or Dec (-) as compared with a	
1928.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
SHIP			Days.	Days.	Days.
				-0.09	+0.2
127,762	-0.1	+ 3.4	4.98	2 700	+0.00
9.632	+1.5	-20.8	5.04	-0.04	+0.2
113,487	+1.8	- 7.4			+0.1
52,701	-0.0	-15.3	4.13	+0.28	+0.0
			4.00	-0.01	-0.0
54,903					+0.2
					+0.1
28 260					+0.20
20,200		5 (S. C. S.	4 03	T 0 04	-0.3
31,585	+0.8	- 6.1	4.55	+0.12	-0.1
			4.47	+0.34	+0.1
		+27.6			-1.9
14,490			5.72		+0.6
154,700	-4.9	-13.1	2.32	+0.01	+0.2
802,954	-0.6	- 8.2	4.77	+0.14	+0.1
Land Man	1000 A+0	C to No	Den Tropic		
12,946	+3.6	+ 0.1	5.56	+0.04	+0.4
21,697	+0.3	- 6.3	5.51	+0.01	+0.3
58,617	+1.9	-13.7	5.58	+0.17	+0.0
93,260	+1.7	-10.3	5.56	+0.11	+0.1
806 214	0.1	0.4	4 05	10 17	+ 0 · 1
	46,200 127,762 9,632 113,487 52,701 77,301 54,903 60,575 16,911 28,260 31,585 10,690 3,751 14,490 154,706 802,954	Month before. 46,200	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, was 0.95 of a day per week, of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was 1.08 days per week, of which 1.04 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 26th November, 1927, the figure was 1.08 days per week, of which 1.05 days were 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 24th November, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,213,300 tons, as compared with 19,019,300 tons in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1928, and 19,633,800 tons in the four weeks ended 26th November, 1927.

26th November, 1927.

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 6,266,100 tons in November, 1928, as compared with 6,658,800 tons in October, 1928, and with 6,029,200

tons in November, 1927.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 26th November, 1928, and the

* The figures in this and the following article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) 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.

increases or decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928, and 21st November, 1927, are shown in the following Table:—

	Unem	Dec.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total				
Sales Sales	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	Percentages as compared with 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	176,947	105,346	15.9	9.4	25.3	+ 0.2	+ 6.8
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts	153,698 23,249	103,770 1,576	15·6 18·1	10.5	26·1 19·4	+ 0.4	+ 7.1
in England and Wales:— Northumber-		051 0 1		101		- 1	40 T
land Durham Cumberland	8,733 29,340	739 5,729	16·4 18·4	1·4 3·6	17·8 22·0	- 2·6 + 0·7	- 2·1 - 1·0
and Westmor- land Yorkshire Lancs and	2,752 21,600	482 29,190	22·1 11·5	3·8 15·7	25·9 27·2	+ 1·0 + 2·0	- 3·1 +19·3
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	12,499 3,997	18,241 7,043	12.9	18·9 11·4	31·8 17·8	+ 0.6 + 2.3	$+10.3 \\ -1.0$
Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	4,336 1,188	3,604 126	6·4 9·0	5.3	11.7	- 3·1 - 1·2	+ 5.4
cester and Salop Glos. and	7,202	10,327	9.7	13.8	23.5	+ 1.7	+13.4
Kent Wales and	1,939 182	1,910 128	14.3	14·1 3·4	28·4 8·2	- 1·1 + 4·2	- 0·1 + 4·3
Monmouth	59,126	26,247	24.4	10.8	35.2	- 0.5	+ 5.9

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November 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 14.8 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 14.3 at 22nd October, 1928, and 20.3 at 21st November, 1927.

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

	peop Mir	mber of Wole employed les include the Return	ed at	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended 24th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a			Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as com- pared with a		
	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	0.704	Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.	Days.	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,324 2,520 1,373	-1.7 $+0.2$ $+0.7$	$+8.9 \\ +14.7 \\ -2.5$	4·97 6·00 5·42	+ 0.33	- 0·49 + 1·34 - 0·17	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,217	- 0.4	+ 8.3	5.49	+ 0.07	+ 0.30	

SHALE MINING

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, by firms making returns, was 2,560, showing an increase of 1·0 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0·7 per cent. compared with November, 1927. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5·92 in November, 1928, as compared with 6·00 in October, 1928, and November, 1927.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.7 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 16.4 at 22nd October, 1928, and with 15.1 at 21st November, 1927.

^{*} Aged 16-64 inclusive.

^{*} See footnote * in previous column.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 135 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, compared with 136 at the end of October, and 155 at the end of November, 1927.

Returns received from 70.6

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 17,643 workpeople at the end of November, showed an increase of 0.8 per cent. as compared with October, but a decrease of 3.1 per cent. as compared with November, 1927.

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

District.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast.		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on	
District.	of Furnaces.	Nov., 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Nov., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	di test roped	SUBSTITUTE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Devision of			
Durham and Cleveland	97	31	29	38	+ 2	- 7
Cumberland and W. Lancs Parts of Lancs and	44	11	11	11		•••
Yorks (including	31	9	9	10		1/- 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants Lincolnshire	65 24	27 14	28 15	33 13	- 1 - 1	- 6 + 1
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War- wick	50	14	12 8	12 8	+ 2 - 2	+ 2 - 2
South Wales	23	VEE B		40,000		100 TOTAL
Total, England and Wales	334	112	112	125		-13
SCOTLAND	90	23	24	30	- 1	- 7
Total	424	135	136	155	- 1	-20

The production of pig iron in November amounted to 544,400 tons, as compared with 543,600 tons in October, 1928, and 575,900 tons in November, 1927.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in November continued bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22.6 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 22.5 on 22nd October, 1928, and 21.6 on 21st November, 1927.

According to returns received from firms employing 66,298 workpeople in the week ended 24th November, 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 ployed combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 0·2 per cent. as compared with October, 1928, but showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. as compared with November, 1927. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5·4 in November, 1928, the same as in October, 1928, as compared with 5·3 in November, 1927. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:—

denderso amoon of the control of the	emp	of Workpo loyed by king return	arms	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
nton't avec a	Week ended 24th	Dec. (+) or -) as pared h a	Week ended 24th	Dec. (+) or (-) as pared h a	
Reall to off our	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS.	13,24	Per cent.	Per cent.	Fore-	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments	6,857 1,703 24,092 3,152 7,848 8,441	+ 1.6 -22.8 - 2.7 + 8.4 + 0.4 - 0.9	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.6 \\ -23.0 \\ -2.1 \\ +1.2 \\ -5.4 \\ +6.4 \end{array} $	38,865 6,950 122,521 17,205 44,983 47,863	$\begin{array}{c} + \ 1 \cdot 7 \\ - \ 24 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 0 \cdot 8 \\ + \ 11 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	- 0.2 - 21.6 + 3.8 + 4.9 - 4.9 + 6.0	
Mechanics, Labourers	14,205	+ 0.1	+ 2.7	80,343	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	
TOTAL	66,298	- 1.3	- 0.9	358,730	- 0.2	+ 2.1	
DISTRICTS.				F-18/8	grover		
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	14,117	+ 0.9	- 7.3	80,237	+ 2.8	- 5.1	
ham Leeds, Bradford, etc	18,313	+ 1.8	- 0·9 - 5·8	97,998	+ 2.7	+ 1.	
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire	5,983 4,987	-14·2 - 6·3	-12·6 - 9·5	30,566 26,360	-14·6 - 7·2	- 12:3 - 4:3	
Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon-	3,329	- 3.1	+ 4.3	18,644	- 2.7	+ 5.	
mouth	6,570	+ 3.9	+20.6	35,882	+ 3.2	+ 22.9	
Total, England and Wales	54,672 11,626	- 1·4 - 0·8	- 2·7 + 8·5	297,165 61,565	- 0·7 + 2·4	- 0·0 + 17·	
TOTAL	66,298	- 1.3	- 0.9	358,730	- 0.2	+ 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 production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 762,500 tons in November, 1928, as compared with 756,000 tons in October, 1928, and 698,700 tons in November,

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry showed a decline. The arrangement for stabilising prices and regulating output, whereby provision was made for each works to stop three weeks out of every thirteen, which was suspended in August, came into force again, and at 1st December 348 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 386 at the end of October, and with 363 in November, 1927. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 29·7 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 21·8 at 22nd October, 1928, and 18·6 at 21st November, 1927. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued fair generally. In the week ended 1st December, 1928, 131 mills were in operation, as compared with 134 in the previous month, and with 111 in November, 1927. EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry showed a decline. The arrange

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

aguintant o	Numbe	er of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation				
Works. ended 1st. Dec.,	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	1st. Dec., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	1st Dec., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Tinplate Steel Sheet	63 14	- 5	- 2 + 3	348 131	- 38 - 3	- 15 + 20		
TOTAL	77	- 5	+ 1	479	- 41	+ 5		

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1928, amounted to 115,066 tons, or 10,175 tons less than in October, 1928, but 7,684 tons more than in November, 1927.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during November, though showing a slight improvement, on the whole, compared with the previous month. Nearly half of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed on the North-East Coast, where employment continued to decline, and at the Welsh Ports, where, however, an improvement was recorded. The greatest improvement was shown in the North-Western Division North-Western Division.

In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions employment remained fair, and much better than in other districts.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse, on the whole, though there was an improvement in the South of England and in the North-Western Division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th November, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd October, 1928, and with 21st

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople uployed at Nov., 1928.	Decreas Numbers U as compa	se (+) or e (-) in Unemployed ured with a	Percentage Unemployed at 26th Nov., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total N Insured V Unemi	Month before.	Year before.	Then Then 26th	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,453 808 2,432 100 29,354 7,470 16,115 3,935 3,248	- 101 + 49 + 7 + 65 + 1,660 - 2,139 - 57 - 528 - 72	$\begin{array}{c} - & 664 \\ - & 473 \\ - & 712 \\ + & 61 \\ + & 13,411 \\ - & 1,042 \\ + & 8,213 \\ + & 370 \\ - & 71 \\ \end{array}$	24·6 11·1 11·4 25·6 49·5 26·9 28·3 47·6 29·3	- 1.0 + 0.7 + 0.1 +16.6 + 2.8 - 7.7 - 0.1 - 6.4 - 0.7	- 3.7 - 4.4 - 2.5 +17.1 +23.2 - 1.5 +15.1 +14.2 + 3.5	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	65,915	- 1,116	+ 19,093	32.6	- 0.5	+10.9	

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very slack in November, and showed a slight decline on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a further improvement was experienced in the Midlands, and in electrical engineering employment continued fair. In marine engineering

conditions were again very bad; in the textile machinery section much short-time working remained in operation; and a curtailed week was still in force at important railway works.

December, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Compared with a year before employment showed a decline, principally in marine and in constructional engineering.

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad in both marine and general engineering. In Yorkshire employment remained moderate, with a tendency to improve; while in Lincolnshire it was also moderate, but continued to decline.

In Lancashire and Cheshire a decline was experienced, and employment was bad. Conditions were still moderate in the electrical and motor vehicle sections, but short time remained in operation on textile machinery and railway vehicle work.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district continued improvement was experienced in the motor vehicle section, and employment on electrical work remained good. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was still moderate.

In London and the Southern Counties conditions were again fairly good, on the whole, and very good in the electrical section.

In Scotland employment remained bad, and showed a further decline. In Wales and in Northern Ireland it remained bad, but exhibited a slight improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th November, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:—

1954: 1 1956: 1956		Numb			Workpe	ople Une er, 1928.	employed	1
Division.	Engineering, and Steel Founding. Electrical Engineering.		Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a		
para para para para para para para para	Engineers' Engineers' and Ster Foundin	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engir	Constru Repair Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,543 1,613 1,851 6,101 16,849 20,497 8,569 892 947	305 238 119 926 828 1,463 236 19 22	73 174 508 80 5,033 122 2,362 29 701	191 77 87 707 795 251 882 102	1,802 1,848 1,248 8,315 1,113 1,562 720 241 175	5,914 3,950 3,813 16,129 24,618 23,895 12,769 1,283 1,850	+ 135 + 506 - 144 -3,602 + 184 +4,993 + 393 - 61 - 48	- 1,143 + 331 - 233 - 818 + 1,626 + 1,910 + 2,670 - 16 - 148
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	60,862	4,156	9,082	3,097	17,024	94,221	+2,356	+ 4,179
2.00 P.O.	Pe	ercenta	ge Une	emplo	ved at 26	oth Nove	mber, 19	728.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4·5 3·4 5·5 7·0 14·4 15·7 11·4 16·4 13·7	2·4 3·3 3·7 3·6 10·0 7·4 8·9 4·9 7·6	9·5 7·6 8·4 5·6 24·6 14·5 13·0 14·5	7·1 10·5 15·0 10·6 10·9 8·3 15·9 13·6 16·7	4.8 6.8 4.7 8.6 8.6 8.4 6.7 11.5 7.7	4·4 4·7 5·4 7·4 14·8 13·9 11·4 14·5 12·9	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{c} -0.8 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.3 \\ -0.2 \\ +1.2 \\ +1.5 \\ +2.7 \\ +1.3 \\ -1.3 \end{array}$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	10.5	5.2	16.5	11.3	7.2	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Ditto, Oct., 1928 Ditto, Nov., 1927	9.7	5·2 4·3	16·4 11·3	10.8	8·3 7·8	9.4	:::	

COTTON INDUSTRY.

During November there was a further slight improvement in the section spinning American cotton, and the position in that section was reported to be better than for some time past. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton employment remained fairly good. In the eaving section little change was reported.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 13.1 on 22nd October, 1928, and with 12.2

At Ashton employment, though still bad, showed a further slight improvement. At Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde the improvement reported last month was maintained; at Glossop full time was worked in most departments. At Oldham employment with spinners showed a further improvement; production was said to be equal to about 80 per cent. of full capacity, as compared with 75 per cent. in the previous month. In the weaving department, employment continued bad, especially with operatives engaged on velvets, calicoes, and fustians. In the Oldham district generally employment was appreciably better than a year earlier.

At Bolton employment on the whole showed little change; it was reported as poor with cardroom workers, moderate with spi

and bad with weavers, winders and warpers: there was, however, and bad with weavers, winders and warpers: there was, however, a slight improvement in the plain weaving section. At Leigh, employment was reported as good with spinners, but some irregular time was worked by weavers. At Bury there were no signs of immediate improvement, and short-time working prevailed; at Rochdale the general position had improved, but was still unsatis-

At Preston employment showed no improvement and was very poor; short time and under-employment were reported by work-people engaged in the manufacture of better cloths, as well as in the plain and coarse trade. At Blackburn and at Chorley the improvement reported last month was maintained; a marked improvement was also reported at Great Harwood. At Accrington and at Darwen conditions were still most unsatisfactory for operatives employed on the manufacture of dhooties, shirtings, jaconets, etc., for the India and China markets. In the Accrington area, however, several firms who recently adapted their looms to produce lighter fabrics have run their looms practically full time since the summer. At Burnley there was little change; employment was still bad, and there was a considerable amount of under-employment: thus, four-loom weavers were tending only two or three looms, or were being suspended in rotation. It was reported that upwards of 16,000 looms are permanently stopped in this area, equivalent to the displacement of approximately 5,000 workers; there was also much unemployment among winders. Employment both in the Blackburn and in the Burnley districts was better than in November, 1927. At Preston employment showed no improvement and was very November, 1927.

At Padiham there was little change; at Nelson there was much short time and under-employment; in the Rossendale Valley a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still bad.

In Yorkshire employment was very bad generally, especially in the American spinning section; a very large number of operatives were working only three or four days a week. Some improvement, however, was reported at Halifax.

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

ning tow should a sead		Number Vorkpeor		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	ald to ple.	
man goleente, donnée es le serve de 12 rese	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	24th Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	24th Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing	11,401	Per cent.	Per cent.	£ 19,082	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Spinning Weaving	21,962	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	38,014 58,912	+ 1.0 + 0.7	+ 1.6	
Other Not Specified	8,173 7,749	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	19,665 16,100	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	
TOTAL	82,961	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	151,773	+ 0.9	+ 3.5	
DISTRICTS.	10 100	ger el	69 1960	region of	W 280W	oriona.	
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	3,349	- 0.7	- 0.2	5,914	+ 3.2	+ 0.6	
Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh	7,600 9,602 16,515	+ 1·5 + 0·9 - 2·9	- 1·0 + 4·2 - 1·5	13,519 17,687 28,819	+ 3·4 + 1·7 - 2·7	+ 0.5 + 10.5 - 2.7	
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and Todmorden	7,185	+ 5.9	- 0.6	13,573	+ 4.2	+ 7.1	
Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	4,681 5,944	- 2·4 - 0·2	- 0·1 - 2·4	7,797 10,613	- 1·4 - 0·1	- 6·3 + 1·1	
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne	8,311	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	16,189	+ 2.2	+14.2	
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	10,717 3,024	+ 1.4 + 2.8	+ 2.1 + 7.8	23,030 4,745	+ 0.9	+10.9	
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	3,548 2,485	- 0·2 - 0·6	- 5·5 - 5·2	6,034 3,853	- 0·3 + 1·4	- 7·9 -15·4	
TOTAL	82,961	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	151,773	+ 0.9	+ 3,	

Returns from firms employing about 81,400 operatives in the week ended 24th November showed that about 13 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 12½ hours each on the average

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal cotton trade centres at 26th November, 1928, dis-tinguishing between those wholly unemployed and those temporarily stopped from the service of their employers:-

Parage solvers Parage solvers Additions and the	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th November, 1928.										
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	46						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	886 4,110	3,932 3,099	4,818 7,209	686 3,037	3,214 3,517	3,900 6,554	8,718 13,763				
ing and Warping Weaving Other Processes	2,050 509	2,872 6,162 206	3,482 8,212 715	1,170 1,984 390	7,049 6,450 356	8,219 8,434 746	11,701 16,646 1,461				
Total	8,165	16,271	24,436	7,267	20,586	27,853	52,289				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928:—

a policy	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing	toggr toggr	rever does	myolge	reds ten	lets, es	il hodast	E SA	
Room	- 18				- 992			
Spinning Beaming, Winding	- 14	- 223	- 237	- 1,275	- 673	- 1,948	- 2,18	
and Warp-	+ 2	- 174	- 172	- 42	- 306	- 348	- 520	
Weaving	+132	+ 504	+ 636			- 905	- 269	
other Processes	+ 35	+ 3	+ 38	- 71	+ 31	- 40	- 2	
Total	+137	- 67	+ 70	- 1.336	- 3.110	- 4,446	- 4.376	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 210,476,300 lbs. in November, 1928, compared with 102,868,500 lbs. in October, 1928, and with 114,350,400 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,430,500 lbs. in November, 1928, compared with 15,148, 200 lbs. in October, 1928, and with 17,425,900 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of cotton piece-goods were 331,395,400 square yards, as compared with 334,003,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 402,154,300 square yards in November, 1927.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

During November employment continued bad, with large numbers of operatives totally unemployed or working short time; there was a slight improvement, partly attributed to seasonal influences, in the worsted section of the industry, but practically no change in the woollen section. Employment generally in these sections was below the level of a year ago. In the carpet section employment continued fair, on the whole; at Kidderminster it was good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.0 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 15.8 on 22nd October, 1928, and with 7.1 on 21st November, 1927.

Worsted Section.—Employment on the whole continued bad, but there was a slight improvement in some districts. In the week ended 24th November the returns received from employers showed that nearly 28 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing approximately 11 hours each, on the average: on the other hand, about 7 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

In the wool-sorting, preparing and combing departments the position in all sections was bad, but slightly better on the whole than in October; in the week ended 24th November about 45 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, also, there was a slight improvement, less short-time working being reported. According to the returns received from employers, 27 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, with a loss of nearly 11 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 24th November; about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked overtime, with an average of about 6 hours each

With worsted weavers there was a slight improvement in several districts. The employers' returns showed that about 25 per cent. of the worsted weavers lost, on an average, 8½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 24th November; while about 5½ per cent. worked some 5 hours each in overtime.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued slack in this section, and except for a slight falling off with weavers, there was little change compared with the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th November showed that about 34 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, losing, on an average, nearly 10 hours each; while about 33 per cent. of the weavers lost about 10½ hours each.* On the other hand, about 10 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each; there was not much overtime with weavers. Taking the woollen section as a whole, 32½ per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 10½ hours each in short time;* while 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of nearly 7 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was slightly better than a month earlier, but still remained slack, and some of the operatives were reported to be working only three to four days per week. In the Heavy Woollen District employment remained bad; increased depression was reported in the Halifax and Morley districts. At Leeds no improvement was reported, employment generally being quiet.

The rag and shoddy trade in Yorkshire showed no signs of improvement, and employment was generally very bad; in the blanket section it was generally depressed. At Saddleworth employment

in the flannel trade declined and was slack, but at Rochdale and Milnrow it showed some improvement, and was described as fair; there was little total unemployment at Rochdale. At Stockport employment with woollen workers was good, and slightly better than in October.

In Scotland employment continued fairly good; short time was reported at Innerleithen and Peebles, but at Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels the operatives were fairly well employed, while full time was reported at Dumfries.

Carpet Section.—Employment in this section continued fair. At Kidderminster the general position was good, and full time was generally worked; in Yorkshire employment generally was fair, and about the same as a month earlier. In Scotland employment on the whole was satisfactory. The employers' returns for the week ended 24th November showed that about 15 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average, of 6 hours each; there was very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

incomen in sergeting	e so tria	Number of Workpeople		Tota	al Wages paid to			
treeting to the control of the contr	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)		
basaggoon as 13	1 88	18 18	No. of the last	1000	- and	wild.		
Departments: Worsted Section:	TOT SE	Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.			
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving	10,768 41,960 22,346	+ 1.9 - 0.6 + 1.3	92·6 96·7 101·0	24,496 66,097 46,681	+ 6·0 + 0·8 + 0·9	81·4 96·8 103·9		
Other Depts Not specified	11,650 2,071	+ 0.0 + 2.7	96.8	28,359 3,848	- 0.8	96·0 92·4		
Total—Worsted	88,795	+ 0.3	97-6	169,481	+ 1.2	95.8		
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts. Not specified	1,021 13,849 26,141 18,471 2,490	+ 0·2 + 0·1 - 0·9 + 0·8 - 0·5	96·4 94·9 103·6 97·9 94·0	2 340 29,417 47,604 41,866 5,381	- 1·7 + 0·9 - 2·3 + 0·6 + 0·1	99·3 100·7 107·3 102·1 104·1		
Total-Woollen	61,972	- 0.1	99.4	126,608	- 0.5	103.6		
CARPET SECTION	10,402	+ 0.2	108-2	19,520	- 0.4	107.8		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	161,169	+ 0.1	98.7	315,609	+ 0.4	99.6		
Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury Bat-	39,109 10,645 9,992 8,823 9,241	+ 0·7 - 2·0 + 0·9 + 0·2 + 0·8	93·7 109·3 95·7 95·5 102·7	75,522 24,602 17,169 16,513 16,544	+ 2·2 - 0·1 - 0·0 + 2·7 + 1·5	85·3 122·8 93·0 97·6 108·8		
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	3,363	+ 0.6	102.6	5,459	- 3.3	111 4		
Total, West Riding	81,173	+ 0.3	97.4	155,809	+ 1.3	95.1		
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	5,171 346 2,105	- 0·0 + 0·3 + 1·7	98·9 118·7 105·8	9,624 684 3,364	+ 1·1 + 0·6 - 2·7	96·4 119·5 139·2		
Total-Worsted	88,795	+ 0.3	97.6	169,481	+ 1.2	95.8		
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	13,237	+ 1.8	93.6	30,695	+ 3.3	92.0		
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	11,354 9,104	+ 0.3	97·4 105·9	23,421 18,925	- 1·0 - 3·3	110·3 115·4		
Vale Bradford	2,350 1,345	- 5·9 - 1·0	89·3 102·2	4,593 2,900	- 2·6 + 2·7	80·3 96·2		
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	37,390 5,394	+ 0.0	97·5 101·1	80,534 11,180	+ 0·1 + 2·3	101·9 109·8		
west of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,616 14,409 163	+ 0·2 - 0·6 - 1·2	105·1 101·8 113·2	8,016 26,671 207	$ \begin{array}{c c} -2.1 \\ -2.8 \\ -8.4 \end{array} $	110·0 105·7 93·2		
Total—Woollen	61,972	- 0.1	99.4	126,608	- 0.5	103.6		
CARPET SECTION	10,402	+ 0.2	108.2	19,520	- 0.4	107.8		
Total—Wool Textile Industry	161,169	+ 0.1	98.7	315,609	+ 0.4	99.6		

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th November, 1928, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 27th October, 1928:—

areas and	emplo	yed as com	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in number employed as compared with previous month (signifies " no change "; -, without a figur signifies " few or no workpeople returned.")									
for the stance one of the second of the party decreased the party decreased the second to the second testing the second testing the second testing the second testing testing testing the second testing testi	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).							
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford	$ \begin{array}{c} + 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} + 1 \cdot 9 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} + \ 0.6 \\ + \ 0.7 \\ + \ 3.9 \\ + \ 4.2 \\ + \ 1.3 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{c} - \\ + \ 1.4 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \\ - \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} +0.7 \\ -2.0 \\ +0.9 \\ +0.2 \\ +0.8 \\ +0.6 \\ +0.3 \\ -0.0 \\ +0.3 \\ +1.7 \end{array} $							
TOTAL	+ 1.9	- 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	+0.3							

And the second s	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies "no change.")								
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts	All Depts. (including not specified).					
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	+ 2·2 + 0·9 - 1·0 - 3·6 + 3·7 + 0·6 - 1·3 - 0·2 - 1·2 + 0·1	+ 0.6 - 0.3 - 1.6 - 7.6 - 2.6 - 0.8 - 0.5 - 1.2 - 1.0 - 4.5	+ 3·7 + 0·5 - 0·3 - 6·9 - 1·1 + 0·8 + 2·0 + 1·6 + 2·0 + 0·8	+ 1·8 + 0·3 - 1·1 - 5·9 - 1·0 + 0·0 - 0·1 + 0·2 - 0·6 - 1·2					

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 26th November, 1928:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th November, 1928.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total			
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Wool Sorting	425	7	432	671		671	1,103			
Wool Washing and	-	007		-	A SECTION OF	1 000				
Preparing	351	227	578	717	365	1,082	1,660			
Wool Combing	370	218	588	1,086	921	2,007	2,59			
Wool Carding	524	110	634	881	149	1,030	1,66			
Woollen Spinning	309	101	410	406	198	604	1,01			
Worsted Drawing and	750	1 750	1 700	710	0 700	0.010	4 71			
Spinning Wool Winding and	350	1,352	1,702	312	2,300	2,612	4,31			
Wool Winding and Warping	71	18	89	123	107	230	319			
Worsted Winding and	11	10	05	123	101	200	31.			
Waming	72	209	281	192	728	920	1,20			
Woollen Weaving	107	329	436	281	2,871	3,152	3,58			
Worsted Weaving	121	436	557	215	1,386	1,601	2,15			
Other Processes	592	89	681	719	206	925	1,60			
THE THE PARTY OF T		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Topone F				2,00			
Total	3,292	3,096	6,388	5,603	9.231	14,834	21,22			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928:—

10 12 9 18 12 10 E	Wholly Unemployed.							Temporarily Stopped.						m-d-1	
Department.	Men. Wo		Vomen.		Total.		Men.		Women.		Total.		Total.		
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	42	+	4	+	46	+	29	-	4	+	25	+	71	
and Preparing	-	30	+	1	-	29		122	+	144	+	22	-	7	
Wool Combing	+		+	2		51		185	-	144	-	329	-	278	
Wool Carding	-	26	+	12	-	14		55	-	20	-	75	-	89	
Woolled Spinning	-	60	+	9	-	51	-	69	-	21	-	90	1000000	141	
Worsted Drawing		7		63	100	70		92	-	606		698		768	
and Spinning Wool Winding				63		10		94		606		090		100	
and Warping.		1	1	3		4	1	26		34		60	_	64	
Worsted Winding				1972		HERE!			1			00			
and Warping	+	4	1	3	+	1	+	15	-	61	-	46	-	45	
Woollen Weaving	+	4	+	26	+	27		38	+	201	+	163	+	190	
Worsted Weaving	+	20	-	101	-	81	+	31	-	806	-	775	-	856	
Other Processes	-	18	+	14	-	4	-	46	-	90	-	136	225	140	
Total	-	26	-	102	-	128	E	558	-	1,441	-	1,999	- 2	2,127	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 14,913,100 lbs. in November, 1928, compared with 2,848,200 lbs. in October, 1928, and 29,989,200 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,074,100 lbs., compared with 4,517,400 lbs. in October, 1928, and with 5,151,900 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,491,800 square yards, compared with 12,712,400 square yards in October, 1928, and 16,351,400 square yards in November, 1927.

The exports of blankets were 71,196 pairs, 133,592 pairs and 128,088 pairs in November, 1928, October, 1928, and November, 1927, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued slack in most districts, with much short-time working. It was considerably worse than in November, 1927, and was unusually slack for the time of year. It has been generally reported for some time past that a large proportion of the orders received are for small quantities, which do not give a steady run of work.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16·1 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 16·4 on 22nd October, and with 6·4 on 21st November, 1927.

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

		orkpeop		Total all V	Wages pa Workpeon	aid to ple.
The beginning to have a super-	Week ended 24th		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 24th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
Taker School L	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales:— London Leicester Leicester Country Dis-	2,037 7,897	Per cent 1.2 + 3.8	Per cent. + 0.3 - 2.5	£ 4,457 19,050	Per cent 2.5 + 5.5	Per cent 0.9 - 6.6
rict Northampton Northampton Country	1,700 6,294	- 1·2 - 0·9	- 6·1 - 3·6	3,690 13,001	- 1·5 - 4·6	-15·0 -17·7
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,953 3,658 2,634 3,890	- 0·2 + 0·2 - 1·4 - 1·4	- 1.8 - 1.1 - 8.0 - 2.9	16,112 8,419 4,238 7,358	- 2·7 - 3·4 -12·3 - 4·5	-15·1 - 8·7 -20·3 - 8·9
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,665 1,778	- 2·1 + 0·1	-10·0 -7·4	2,868 3,807	+ 0.2	-19·1 -14·4
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis-	4,979	- 1.0	- 9.5	9,569	- 1.5	-20.1
other parts of England and Wales	947	- 0·9 + 0·5	- 5·5 + 1·3	1,716 3,511	+ 1.2	-12.1
England and Wales	47,147	- 0.0	- 4.0	97,796		-12.9
Scotland	2,398	+ 0.7	- 0.7	5,168	- 0.8	- 7.6
Great Britain	49,545	+ 0.0	- 3.8	102,964	- 1.3	-12.6
	The second second				TO COLUMN	

Returns from firms employing about 48,900 operatives in the week ended 24th November, showed that nearly 58 per cent. of those operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 13½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London remained quiet, on the whole, though some firms were well employed. There was a slight improvement at Leicester; nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns, however, were working short time in the week ended 24th November, losing 11½ hours on the average. At Hinckley, employment was again reported as fair. Employment at Northampton continued slack, an improvement in some factories being offset by a decline in others; about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, losing about 15½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 24th November. Many firms were working half time or less. At Kettering, employment continued slack, with much unemployment and short time. At Higham and Rushden, employment remained bad, with only a minority of factories on full time. At Wellingborough there was a decline, and employment was bad. In the smaller Northamptonshire centres, employment was slack, on the whole, the principal exceptions being Raunds and Finedon, where it was reported as fairly good. At Stafford, employment was very slack; four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th November, losing over 20 hours each on the average. Employment at Norwich was again reported as bad.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district, employment remained bad generally, especially in the heavy boot trade, which is much affected by the depression in the coal-mining industry. Some firms, however, were well employed. At Street, employment continued bad, but the slight improvement reported last month was maintained. Employment continued bad also at Leeds.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley, employment continued unusually slack for the time of year, with much short-time working. Manufacturers in this district are feeling increased competition from other districts in the class of trade which has hitherto been a speciality of the Rossendale Valley.

In Scotland, employment remained quiet at Edinburgh, but showed a slight improvement; it was again reported as fairly good at Kilmarnock, as moderate to fair at Glasgow, and as bad at Maybole, where there was a marked decline.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges

^{*} 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.

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

in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 26th Novem-

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	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th November, 1928.													
Department.	Whol	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.								
NIKY - VAIR	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total							
Boot and Shoe Manu-		Services.	469		a general to		2327							
facture:														
Preparing Depart-	NEW STREET	2 4000	7.50	140	97 CO - S. D. CO.	7.00	September 1							
ment	116	36	152	146	33	179	. 331							
Rough Stuff De-	359	24	383	464	21	485	868							
partment ClickingDepartment		11	784	1,147	15	1,162	1,946							
Closing Department		1,266	1,277	1,147	1,864	1,871	3,14							
Making Department		23	1,809	2,264	19	2,283	4,092							
Finishing Depart-	1,100		1,000	2,201	13	2,200	7,000							
ment	1,334	580	1,914	1,450	348	1,798	3,712							
Slipper Making	419	135	554	877	626	1,503	2,057							
Clog Making	14		14	1	1	2	16							
Repairing and Hand-			500 E		and the second	SOO FO								
sewn Work	395	· 1	396	20	1	21	417							
TOTAL	5,207	2,076	7,283	6,376	2,928	9,304	16,587							

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928:—

1 (17 (17 (18)) 2 (20) F. 2001 2002	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp				
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu-								
facture:								
Preparing Depart-	- 8	- 10	- 18	+ 1	- 12	- 11	- 2	
Rough Stuff De-	- 0	- 10	_ 10	T -	- 12	_ 11		
partment	+ 53	+ 8	+ 61	- 78	+ 11	- 67	_ (
Clicking Department		+ 4	-152	- 117	+ 1	-116	- 26	
Closing Department	- 8	-262	-270	- 10	-116	-126	- 39	
Making Department	+329	- 2	+327	- 94	- 2	- 96	+ 23	
Finishing Depart-	THE RE				100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
ment	+126	+ 62	+188	+203	- 38	+165	+ 35.	
Slipper Making	+ 31	- 12	+ 19	+ 99	- 32	+ 67	+ 86	
Clog Making	+ 4	- 1	+ 3	- 2	+ 1	- 1	+ :	
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	+ 51	- 1	+ 50	+ 8	+ 1	+ 9	+ 59	
sewn Work	T 31	_ 1	7 30	T		I 3	T 3:	
TOTAL	+422	-214	+208	+ 10	-186	-176	+ 3	

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1928, amounted to 111,837 dozen pairs, or 20,452 dozen pairs less than in October, 1928, and 34,652 dozen pairs less than in November, 1927.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further decline, much short-time being worked owing to 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 13.6 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 12.5 at 22nd October, 1928, and 10.8 at 21st November, 1927.

The following Table superparison the information product of the continuous contraction of the continuous contraction of the continuous contraction.

The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number of Torkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.						
Districts.	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a				
marken teenstand of the second	24th Nov., 1928.	Month before.		24th Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.				
Northern Countles, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.				
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	1,872	- 0.7	_ 1.0	4,283	- 8.2	- 1.8				
Counties	4,961	- 0.8	+ 4.4	13,384	- 3.8	+ 5.1				
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,496 188	- 1·7 + 1·1	- 6·5 + 7·4	3,516 481	- 3·8 + 0·6	- 3·7 - 1·6				
TOTAL	8,517	- 0.9	+ 1.2	21,664	- 4.6	+ 2.0				

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that 20 per cent, were working on an average 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th November, 1928; on the other hand 13.2 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during November again declined, particularly in the painting and decorating section; it varied somewhat as between different centres, being reported as slack or poor in a number of districts, including Blyth, Cardiff, Keighley, Preston and Rochdale, and as good in a few districts, including Coventry, West Middlesex and North-West Surrey; it was, however, moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives (other than painters), and generally slack

with unskilled workers. Bad weather conditions hampered outside work and caused an appreciable amount of lost time. Figenerally was somewhat worse than in November, 1927.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, plumbers, carpenters and joiners, and was generally moderate; it also declined with plasterers, and was moderate to slack, on the whole; it showed some improvement with slaters, but was only moderate in most districts. Employment continued to decline with painters, and was very slack at many centres; it remained generally slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with November, 1927, employment showed a slight improvement with bricklayers, and little change with carpenters and with plasterers; it was worse with each of the other classes

of operatives.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work. people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 26th November, 1928, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with November, 1927:—

E-BW-T G-B	Esti- mated Number of Insured Work-	Total Numbers Unem- ployed at 26th	Number included in Previous Column who were	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease Percer compare	e (-) in stage as
nette bereiter dette framen "1	people at July, 1928.*	Nov., 1928.	Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OCCUPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plastcrers Plastcrers 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	10,453 6,435 2,168 2,168 2,696 25,336 3,117 39,332 30,401 120,463	345 283 123 37 115 718 109 1,069 982 3,781	8·2 8·7 9·8 8·8 11·5 23·6 9·6 16·3 16·6	+ 0.9 + 0.8 + 0.9 - 1.4 + 1.4 + 6.5 + 1.4 + 0.9 + 1.4	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Divisions. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Great Britain and Northern Ireland	172,710 126,940 99,450 93,750 99,410 106,040 75,030 28,870 14,360	21,865 9,974 11,352 12,066 21,907 20,605 10,768 8,893 3,033	10 20 62 794 1,379 888 264 356 8	12·7 7·9 11·4 12·9 22·0 19·4 14·4 30·8 21·1	+ 1.6 + 1.1 + 0.6 + 1.5 + 2.6 + 2.6 + 2.7 + 1.5	- 0.9 + 0.5 + 2.3 + 1.9 + 5.3 + 3.1 + 6.2 + 0.7

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 139 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,873,000, show that in November 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,953,300, as compared with £5,558,300 in October, 1928, and £4,606,500 in November, 1927. Of the total for November, 1928, dwellinghouses accounted for £3,622,700; factories and workshops for £335,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £771,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,223,800. xisting buildings, for £1,223,800

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire during November showed little change, and much short-time working was again reported. At Derby employment was steady, but at Worcester short-time working continued. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was

continued. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was reported as slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·0 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 12·9 at 22nd October, 1928, and 13·3 at 21st November, 1927.

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

		Number Vorkpeop			Wages I Workpeo	
	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	27th Nov., 1928.	Month before.		27th Nov., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Branches.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,250 7,940	+ 0.3 + 0.8	+ 1.6	2,584 15,067	+ 1.8	+16·2 + 3·3
unspecified)	1,871	$\frac{+2\cdot 3}{+1\cdot 0}$	$\frac{-0.4}{+1.3}$	3,659	$\frac{+\ 0.6}{-\ 0.1}$	+ 7.0
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,448 2,613	+ 0·3 + 3·1	The laboratory	14,989 6,321	- 1·0	+ 6.0 + 3.9
TOTAL	11,061	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	21,310	- 0.1	+ 5.4

Aged 16-64 inclusive.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,631 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,755, or 35 per cent., were working on an average about 11¼ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th November, 1928.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, on the whole, in the paper-making industry during November; a certain amount of short time or irregular working was reported from a few districts, including Blackburn, Bolton, and Bury.

With letterpress printers employment was better, on the whole, than in October, both in London and the provinces. It was reported as good in London, and was generally fair in the provinces; at Sheffield and Leicester, however, it was slack, and worse than in October, and it was again reported as bad at Birmingham. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and showed some improvement as compared with the previous month.

With lithographic printers employment in London was reported as moderate, and worse than in October. Elsewhere it was generally fair and rather better than in the previous month; it was, however, reported as bad at Manchester.

reported as bad at Manchester.

With lithographic artists employment was fairly good, on the whole, and better than in October; but it was slack at Leeds, where there was a decline on the previous month.

Employment was fairly good, on the whole, in the bookbinding industry, and showed some improvement compared with the previous month.

The percentage of unemployed among insured workpeople covered The percentage of unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4·2 at 26th November, compared with 4·5 at 22nd October, and 4·2 at 21st November, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 4·4 at 26th November, compared with 3·9 at 22nd October, and 5·2 at 21st November, 1927. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 3·8 at 26th November, compared with 4·0 at 22nd October, and 3·2 at 21st November, 1927.

The following Table summarises the returns received from contains

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain

AND SILVER SEEL	No. of Members of Unions		ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) of Decrease (-			
The same of the sa	at end of November, 1928.	Nov., 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Nov., 1927.	Month before.	Year before,	
Letterpress Printing:							
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	39,442	3.0	3.6	4.6	- 0.6	- 1.6	
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	17,326	3.1	3.9	3.4	- 0.8	- 0.3	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,665 6,781 10,578	2·6 3·8 2·8	2·8 4·3 3·7	2·2 5·1 3·6	- 0·2 - 0·5 - 0·9	+ 0·4 - 1·3 - 0·8	
Total	84,792	3.0	3.6	4.0	- 0.6	- 1.0	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,976 19,839	3·0 2·8	3·8 3·4	3·1 3·3	- 0·8 - 0·6	- 0·1 - 0·5	

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued slack. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service 32.5 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 31.5 per cent. at 22nd October, 1928, and with 23.4 per cent. at 21st November, 1927.

London.-Employment showed a decided improvement during the

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:—

T10,2 / 50 / 20	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.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.										
Week ended— 3rd November, 1928 10th " " 17th " " 24th " "	4,315 4,322 4,398 4,879	2,001 1,734 1,727 1,882	6,316 6,056 6,125 6,761	7,724 8,217 8,212 8,342	14,040 14,273 14,337 15,103							
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Nov., 1928	} 4,479	1,836	6,314	8,124	14,438							
Average for Oct., 1928	4,257	2,329	6,586	7,698	14,284							
Average for Nov., 1927	5,085	2,240	7,325	8,207	15,532							

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,042, compared with 858 in October, and with 1,055 in November, 1927.

East Coast.—Owing to the seasonal reduction in timber imports, employment on the North-East coast declined, and was moderate, on the whole. There was a similar decline at Hull and Grimsby, but at Boston work was brisk. Employment remained good at Yarmouth

Liverpool.—Employment was slack, but a little better than in the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th November was 15,138, compared with 14,929 in October, and with 15,569 in November, 1927. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £41,704 in the five weeks ended 30th November, compared with £39,908 in October and with £43,053 in November, 1927.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was bad and worse than in October, but the improvement noted last month at Newport was maintained. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment was moderate. At Southampton it declined and was slack, and it continued slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued to be good at Dundee, but at Leith it declined, and was only moderate. At Ayr and Troon it was slack. It remained moderate at Grangemouth, and fair at Glasgow and Belfast.

SEAMEN

EMPLOYMENT during November was quiet on the whole and worse than in the previous month. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 26th November, 1928, was 18·5, compared with 19·0 at 22nd October, 1928, and 16·2 at 21st November, 1927.

The demand for men on the Thames varied from poor to very fair and was moderate at the end of November. It was quiet to fair on the Tyne and quiet on the Tees; a temporary shortage of able seamen occurred at the Hartlepools. On the Wear the demand fluctuated and was fair in the closing stages of the month. It was generally poor at Hull and at Southampton. The demand was quiet on the whole at Bristol and very fair at Avonmouth; at both ports there was an improvement towards the end of November, It was fair at Newport in the first half of the month, and very quiet afterwards. At Cardiff the demand was fair on the whole; at Swansea it was very fair at the beginning of November but gradually declined; there was an occasional scarcity of deck hands. On the Mersey the demand was fairly good until the middle of the month, and moderate subsequently. It was fair at Manchester, and poor to moderate on the Clyde. The demand was mainly quiet at Leith; it was moderate at Belfast during the first half of November and declined to poor afterwards. fair and was moderate at the end of November. It was quiet to November and declined to poor 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 November:—

		Number of	Seamen* sl	hipped in	
Principal Ports.	Nov.,		(+) or -) on a		Months
	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1928.	Nov., 1927.
ENGLAND & WALES; Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	10,980 965 8,297 10,120 2,271 315 354 1,010 1,054 588 2,525 609	- 3,654 + 300 - 4,161 - 370 - 991 - 76 - 154 - 479 - 206 - 243 + 163 - 338	+ 814 + 102 - 222 + 707 - 915 - 52 - 114 - 369 + 201 + 127 + 254 - 94	137,063 8,233 113,531 114,517 30,615 3,919 4,893 14,303 11,101 7,888 28,732 8,083	137,355 8,303 103,577 108,976 30,055 4,067 4,164 14,515 11,664 8,334 28,411 9,179
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	256 338 2,172	- 64 - 86 - 1,640	+ 24 + 24 - 890	3,987 4,613 35,216	4,173 3,844 34,416
NORTHERN IRELAND: Belfast TOTAL for above Ports	188	- 66 -12,065	- 36 - 439	1,961 528,655	2,262 513,295

- * It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate ngagements, and not of separate individuals.
 † Including Birkenhead and Garston.
 ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

- Including Barry and Penarth

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

The statistics here presented show, industry by industry, the estimated number of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the number and percentage of such persons who were unemployed on 26th November, 1928, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and three* years ago, respectively. The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic 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. also be excepted.

also be excepted.

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

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

persons.

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

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

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 26th NOVEMBER, 1928.

And manufactures and I	On Bally	godesy()	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IS	RELAND.	herost beresteen	B Stude	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMP		ТЕМРО	RARILY ST	TOPPED.	WAT !	TOTAL.	or , today	ТЕМРО	LY UNEMPL RARILY STO NO CASUALS	PPED,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,913	26	3,939	16	7.0.	16	3,929	26	3,955	3,908	26	3,934
Mining:— Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	176,358	627	176,985	104,928	419	105,347	281,286	1,046	282,332	281,247	1,046	282,293
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	1,678 907 4,090 483	2 11 2	1,678 909 4,101 485	488 38 1,272 523	 4 1	488 38 1,276 524	2,166 945 5,362 1,006	2 15 3	2,166 947 5,377 1,009	2,125 945 5,050 1,006	2 15 3	2,125 947 5,065 1,009
Mining and Quarrying not separately	1,387	103	1,490	368	1	369	1,755	104	1,859	1,667	103	1,770
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	986	8	994	101		101	1,087	8	1,095	1,056	8	1,064
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	1,218	22	1,240	396	9	405	1,614	31	1,645	1,614	31	1,645
facture	2,268	63	2,331	641	11	652	2,909	74	2,983	2,898	74	2,972
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	1,349 8,050 2,174	47 675 1,777	1,396 8,725 3,951	186 2,033 2,393	14 292 2,843	200 2,325 5,236	1,535 10,083 4,567	61 967 4,620	1,596 11,050 9,187	1,463 9,955 4,556	58 967 4,620	1,521 10,922 9,176
Glass Trades:— Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,553 2,154	237 111	1,790 2,265	382 649	30 7	412 656	1,935 2,803	267 118	2,202 2,921	1,930 2,803	267 118	2,197 2,921
Chemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	5,099 600	639 343	5,738 943	661 124	123 -37	784 161	5,760 724	762 380	6,522 1,104	5,651 722	758 380	6,409 1,102
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	606	131	737	105	24	129	711	155	866	711	155	866
etc., Manufacture	3,307	689	3,996	436	179	615	3,743	868	4,611	3,732	845	4,577
Metal Manufacture:— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Meiting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	3,008	17	3,025	888	5	893	3,896	22	3,918	3,895	22	3,917
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	18,319	156	18,475	21,835	129	21,964	40,154	285	40,439	40,141	285	40,426
Tin, Lead, etc	2,793 1,017 1,691	149 93 97	2,942 1,110 1,788	1,197 7,601 1,552	67 802 13	1,264 8,403 1,565	3,990 8,618 3,243	216 895 110	4,206 9,513 3,353	3,952 8,618 3,237	216 895 110	4,168 9,513 3,347
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	1,294	204	1,498	1,266	60	1,326	2,560	264	2,824	2,559	264	2,823
Engineering, etc.:— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	40,303 2,784 7,882 2,404	1,306 631 27 36	41,609 3,415 7,909 2,440	18,703 544 1,171 654	550 197 2 3	19,253 741 1,173 657	59,006 3,328 9,053 3,058	1,856 828 29 39	60,862 4,156 9,082 3,097	58,067 3,306 8,352 3,053	1,848 828 29 39	59,915 4,134 8,381 3,092
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :-	1	1400			983.28		e les	á 1 25a	1 200		THE MAN	English.
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	13,345	1,095	14,440	2,452	132	2,584	15,797	1,227	17,024	15,629	1,220	16,849
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,690	104	1,794	305	53	358	1,995	157	2,152	1,922	157	2,079
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,465	30	3,495	2,232	14	2,246	5,697	44	5,741	5,677	44	5,721

[·] See footnote * on page 451.

			CIPRAM	Dormary		0010		TITE	•			49
		Oly C	GREAT	BRITAIN	AND NO	RTHERN]	RELAND.		ARL June	GREA	r BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOLI (incl	Y UNEMP	LOYED uals).	ТЕМРОІ	RARILY S	TOPPED.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMP PRARILY ST ND CASUAL	OPPED.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	62,660	146	62,806	3,080	29	3,109	65,740	175	65,915	62,496	171	62,667
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,097	487	7,584	1,978	152	2,130	9,075	639	9,714	8,985	639	9,624
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	919	985	950 3,896	383	174	48 557	967 3,294	31 1,159	998	942	29	971
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	2,097 1,055	1,012	2,704	1,524	280	1,804	3,621	887	4,508	3,292 3,618	1,159 887	4,451 4,505
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	1,263	798	2,067	823 254	243 179	1,066	1,878	1,255	3,133 2,494	1,878 1,514	1,255	3,133
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	1,145	18	360 1,942	49	203	53 490	391	22	413	390	22	2,491 412
Metal Industries not separately specified Textile Trades:—	8,073	4,383	12,456	2,915	1,061	3,976	-	1,000 5,444	2,432 16,432	1,407	999	2,406 16,304
Woollen and Worsted	11,692 5,934	21,340 5,394	33,032 11,328	10,394	26,143 13,235	36,537 22,638	22,086 15,337	47,483 18,629	69,569 33,966	22,082	47,480	69,562
Silk and Artificial Silk Linen Jute	2,341 3,803	1,838 9,687	4,179 13,490	9,403 1,828 1,117	2,494 3,098	4,322 4,215	4,169	4,332 12,785	8,501 17,705	15,295 4,164 636	18,606 4,323 2,316	33,901 8,487 2,952
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	1,436	2,357 924	1,489	150	168	216 824	1,484	2,525 1,598	4,009 2,313	1,484	2,525	4,009
Lace	531 334 299	1,835 357 447	2,366 691 746	649 301	2,867 369	3,516 670	1,180 635	4,702 726	5,882 1,361	581 1,167 635	1,336 4,655 726	1,917 5,822 1,361
Textile Industries not separately specified	801	1,683	2,484	286	750 1,083	1,036	1,021	1,197 2,766	1,782 3,787	585 934	1,197 2,342	1,782
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	3,799	1,441	5,240	9,833	3,405	13,238	13,632	4,846	18,478	13,096	4,026	3,276 17,122
Leather and Leather Goods:— Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	2,072	468	2,540	1,201	259	1,460	3,273	727	4,000	3,269	727	3,996
Goods Manufacture	890	555	1,445	219	196	415	1,109	751	1,860	1,087	748	1,835
Clothing Trades: Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	6,845	6,062	12,907	1,695	10,691	12,386	8,540	16,753	25,293	7,756	16,360	24,116
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	640	3,903	4,543	89	2,948	3,037	729	6,851	7,580	699	6,697	7,396
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making	849	1,920	2,769	518	1,415	1,933	1,367	3,335	4,702	1,365	3,335	4,700
Dress Industries not separately specified	510	3,154	3,565	67	2,966	3,033	478 567	6,120 1,039	6,598 1,606	377 560	3,713 1,039	4,090 1,599
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco:— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	6,868 7,608	2,950 2,667	9,818	7,654	4,190	11,844	14,522	7,140	21,662	14,406	7,117	21,523
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	1,485	128	1,613	303	38	535 341	7,915 1,788	2,895 166	10,810 1,954	7,396 1,670	2,848 158	1,828
Food Industries not separately specified	2,019	2,258 5,473	9,690	342	1,917	2,259 1,012	2,361 4,363	4,175 6,339	6,536 10,702	2,357	4,171	6,528
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	4,926	1,772	6,698	212	392	604	5,138	2,164	7,302	4,289 4,782	6,275 2,130	10,564 6,912
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :- Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	5,002	958 88	1,442 5,090	399	133	150 447	501	1,091	1,592	5,268	970	1,419
Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately	997 4,279	71 661	1,068	212 350	35 128	247 478	5,401 1,209 4,629	106 789	5,537 1,315 5,418	1,177 4,485	135 106 769	5 403 1,283 5,254
Printing and Paper Trades:	1,183	327	1,510-	362	169	531	1,545	496	2,041	1,449	487	1,936
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	1,372 757	340	1,712	352 56	271	623	1,724	611	2,335	1,699	607	2,306
Stationery Making and Paper Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	315	1,075	1,832	15	228	284	813 330	1,303	2,116	784	1,269	2,053 397
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	142 6,562	83 3,391	225 9,953	4 298	8	12	146	91	237	145	91	236
Building and Construction of Works :-					525	823	6,860	3,916	10,776	6,654	3,776	10,430
Public Works Contracting, etc	116,521 37,183	161 36	116,682 37,219	3,768 1,048	13 12	3,781 1,060	120,289 38,231	174 48	120,463 38,279	117,259 36,936	171 48	117,430 36,984
Other Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Olloloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	2,531 564	1,643	4,174	349	772	1,121	2,880	2,415	5,295	2,874	2,415	5,289
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	611	63 178	627 789	101 262	35 92	136 354	665 873	98 270	763 1,143	665 844	97 268	762 1,112
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	387 610	178 99	565 709	9 45	31 5	40 50	396 655	209 104	605 759	392 653	207 104	599 757
Manufacture	285	215	500	94	178	272	379	393	772	378	393	771
industries	9,846	166	10,012	327	9	336	10,173	175	10,348	9,822	133	9,955
Transport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	10,640 4,623	340	10,980	618	10	628	11,258	350	11,608	11,028	347	11,375
Road Transport not separately	21,657	235	4,858 21,859	216 819	. 6	222 822	4,839 22,476	241	5,080 22,681	4,786 21,692	238	5,024
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	25,128 54,519	405 139	25,533	156 915	65	221	25,284	470	25,754	24,645	466	25,111
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,240	58	54,658 2,298	49	8 9	923	55,434 2,289	147 67	55,581 2,356	54,178 2,268	147	54,325 2,335
Distributive Trades	69,109	26,002	95,111	2,796	2,987	5,783	71,905	28,989	10 0,894	68,807	28,263	97,070
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4,753	769	5,522	39	19	58	4,792	788	5,580	4,658	762	5,420
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :- National Government	7,362	676	8,038	219	33	252	7,581	709	8,290		664	
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports	25,069 2,620	638 812	25,707 3,432	847 111	46	893 123	25,916 2,731 5,602	684 824	26,600 3,555 7,797	7,160 24,850 2,675	673 805	7,824 25,523 3,480
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries. Dveing and Dry Cleaning	5,501 13,724 1,347	2,100 21,995 4,172	7,601 35,719 5,519	101 130 56	95 413 735	196 543 791	5,602 13,854 1,403	2,195 22,408 4,907	7,797 36,262 6,310	5,449 13,475 1,376	2,176 21,998 4,714	7,625 35,473
specified	24,064	1,311	25,375	625	434	1,059	24,689	1,745	26,434	23,743	1,696	6,090 25,439
TOTAL	938,599	167,375	1,105,974	250,285	96,958	347,243	1,188,884	264,333	1,453,217*	1,160,556		1,407,752
		* Includ	ing 84,858	Casuals (Males 83.	865. Fem	ales 993).					

^{*} Including 84,858 Casuals (Males 83,865, Females 993).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

garages allasouted	ALTO'S		2000	COTTO C	REAT	BRITAI	N AND	North	ERN I	RELANI).		.3	4390	mme -	
Takel Mates Controles Today		TED NUM			the state		MPLOY	ED AT	26тн	Novem	BER, 19	28.	DECE	EASE (-) IN	GRI BRIT ONI TOT
INDUSTRY.	16-64	PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 1928	E, AT	Un (i	WHOLLY EMPLOY ncluding Casuals	TED ag		PORARI		7	COTAL.		all all and	AGES A	S	PE CENT A 26 No
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND OCT., 1928.	21st Nov., 1927.	23RD Nov., 1925.*	192
Fishing	26,850	950	27,800	14-6	2.7	14.2	0.0		0.0	14.6	2.7		+ 4.7	+ 5.8	+ 4.2	14
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,109,800	6,110	1,115,910	15·9 11·5	10.3	15·9 11·5	9·4 3·4	6.8	9.4	25.3	17-1	25·3 14·8	+ 0.2 + 0.5	+ 6.8	+ 9.9	25 14
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	5,540 40,910	90 340	5,630 41,250	16·4 10·0	2·2 3·2	16.1	0.7	1.2	0·7 3·1	17·1 13·1	2.2	16.8	+ 2.6	+ 7.0 + 3.3	+ 5.2 + 6.1	16
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	10,640	10	10,650	4.5	20.0	4·6 8·9	5.0	0.0	4.9	9.5	30.0		+ 5.3	+ 5.9	+ 7.1	10
clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	15,070 14,680	1,590	16,660	9.2	6.5	6.7	0.7		0.7	7-4	4.4		5	+ 2.2	7 230 E	7
on-Metalliferous Mining Products:— Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	10,230	100	10,330	11.9	22.0	12.0	3.9	9.0	3.9	15.8	31.0	15.9	- 1.4	+ 3.9	+ 0.4	1
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture	15,270	1,380	16,650	14.9	4.6	14.0	4.2	0.8	3.9	19.1	5.4		100		+ 3.0	1'
Works	18,070	930	19,000	7.5	5.1	7.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	8.5	6.6		+ 1.4 + 1.1	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	Carlon San	13
rick, Tile, etc., Making ottery, Earthenware, etc	74,160 33,270	6,980 37,620	81,140 70,890	10·9 6·5	9.7	10.8	2.7	4·2 7·6	2.8	13.6	12.3		+ 0.1	S. Carrier	100	1.
lass Trades :—	00,010	01,020	.0,000	0.3	3									To word	0 1 33	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	19,600 15,550	5,170 1,850	24,770 17,400	7·9 13·9	4·6 6·0	7·2 13·0	2·0 4·1	0·6 0·4	1·7 3·8	9·9 18·0	5·2 6·4	8·9 16·8	- 0·3 - 4·9	- 0·1 + 0·7	- 1·0 - 4·1	10
hemicals, etc.:— Chemicals Manufacture	77,960	22,340	100,300	6.5	2.9	5·7 4·7	0.9	0.5	0.8	7·4 5·2	3·4 6·1	6.5	+ 0·6 + 0·3	+ 0.4	- 2·8 - 3·1	100
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	13,820	6,230 4,610	20,050	4.3	5·5 2·8	4.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	5.1	3.4	4.6	HAT BEEN	- 0.1	- 0.3	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.9	3-4	5.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.7	4.2	6.1	Carro S	- 0.3	- 0.3	
letal Manufacture :— Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces)	21,890	270	22,160	13.7	6.3	13.7	4.1	1.8	4.0	17.8	8-1	17.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	- 3.0	1
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	000.2	ASST PT.				63,8	2001		10.7	200.0	6.7	00.0	+ 0.1	1 7.0	- 1.3	2
and Forges Manufacture of Brass Copper, Zinc,	174,300 34,440	4,240 3,150	178,540 37,590	10·5 8·1	3.7	10.3	12.5	3.0	12.3	23.0	6.7		V5-16-755	September 1		1
Tin, Lead, etc	28,230 26,460	3,810 1,270	32,040 27,730	3·6 6·4	2.4	3.5	26.9	21·1 1·1	26·2 5·7	30·5 12·3	23.5	29·7 12·1	+ 0·3 + 7·9 + 0·2	+11.1		2 1
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.8	5-2	6.5	6.6	1.5	5.7	13.4	6.7	12.2	+ 1.4	- 4.1	- 1.6	1
ingineering, etc. :— General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	109.5	105	150	383			015,1	8		461		40.5		+ 0.6	- 1.6	1
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	536,550 62,580 53,660	45,580 17,190 1,370	582,130 79,770 55,030	7.5	2.9	7·1 4·3 14·4	3·5 0·9 2·2	1·2 1·1 0·1	3·4 0·9 2·1	11·0 5·3 16·9	4·1 4·8 2·1	5.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.9	- 0.5	1
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	26.160	1,130	27,290	9.2	2·0 3·2	8.9	2.5	0.3	2.4	11.7	3.5	11-3	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	- 9·6 + 0·2	1
Construction and Repair of Vehicles:— Construction and Repair of Motor	077 040	07 500	074 970		4.0	6.1	1.0	0.6	1.1	7.5	5.2	7.2	- 1.1	- 0.6	+ 0.4	15 TO
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	211,240	23,590	234,830 19,550	6·3 9·8	4.6	6.1	1.2	2.3	1.8	11-6	6.7	TENT OF	71 . 375		- 0.2	1
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	54,800	1,570	56,370	6.3	1.9	6.2	4.1	0.9	4.0	10·4 33·0	2·8 5·4	10·2 32·6	+ 0.5	+ 4.0	+ 2.2	1 3
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades:—	199,170	3,260	202,430	31.5	4.5	31.0	1.5	0.9	1.0	33.0	3 7	32 0	Soal B	1 20 0	Trans.	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	80,000	8,280	88,280	8.9	5.9	8.6	2.4	1.8	2.4	11.3	7.7	11.0	- 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.0]
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	14,240 53,990	1,290 32,190	15,530 86,180	6.5	3.1	6.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	6.8	3.6	5.2	- 0.1		0.7	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	22,750	9,750	32,500	9.2	6.2	8.3	6.7	2.9	5.6	15.9	9-1	13.9	-	+ 0.1	+ 1.4]
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	14,110	11,190	25,300 27,730	7.5	9.0	8.2	1.5	2.2	1.6	13.3	9.3	9.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	7,430	570	8,000	4.6	3.2	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.3	3.9	5.2	+ 1.0	+ 0.6		
etc., Manufacture Metal Industries not separately	23,450	19,410	42,860 183,400	4·9 7·0	6.4	1	2.6	1.1	1.2	1 98	5·2 7·9	9.0	4		1000	130
specified	197,960	356,010	553,970	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	7.3	6.6	11.2	13.3	12.6	0.5	1 0.4	1 5.9	
Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	98,300 31,120	144,290 39,150	242,590 70,270 81,210		3·7 4·7 17·4	4·7 5·9 16·6	9·6 5·9 4·3	9·2 6·4 5·5	9·3 6·2 5·2	15·6 13·4 19·3	12·9 11·1 22·9	14·0 12·1 21·8	+ 0.4	+ 6·9 + 6·2 + 14·1	-13.2	
Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	25,430 12,510	27,120	39,630	11.5	8.7	9.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	11.9	9.3		+ 0.6		- 2.3	
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hoslery	7,160 21,390	81,480	18,770 102,870			2.3	3.0	5·8 3·5 3·5	4·4 3·4 3·9	10·0 5·5 9·9	13·8 5·8 6·8	12·3 5·7 7·9	+ 0·3 + 0·2 + 0·6	+ 4.2 + 2.0 + 0.5	-0.7 -0.5 -12.6	
Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately	6,440 9,590	10,680 14,810	17,120 24,400	5·2 3·1			3.0	5.1	4.2	6.1	8-1					
specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	13,770		44,590	5.8			1.6	3.5		1 1000	9.0		- 1.2		-1.3	3 1000
etc Leather Goods :	82,780		116,670 41,830				3.7	10.0	3.5		14.3		+ 1.9			
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture		1000	25,280			1000	1.8	1.5			5.7		+ 0.7		4	
Clothing Trades :— Tailoring	66,390		198,880				2.6	8.0	6.2	12.9	12.6	+ 3000	+ 2.5		+ 0.2	
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	11,540	93,780	105,320	5.5	4.2	107		3-1	21.0			S FROM	+ 3.2			7 200
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	13,370	1 1000	34,070			4						A PERSON	9 3 6363	199	+ 2.5 + 0.8	3 555
ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately	7,430	1 275 465	27,010			30			12.10	1 5 5 5		5.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.	- 2.9	
specified Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	9,380 84,100	50,430	134,530								THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	16.	- 0.3	+ 9.	+ 6.6	

* See footnote * on page 451.

AND STATE OF THE BOOK OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	相關	and True	-	G	REAT I	BRITAII	N AND	North	ERN I	RELAND	.12	E N	190	NY N	(<u>194</u>)	g).
etrouts pa hotellinest eest soo	ESTIMA	TED NUM	BER OF	PER	CENTA	E UN	EMPLOY	ED AT	26тн	NOVEM	BER, 1	928.		EASE (-		GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSIV ULY, 192	E, AT	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).		TEMPORARILY STOPPED.		TOTAL.			Tot	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 26TH				
trance of lon fine delies, sol	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND OCT., 1928.	21st Nov., 1927.	23RD Nov., 1925.	Nov., 1928.
od, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	90,820	53,630	144,450	8.4	5.0	7.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	8.7	5.4	7.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	- 1.6	7.4
Grain Milling Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-	25,460	3,350	28,810	5·8 8·0	3.8	5·6 5·7	1.3	1·2 3·9	3-0	9.3	5·0 8·5	200	+ 0.4 + 1.0	+ 0·5 - 0·7	+ 1.4 + 2.0	6·5 8·7
fectionery Food Industries not separately specified	25,350 54,680	49,350 53,430	108,110	7.7	10-2	9.0	0.3	1.7	0.9	8.0	11.9	9.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.5		9.9
Drink Industries Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	83,870	23,450	107,320	5.9	7.6	6.2	0.2	1.6		6.1	9.2	6.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	6.6
Manufacture wmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :— Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	14,770	29,280	44,050 57,030	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	-0.2 + 0.8	+ 0.1 + 1.9		3·4 9·6
Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	54,200 10,690 94,240 17,580	2,830 1,810 21,170 5,510	12,500 115,410 23,090	9·3 4·5 6·7	3.9 3.1 5.9	8·5 4·3 6·5	2·0 0·4 2·1	2·0 0·6 3·1	2.0	11·3 4·9 8·8	5·9 3·7 9·0	10-5	- 1.3	+ 0·5 + 0·8 + 1·0	- 0.8	10·4 4·6 8·5
inting and Paper Trades:— Paper and Paper Board Making	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.5	2.3	3.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	+ 0.5	- 0.8	- 1.3	4.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	20,910	34,730	55,640	3-6	3.1	3-3	0.3	0.7	0.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.7	3.8
Staining Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	4,170	1,520	5,690	7.6	3.7	6.5	0.3	0.7		7.9	4.4	7.0	- 3.6	+ 4.1	+ 3.7	70
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,700 163,390	3,270 90,250	5,970 253,640	5.3	2·5 3·8	3.8	0.1	0.3		5.4	2.8	4.0	+ 0.5		- 1·5 + 0·1	4·0 4·2
Building and Construction of Works :— Building Public Works Contracting, etc	807,650 158,880	8,910 1,150	816,560 160,030	14·4 23·4	1·8 3·1	14·3 23·3	0·5 0·7	0.2		14·9 24·1	2·0 4·2			+ 1.6		14·6 23·8
her Manufacturing Industries: Rubber Manufacture Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making	36,810 11,480 6,150	25,840 2,170 4,690	62,650 13,650 10,840	6·9 4·9 9·9	6·4 2·9 3·8	6·7 4·6 7·3	0·9 0·9 4·3	2·9 1·6 2·0	1.0	7·8 5·8 14·2	9·3 4·5 5·8	8·5 5·6 10·5		+ 0.3	+ 1.0	8·5 5·6 10·5
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	15,260 20,250	8,860 5,930	24,120 26,180	2.5	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.4		2.6	2.4			+ 0.1	- 1·5 - 1·6	2.5
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,900	5,810	11,710	4.8	3.7	4.3		3.1	Station I	6.4	6.8		CONTESTS		- 1.3	6.6
s, Water and Electricity Supply	156,620	6,560	163,180	6.3	2.5	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.5	2.7	6.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	6.2
ansport and Communication: Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service	132,950 135,460	7,400 5,930	140,350 141,390	8·0 3·4	4·6 4·0	7·8 3·4	0·5 0·2	0.1		8.5	4.7		+ 0.5	+ 2.7	105000	8·2 3·6
Road Transport not separately specified Shipping Service	169,410 132,820	6,950 6,400	176,360 139,220	12·8 18·9	2.9	12·4 18·3	0·5 0·1	0.0			2.9	12-9	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	- 0·5 - 0·9	12·7 18·5
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	168,570	2,290	170,860	32.3	6.1	32.0		0.3	1 55		6.4	STATE OF THE PARTY	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	+ 9.1	SHEET STATES	32-4
Fransport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,040	2,040	18,080	14.0	2.8	12.7	0.3	0-5	0.3	14.3	3.3	13.0	+ 2.8	+ 0.3	- 0.4	13.0
tributive Trades mmerce, Banking, Insurance and	974,100	639,690	1,613,790	7.1	4.1	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.4	4.5	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1		6.1
Finance scellaneous Trades and Services :—	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.2	1.1	2.5	0.0	0-0		3.2	1.1	2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7	2.5
National Government	102,870 236,060	22,670 19,350	125,540 255,410	7·2 10·6	3.3	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.3		3.1	10.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0·8 + 1·3	6·4 10·2
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	67,020 44,040 114,460 25,510	49,910 24,370 200,360 104,060	116,930 68,410 314,820 129,570	3·9 12·5 12·0 5·3	1.6 8.6 11.0 4.0	2·9 11·1 11·3 4·3		0·1 0·4 0·2 0·7	0.3	12·7 12·1	1·7 9·0 11·2 4·7	3·0 11·4 11·5 4·9	+ 0·1 + 1·4 + 1·5 + 0·6	+ 0·2 + 0·8 + 1·7 + 0·3 + 2·0 + 1·8 + 0·6 + 4·2	- 1·0 - 0·8 - 0·3	3·0 11·3 11·4 4·8
Industries and Services not separately specified	89,850	33,330	123,180	26.8	3.9	20.6	0.7	1.3	0.9	27.5	5.2	21.5	+ 1.7	+ 4.2	- 1.5	21.0
Total	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500	10.9	5.1	9.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	13-8	8-1	12.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.2	12-1

^{*} Comparison is made with November, 1925, as the figures for November, 1926, were affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING NOVEMBER 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 26th November, 1928, differed from the figures for 22nd October, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more:—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 22nd October, 1928.				
1-1 - 2-0.1 1-2 2-0.2 1-	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Woollen and Worsted	- 1,093 - 918 - 776	- 3,177 - 2,015 - 2,100	- 4,270 - 2,933 - 2,876		
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	- 2,057 - 1,630 - 1,103	- 324 + 230 - 13	- 2,381 - 1,400 - 1,116		
Fishing	+ 1,311 + 729	+ 10 + 847	+ 1,321 + 1,576		
Service Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture specified	+ 1,744 + 570	- 1 + 1,487	+ 1,743 + 2,057		
	+ 685	+ 1,373	+ 2,058		

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 22nd October, 1928.				
38 (1994)	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Coal Mining	+ 2,361 + 2,405 + 2,459 + 190 + 3,434 + 4,605 + 1,592 + 2,018 + 14,490	- 75 + 100 + 66 + 3,214 + 12 - 68 + 3,280 + 2,955 + 12	+ 2,286 + 2,505 + 2,525 + 3,404 + 3,446 + 4,537 + 4,872 + 4,973 + 14,502		
Net Variation for above industries	+ 31,016	+ 5,813	+ 36,829		
Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 40,427	+1 8,879	+ 49,306		

Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

THE following Table gives, for the period 9th October to 12th November inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire, on claims considered by them :-

Males. Females. Total.

100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	marcs.	Tomatos.	10000
A.—Number of Clo	tims.	24	8-1-8
Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current	764,214 997,042	222,610 199,750	986,824 1,196,792
B.—Disallowances by Insu	rance Of	ficers.	
Permanent provisions:	11 000		
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years)	288	211	499
Not unable to obtain suitable employment	1,452	2,081	3,533 31,105
Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes	19,467 65	11,638	68
Employment left voluntarily without just	4,265	1,214	5,479
Other grounds	5,283 2,052	3,030 761	8,313 2,813
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act,	-,		0 100
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any	136	80	216
Not normally insurable and not seeking to	136	00	210
obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	968	1,623	2,591
Not a reasonable period of insurable em- ployment during the preceding two years	6,690	2,041	8,731
Total claims disallowed	40,666	22,682	63,348
Total dams disallowed	10,000	22,002	00,010
C.—Recommendations of Cour	ts of Ref	erees.	1 = 1 = 1
(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.			
Cotal cases considered	13,618	7,462 2,579	21,080 8,584
Recommended for disallowance:-	0,003	2,313	0,001
Permanent provisions: First statutory condition*	3	1	4
Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work	352 3,570	702 2,932	1,054 6,502
Trade disputes† Employment lost through misconduct	1,038	278	55 1,316
Employment left voluntarily without just			
Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act,	1,020	596 102	1,616
1927): Less than 8 contributions paid in previous	2 (00)		2.5 0
two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	13	3	16
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of	1 100		0 1 1 01
insurable employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em-	161	71	232
ployment during the preceding two years	1,021	191	1,212
Total recommended for disallowance	7,613	4,883	12,496
(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.	41 45	19-5/	宝 美龙
Cotal cases considered	202,669	24,620	227,289
Recommended for allowance	195,641	22,663	218,304
Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work	15 6,871	1,930	8,801
Other grounds	24	14	38
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at			
any time		•••	
to obtain a livelihood by means of	1		OM,
Not a reasonable period of insurable em-		4	121
ployment during the preceding two years	117		A STATE OF THE STA
Total recommended for disallowance	7,028	1,957	8,985
D.—Decisions by Ur	npire.†	source in	ILM TOLK
Cases referred by Insurance Officer $\left\{egin{align*} Allowed \\ Disallowed \end{array} ight.$	72	24	96
	134 62	56	190 70
Allowed	161	21	182 19
Appeals by Associations Disallowed			
	17 35	11	46
Appeals by Associations '' Disallowed Appeals by Claimants Allowed	17		

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

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under

† This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age.
† The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by the Umpire on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions is considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

shown in the Table.

† 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.

During the period 19th April to 12th November, 1928, 353,961 applications for benefit were disallowed by Insurance Officers. and 112,471 ordinary benefit appeals were considered by Courts of Referees, of which 72,424 (or 64.2 per cent.) were recommended for disallowance. The 78-day review cases considered by Courts of Referees numbered 466,604, of which 19,784 (or 4.2 per cent.) were recommended for disallowance. During the same period decisions were given by the Umpire on 3,316 claims, of which 2,186 (or 65.9 per cent.) were disallowed.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

TABLE SHOWING approximately THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AND THE LIABILITIES OF THE FUND.

TAINT - 23,00 44,000 5.5 0 SA,000 2.50 97,000 6.5 5 10,000 1,810 22,000 6.5 5	Four weeks ended 24th November, 1928.	Four weeks ended 27th October, 1928.	Four weeks ended 26th November, 1927.
Contributions received from :— Employers Employed Persons Exchequer	£ 1,160,000 990,000 830,000	£ 1,185,000 1,020,000 875,000	£ 1,195,000 1,035,000 855,000
Total	2,980,000	3,080,000	3,085,000
Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration Interest accrued on Treasury Advances Other Items	3,840,000 380,000 105,000 15,000	3,725,000 380,000 105,000 5,000	2,895,000 365,000 85,000 15,000
Total	4,340,000	4,215,000	3,360,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	29,970,000	27,650,000	22,330,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued Interest and Deposits	670,000	1,630,000	580,000

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 26th November, 1928, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging

	199000	Ma	les.		Females.			
Industry Group.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Wholly Unem- ployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	cent-
Fishing	3,913	0.4				0.0		
Mining	185,889	19.8	107,718	43.1	753	0.5	425	0.
Non - Metalliferous	4.835	0.5	1,223	0.5	132	0.1	34	0.
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.,	4,000	0.3	1,223	0.3	134	0.1	34	0.
making	8,050	0.9	2,033	0.8	675	0.4	292	0.
Pottery, Earthen-	0.374	00	0.707	10	1.000		0.047	
ware, etc	2,174	0.2		1.0		1.1		2.
Glass Trades Chemicals, etc	3,707 9,612			0.4				0.
Metal Manufacture	28.122	3.0	34,339	13.7	716			
Engineering, etc.	53,373	5.7		8.4	2,000			
Construction and	1888 EF	4 10 4	-		Towns or the second	434		1
Repair of	10 500	0.0	4 000	0 0	1 000	0.7	100	0-
Vehicles	18,500	2.0	4,989	2.0	1,229	0.7	199	0.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	62,660	6.7	3,080	1.2	146	0.1	29	0.
Metal Trades	24,902		8,261	3.3	9.118	5.4		2.
Textile Trades	31,535			13.7	47,303	28.3		56.
Leather and	SECTION	17.000	100000	1990	MEET SEED		SIN DIVI	-
Leather Goods	2,962	0.3	1,420	0.6		0.6	455	0.
Clothing Trades	16,123	1.7	10,080	4.0	18,386	11.0	22,852	23.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20,739	2.2	1,327	0.5	13,256	7.9	3,574	3.
	20,100	325033	-		10,200			
Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	2 1000	DI NO	100					
work	11,461	1.2	1,323	0.5	1,147	0.7	380	0.
Printing and Paper	0.740	1.0	725	0.3	4,945	3.0	1,043	1.
Trades	9,148	1.0	123	0.3	4,545	3.0	1,043	
Building and Con- struction of		-		No. of Lot				
Works	153,704	16.4	4,816	1.9	197	0.1	25	0.
Other Manufactur-	G	100	-		1-2	397576	of broken	BELLE
ing Industries	4,988	0.5	860	0.4	2,376	1.4	1,113	1.
Gas, Water and	100	91.			1			2180
Electricity Supply Industries	9,846	1.0	327	0.1	166	0.1	9	0.
Transport and					antimit			37/300
Communication	118,807			1.1	1,379	0.8	101	0.
Distributive Trades	69,109	7.4	2,796	1.1	26,002	15.5	2,987	3.
Commerce, Bank-								
ing, Insurance and Finance	4,753	0.5	_ 39	0.0	769	0.5	19	0.
Miscellaneous	.,	200				YASTAN	in the second	1
Trades and Ser-				THEFT	all bos	Specia		200
vices	79,687	8 - 5	2,089	0.9	31,704	18.9	1,768	1.
All Industries and		17.444		100	Series of	200	N. 70 Sec. 1	1
All Industries and Services	938 599	100.0	250,285	100.0	167.375	100.0	96.958	100.
DOI VICOS	500,000	-00					00,000	5 10 10

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 448 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 26th November, 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 :-

Alexandra and March Sold Search of the State	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special					
Schemes	1,894	15	172	5	2.086
2 Claims admitted or under	STOCKE A		A THIRT OF	tertimed!	_,,,,,
consideration	995,255	15,643	189,980	8,248	1,209,126
3. Insured non-claimants and					100000000000000000000000000000000000000
claimants disqualified,	NO. 19124				DESTRUCTION OF
but maintaining regis-		na Diago	Total days	DUS THE	UN LUCES.
tration	90,238	4,737	12,593	3,077	110,645
4. Uninsured persons on Register	10 105	17 011	17 070	07 100	85 874
r m	19,125	17,811	17,678	21,120	
Persons on Register (lines	48,955	3,819	29,455	3,666	85,895
0 1)	1,104,618	38.191	220,251	32,445	1 205 505
Books Lodged (lines 1-3	1,101,010	00,131	220,201	02,440	1,395,505
and 5)	1,136,342	24 214	232,200	14 996	1,407,752
					The second second

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER.

AT 26th November, 1928, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,395,505; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,438,516.

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 under each of these headings:—

Jolgo	egaron 000,7	29th Oct., 1928.				
_	Persons in regular e	normally mployment.	Persons		on State of Vi	
workpeople afertaling	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.	
	in asist	Gre	at Britain.	The course	enverence :	
Men Boys Women Girls	783,310 30,743 130,168 27,564	241,018 7,298 89,114 4,858	80,290 150 969 23	1,104,618 38,191 220,251 32,445	1,091,449 40,130 209,351 33,811	
Total	971,785	342,288	81,432	1,395,505	1,374,74	
and we TI as	G	reat Britain	and North	ern Ireland.	- STATE	
Men Boys Women Girls	805,087 31,549 142,253 28,179	242,534 7,347 92,197 5,069	83,159 150 969 23	1,130,780 39,046 235,419 33,271	1,117,819 41,056 227,018 34,806	
Total	1,007,068	347,147	84,301	1,438,516	1,420,699	

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

THE following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1928. Of the 101,778 vacancies filled, 53,721 were for men, 25,899 for women and 22,158 for juveniles:

And to Was the and	Applicat Emp	tions from loyers.	Vacancies	Number of Work-
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†	people on Registers.
29th October, 1928	28,125	20,376	24,259	1,420,699
5th November, 1928 12th " " 19th " " 26th " "	28,991 29,908 27,383 28,065	20,086 18,771 17,700 18,150	25,399 27,554 24,763 24,062	1,394,502 1,393,225 1,409,004 1,438,516
Average	28,587	CONT. TRUES OF	25,445	1,408,812

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

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1928, the average number of such placings was 4,707 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1928, was 450 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 26th November, 1928. In certain eases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Number of Persons on Register at 26th November, 1928.

Area.	to the Control of the Book of			compared	
to Supplied Substitute	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	29th Oct., 1928.
London Division	99,694	10,000	1728	102 420	
South-Eastern Division	40,335	9,012	4,738	123,432	+ 4,501
Brighton	2,063	533	259	53,713 2,855	+ 4,431 + 7
Chatham Ipswich	2,520 1,525	409 176	739 110	3,668	- 63
Norwich	3,530	911	126	1,811 4,567	$\begin{array}{cccc} + & 73 \\ + & 23 \end{array}$
Rest of South-Eastern	30,697	6,983	3,132	40,812	+ 4,391
South-Western Division Bristol	61,059 12,641	9,259 2,521	4,685 1,245	75,003	+ 1,003
Plymouth	5.201	730	250	16,407 6,181	+ 122 + 285
Portsmouth Reading	4,507 1,203	568 95	523 115	5,598	- 242
Southampton	4,361	445	650	1,413 5,456	+ 44
Swindon Rest of South-Western	664 32,482	121	1,848	839	- 85
Midlands Division	134,485	37,119	6,923	39,109 178,527	+ 1,320
Birmingham	17,739	7,712	588	26,039	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 6,736 \\ - & 2,713 \end{array}$
Coventry Cradley Heath	2,326 2,846	363 845	24	2,713 3,768	- 1,511
Derby	3,448	1,108	358	4,914	+ 95 + 382
Northampton	4,392 3,087	2,167 1,708	87 286	6,646 5,081	- 565 + 1,136
Nottingham	7,276	2,182	458	9,916	+ 1,136 + 336
Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	1,744	801 4,393	39 974	2,584 19,493	226 + 1,984
Walsall	3,896	813	199	4,908	- 96
West Bromwich Wolverhampton	1,777	418 944	62 151	2,257 5,386	- 289 + 87
Rest of Midlands	67,537	13,665	3,620	84,822	- 5,356
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	287,942	40,672	17,597	346,211	+ 292
Bradford	4,687	514	257 593	5,458 17,021	+ 6 - 852
Darlington Dewsbury	2,172	230	203	2,605	+ 204
Doncaster	2,001 7,713	1,170 252	183 464	3,354 8,429	+ 226 - 7,096
Gateshead Grimsby	6,937 2,811	1,033	699	8,669	+ 348
Halifax	2,858	254 1,649	218 86	3,283 4,593	+ 667 + 356
Hartlepools Huddersfield	5,909 3,113	192	495	6,596	+ 276
Hull	11,059	1,496	251 887	4,860 12,814	- 369 + 694
Leeds Lincoln	13,932 1,671	6,415	891	21,238	+ 1,159
Middlesbrough	8,782	225 485	229 395	2,125 9,662	+ 371 - 215
Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham	16,283 6,792	1,924	1,156	19,363	- 389
Sheffield	20,879	2,863	1,470	7,507 25,212	-1,607 -117
South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	8,840 4,664	478	503	9,821	+ 677
Sunderland	14,414	219 874	400 676	5,283	+ 192 + 220
Wakefield York	4,075 2,039	474 244	403 199	4,952	- 858
Rest of North-Eastern	124,831	13,562	6,527	2,482 144,920	+ 241 + 6,158
North-Western Division	205,334	74,148	15,152	294,634	+ 3,640
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	3,617 2,832	1,740 1,642	206 298	5,563 4,772	- 77 - 172
Barrow	2,336 4,224	269	313	2,918	+ 548
Birkenhead Blackburn	3,614	468 3,322	324 353	5,016 7,289	$- 720 \\ - 282$
Blackpool	2.418	1,213	286	3,917	+ 480
Bolton Burnley	6,802 2,840	3,485 2,331	477 152	10,764 5,323	+ 1,290 + 399
Bury	1,646	2,058	171	3,875	- 183
Chorley Liverpool	2,234 46,573	5,958	3,792	2,674 56,323	- 13 - 94
Manchester	19,713	9,406	1,089	30,208	+ 734
Oldham	9,069	1,323	72 515	3,154 13,855	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 1,541 \\ - & 2,477 \end{array}$
Preston	4,164 2,779	2,104	282 119	6,550	+ 608
St. Helens	6,182	1,474	205	4,372 6,734	- 38 - 636
Salford	8,244 2,943	4,270 2,183	997	13,511	+ 333
Warrington	2,583	544	351	5,308 3,478	+ 431 + 680
Wigan Rest of North-Western	7,826 60,936	2,266 23,065	394 4,543	10,486 88,544	- 868 + 2,156
Sectional Division	131,191	25,374	10,014	166,579	+ 8,656
Aberdeen	3,545	816	121	4,482	+ 65
Clydebank Dundee	1,263 5,007	224 2,402	155 264	1,642	- 63 + 520
Edinburgh	11,871	2,374	749	7,673	+ 635
Glasgow	43,443 5,196	8,770 885	3,785 333	55,998 6,414	+ 2,748 + 263
Motherwell	3,594	193	276	4,063	- 316
Rest of Scotland	2,251 55,021	9,181	4,040	3,071 68,242	+ 207 + 4,597
Wales Division	144,578	5,667	7,161	157,406	+ 4,977
Cardiff	10,361 4,918	1,359	798 221	12,518 5,414	- 300
Newport	5,043	305	336	5,684	- 295
Swansea	7,047	547 3,181	572 5,234	8,166 125,624	+ 885 + 2,983
Northern Ireland	26,162	15,168	1,681	43,011	- 2,947
Belfast	16,852	9,850	1,381	28,083	- 1,196
Londonderry Lurgan	1,572 540	864 811	59 36	2,495	+ 15 - 87
Lisburn	833	680	51	1,564	- 18
Newry Rest of Northern Ire-	825	325	13	1,163	- 6
land	5,540	2,638	141	8,319	- 1,655
Great Britain and Northern Ireland }	1,130 780	235,419	72,317	1,438,516	+ 17,817
[Percentage rates of	unemplo	ument. fo	or each of	653 town	ns in Great
- i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	P	- , ,	77		

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

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CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £4,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 69,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £570 in those of 10,000

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

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ted by	Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
AMERICAN SECTION ASSESSMENT	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal Clothing Other	14,750 30,250 23,650	8,000 2,000	1,525	£ 360 210
Total	68,650	10,000	4,400	570

The principal body of workpeople in the metal industries whose wages were increased were Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, the increase amounting to about 1½ per cent. on current rates in the case of all except the lower-paid men, whose wages remained unchanged. There were small reductions (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lincolnshire, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area had their wages reduced by the equivalent of about 4½ per cent. on current rates. lent of about 41 per cent. on current rates.

In the clothing group of industries the principal change took effect under an Order of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board, and affected pieceworkers, whose minimum rates were increased by 5 per cent. on list prices for repairing and by 2½ per cent. for bespoke

In the other industries there was an increase of 1d. per hour in the time rates and of 61 per cent. on the basis piece rates of coopers in various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; machine calico printers received an increase of 1.4 per cent. on basis rates, and leather belt makers an increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, while, under the Trade Boards Acts, there was an increase of 1d. per hour in the minimum time rates of adult male timeworkers and certain classes of adult female timeworkers employed in the brush and broom making trade, minimum piece rates being increased by

by Trade Boards, and about £1,450 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; about £425 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and most of the remaining sum was the result of an Order under the Trade Boards Acts not involving a costof-living sliding scale.

Of the total reduction of £570 per week, £360 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1928, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number recoplet by net	Estimated Net Amoun of Change in Weekly Wages.		
THE THE PERSON NAMED IN	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases	
			£	£	
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	1,150	402,000	150	61,300	
cal, etc	200	3,900	15	655	
Iron and Steel	39,250	45,500	1,300	5,900	
Engineering and Shipbuilding	55,000	106,000	6,775	9,300	
Other Metal	2,350	50,250	290	3,415	
Textile	56,000	71,000	4,750	2,350	
Clothing	1,000	900	120	110	
Woodworking, etc	3,200	4,000	295	490	
Building and Allied Industries	7,100	452,000	790	42,000	
Gas, Water and Electricity				The state of the s	
Supply	31,500	900	5,800	80	
Transport	1,450	488,000	135	39,300	
Public Administration	12,300	10,000	635	900	
Other	650	3,750	45	300	
Total	211,150	1,638,200	21,100	166,100	
	ANT MANAGEMENT	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF	SW 16 1925 1	DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF T	

In the corresponding eleven months of 1927, there were net increases of £29,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 276,000 workpeople and net reductions of £383,350 in those of 1,857,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

1½ per cent.

Of the total increase of £4,400 per week, £3,750 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including over £2,000 under scales arranged

The principal change reported in November affected workpeople employed by the Corporation tramway and omnibus undertakings at Cardiff, whose hours were reduced from 48 to 44 per week.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	4 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Decrease to f the per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the additional bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men, viz.:—base rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11td., 1s. 1d. per shift; 4s. to 4s. 1td., 1s. per shift; 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3td., 10d. per shift; 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5td., 8d. per shift; 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8td., 7d. per shift; 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10td., 4d. per shift; 4s. 11d. and 5s., 2d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 17 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire. North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds District.	2nd full pay in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces. Blastfurnacemen	Decreaset of 1 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, leaving a percentage of 19½ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 19½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift. Decreaset of ½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17 per cent. above the standard, plus the extra payments shown above for ironstone miners. Labourers rate after change as shown under ironstone miners above.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	North - East Coast Area. Barrow-in-Furness South-West Wales	26 Nov. 26 Nov. 4 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen Merchant millmen Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Decrease [†] of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14½ and 12 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively. Decrease [†] of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard. Sliding-scale percentage on base rates increased [‡] from 5 to 6½. Bonuses paid to men on base rates up to 30s. per week reduced from 45 to 43½ for adults, leaving total wages for such workers same as previously, viz., 30s. per week, plus 50 per cent. Ex gratia bonus granted to boys under 18 years to remain at 5 per cent., making wages 11½ per cent. above base, plus 3d. per shift. Bonuses paid to men rated over 30s. and up to 50s. to remain as previously (6d. per shift for those at 30s. 1d. to 40s., and 4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject to the proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 39s. 6d. are to have their bonuses made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s.) as men with base rate of 30s., and men on base rates from 40s. 1d. to 41s. 11d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s. 6d.) as men with a base rate of 40s.§

^{*} The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change on 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 over 154,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

† Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ Men in receipt of base rates of 50s. 1d. to 51s. 11d. per week (i.e., those who do not receive a bonus) are to receive a make-up sufficient to bring their gross earnings up to those with a base rate of 50s. per week.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain	5 Nov.	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including 11-inch.	Schedule of minimum rates payable under the Trade Boards Acts revised and enlarged, involving various alterations in minimum piece rates, in the method of calculating such rates and the conditions attaching to them, and also the cancellation of certain rates previously fixed.*
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Dec.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased from 45.50 per cent. to 46.90 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 10 Nov.	Male workers 21 years and over Female workers 18 years and over	Increase of 3d. per week. Rates after change, 46s. 3d. at 21, increasing to 51s. 9d. at 22½ years. Increase of 2d. per week. Rate after change, 29s. 6d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing, etc.	Great Britain	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade (pieceworkers).	Increase in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (a) of 2½ per cent. on list prices for bespoke handsewn, bespoke hand-sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke riveted work, making wages 7½ per cent. below list prices, and (b) of 5 per cent. for repairing, making wages 12½ per cent. below list prices. (See page 424 of November GAZETTE.)
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 24 Nov.	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on list prices increased† to 30 per cent.
Mill Sawing	North-East Coast‡; also Hull and Grimsby.	1 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Pecrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 7d.
Cooperage	Great Britain; also Belfast and Lon- donderry.	1st pay day after 3 Nov.	Coopers	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and 6‡ per cent. in percentage addition for pieceworkers (making piecework rates generally 82‡ per cent. above pre-war rates). Rates after change for timeworkers: London, 1s. 8d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Faikirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston, Alloa, Belfast and Londonderry, 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d.\$
Exhibition Stand Fitting.	London	1st pay day after 19 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the exhibition stand fitting, etc. trade.	Increase tof ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, ls. 4½d.; semi-skilled, ls. 2½d.; unskilled, ls. 0½d.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Oxford, Reading and Weybridge.	1 Nov.	Regular men employed by the Thames Conservancy.	Increase† of 1s. per week in bonuses (25s. to 26s.).
	Bridlington	16 Nov.	Manual workers	Increase† of the definition of the definition of the labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 51s. per week.
Local Government (Non-trading Services).	Brentford and Chiswick. Ealing Grantham	2 Nov. 29 Sept.	Manual workers Scavengers, etc Scavengers and labourers	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change include: scavengers, 54s.; dust collectors and labourers, 57s. Increases of 2d. per day to road scavengers (9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d.), and of 4d. per day to road scavengers' gangers (9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.) and road repairers' gangers (10s. 2d. to 10s. 6d.). Increase of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
September 1	West Suffolk County Council.	day in Oct. 22 Nov.	Labourers on repair and mainte- nance of roads, and scavengers or sweepers.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change, 30s. to 35s.
	aser mantenin	7. Dicia (Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:— Certain classes of male timeworkers. All other male timeworkers	Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respec- tively. (See page 424 of November GAZETTE):— Increase of ‡d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 2‡d.). Increase of ‡d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½, 17 and
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain	1 Nov. {	Female pan hands Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged, making minimum rates as follows:—2\fmathbf{1}d. at under 14\fmathbf{1}, increasing to 11\fmathbf{1}d. at 21 and over. Increase of \fmathbf{1}d. per hour for certain classes. Increase of \fmathbf{1}d. per hour for those 16 and under 16\fmathbf{1}, and 17 and under 18, the time rates for those of other ages, and the piecework basis time rate remaining unchanged, making minimum time rates as follows:—2\fmathbf{1}d. at under 14\fmathbf{1}, increasing to 6\fmathbf{1}d. at 21 and over.
The state of the s	to the side of the service of the se		Female learners (other than pan-setting learners). Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices	Increase of \$\frac{1}{4}\$d. per hour during the fourth three months of employment for those starting at 21 and over, the rates for other learners remaining unchanged. Increase of \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. in minimum piece rates, leaving wages \$18\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. below the list. Increases proportionate to the above.
Leather Belt Making.	Great Britain	lst pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in an agreement of November, 1922, increased† from 64 to 66, resulting in the case of timeworkers in an increase of \(\frac{1}{2} \)d. per hour for skilled workers (the rate for semi-skilled workers remaining unchanged), and making time rates as follows:—skilled—London, 1s. \(3\frac{1}{2} \)d.; Provinces, 1s. \(3\dartho{d} \)d.; semi-skilled—London, 1s.; Provinces, 11\frac{1}{2} \)d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1928.

Corporation Tramway and Omnibus Services.	Cardiff	{	Tram drivers, conductors and cleaners. Omnibus drivers, conductors and cleaners.	Decrease of 4 hours per week (48 to 44).

* One of the principal changes under the new Trade Board Order referred to above was the provision for extra payment to be made for joining of links, tackle and fittings in the case of various classes of chain for which no such provision had previously been made. Most of the piece rates previously fixed were changed, the majority of the changes resulting in an increase, while in some cases there were reductions. No change was made in the minimum time rates, which remain at 6 150 d. and 8 20 d. per hour for journeymen and mastermen respectively.

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

‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartle-pools, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

§ The change did not apply to Burton-on-Trent, where wages are governed by a local agreement.

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

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. 18, as compared with 27 in the previous month and 16 in November, 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 4,400. In addition, about 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 30, involving about 7,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during involving about 7,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, of about 64,000 working days.

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

	S POPULA		er of Disp ress in Mo	Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration in Working		
Groups of Industries.		Started before begin- ning of Month.	before Started begin- ning of Month.		people involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
Coal Mining		2	6	8	3,900	38,000	
Metal, Engineering Shipbuilding	and		4	4	800	3,000	
Textile		3	3	6	1,100	11,000	
Clothing		1	1	2	800	9,000	
Other Industries	•••	6	4	10	400	3,000	
Total, Nov., 1928		12	18	30	7,000	64,000	
Total, Oct., 1928		9	27	36	7,000	59,000	
Total, Nov., 1927		15	16	31	10,600	51,000	

Causes.—Of the 18 disputes beginning in November, 3, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions.

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

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

	Januar	y to Nove	mber, 1927.	Januar	y to Noven	nber, 1928.
Groups of Industries.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress,
Coal Mining	95	68,500	665,000	91	80,300	450,000
Other Mining and Quarrying	4	400	7,000	3	300	9,000
Bricks, Pottery,		700	77.000	10	700	01.000
Glass, etc	10	300	11,000	10 9	700 600	21,000
Engineering	20	2,300 7,200	30,000	22	3,800	15,000
Shipbuilding	36	5,600	39,000	16	3,300	39,000
Other Metal	25	4,300	27,000	29	24,000	694,000
Olothing	10	9,100	199,000	8	1,100	20,000
Woodworking and	10	9,100	199,000	0	1,100	20,000
Furniture	18	800	9,000	25	1,100	15,000
Building, Public						
Works Con-				Maria 19		
tracting, etc	34	7,800	126,000	37	3,000	81,000
Transport	16	2,100	7,000	16	2,000	11,000
Commerce, Dis-						
tribution and	1	700		C	300	8,000
Finance	1 8	100	5,000	6	500	8,000
Other	0	400	5,000	11	500	0,000
Total	283	108,900	1,136,000	283	121,000	1,375,000

Of the 283 disputes beginning in 1928, 25, directly involving 6,200 wages; 8, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes, directly involving 1,530 workpeople, and 2 old disputes, directly involving 320 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 1, directly involving 20 workpeople, was settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 270 workpeople, were settled in workpeople, were of the nature of sympathetic stoppages. workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 60, directly

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER, 1928.

Occupations and Locality.§	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§		
Some RI from 101 polymer by me 21 months of the control of the con	Directly. Indi- rectly.§		Began.	Ended.	nor statement of the second of the	Philipping to the state of the		
Coar Wrange	Service Services		1928.	1928.	Till tribe a tra			
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—East Kent	1,261		14 Nov.	1 Dec.	Dispute as to the "making-up" of a collier's wage; subsequently employers demanded a general reduction in the day-wage rates for the colliery.	Work resumed on old terms un the end of the year; if district agreement be the reached, day-wages to be reduce to those payable at a neighbouring colliery.		
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:— Tinplate workers—Swansea	4	00	28 Nov.	1 Dec.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a workman.	Work resumed pending an enquiry		
ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY:— Spinners, reclers, finishers, etc.— Peterborough.	593		25 Oct.	6 Dec.	Dispute arising out of suspension of a spinner, and other grievances.	Strike "called-off," strikers having gradually returned to work of been replaced by other work people.		
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:— Tailoresses, etc.—London, N	486	ia am	8 Oct.	milot	Refusal to work with non-unionists, and for full recognition of Trade Union.	No settlement reported.		
Jacket, vest, trouser, and knicker machinists, cutters, pressers, finishers, etc.—London, E.	158	183	8 Nov.	9 Nov.	Against proposed sub-divisional system of working, alleged to involve reduction in earnings.	Temporary settlement effected proposed system being with drawn.		

^{*} 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.

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MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

[Note.—The figures given for 1927 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, a separate group being made for Unions of general workers. A review of the figures appears on pages 432-433.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1927, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1926.

Someone them RAMETER ALTOY	No. of Trade	patau 1	1	Membersh	ip at end of	1 14 8	a Julyan	Decrease	ige Increase	mbership
Group of Unions.	Unions at end of	Molion s. other	1927.			1926.		at end of	1927 compand of 1926	ared with
	1927.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.*	120 20	35,016 675,558 15,431	708 2,475 9,751	35,724 678,033 25,182	38,341 781,919 16,378	992 3,533 11,834	39,333 785,452 28,212	- 8·7 - 13·6 - 5·8	- 28·6 - 29·9 - 17·6	- 9·2 - 13·7 - 10·7
Metals, Machines. Conveyances, etc.*: Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building†	7 107	70,523 542,062	995 5,927	71,518 547,989	83,552 566,414	1,052 6,172	84,604 572,586	- 15·6 - 4·3	- 5·4 - 4·0	- 15·5 - 4·3
Textile: Cotton Wool, Worsted and Shoddy Flax and Jute Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	170 27 23 6 30 27	136,796 50,334 9,715 5,405 57,553 10,646	217,332 41,226 23,699 13,249 17,802 14,384	354,128 91,560 33,414 18,654 75,355 25,030	141,794 51,343 10,244 4,736 58,464 10,874	227,003 42,534 25,641 14,584 17,845 14,938	368,797 93,877 35,885 19,320 76,309 25,812	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ & - & 2 \cdot 0 \\ & - & 5 \cdot 2 \\ & + & 14 \cdot 1 \\ & - & 1 \cdot 6 \\ & - & 2 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	- 4·3 - 3·1 - 7·6 - 9·2 - 0·2 - 3·7	- 4·0 - 2·5 - 6·9 - 3·4 - 1·3
Other Textile Clothing: Boot and Shoe Tailoring and Other Clothing Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture:	8 19 7	61,809 29,784 23,630	28,043 43,252 5,513	89,852 73,036 29,143	61,749 30,429 24,239	28,942 44,895 5,314	90,691 _75,324 _29,553	+ 0·1 - 2·1 - 2·5	$ \begin{array}{c cccc} & 3 \cdot 1 \\ & 3 \cdot 7 \\ & 3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	- 0.9 - 3.0 - 1.4
Furnishing	8 27 27	26,131 31,542 139,493	3,255 1,718 41,672	29,386 33,260 181,165	26,084 33,393 142,300	3,399 909 43,613	29,483 34,302 185,913	$\begin{array}{c cccc} + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 5 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	- 4·2 + 89·0 - 4·5	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & 0.3 \\ & 3.0 \\ & 2.6 \end{array} $
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.: Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters and Joiners Painters and Decorators Builders' Labourers* Other Other Manufacturing Industries;	4 1 8 7 20 35	66,027 116,651 48,193 44,776 46,678 16,051	6,425	66,027 116,651 48,193 44,776 46,678 22,476	66,173 114,989 49,176 51,461 46,621 17,201	6,622	66,173 114,989 49,176 51,461 46,621 23,823	$\begin{array}{c cccc} - & 0.2 \\ + & 1.4 \\ - & 2.0 \\ - & 13.0 \\ + & 0.1 \\ - & 6.7 \end{array}$	 - "3·0	$ \begin{array}{rrrr} & - & 0.2 \\ & + & 1.4 \\ & - & 2.0 \\ & - & 13.0 \\ & + & 0.1 \\ & - & 5.6 \end{array} $
Transport†: Railway Service Water Transport Other (Road Transport, Dock Labour, etc.)§ Commerce, Distribution and Finance:	8 15 18	409,448 96,506 356,908	3,871 190 10,093	413,319 96,696 367,001	487,786 97,720 374,890	4,075 180 12,050	491,861 97,900 386,940	$ \begin{array}{r rrrr} & - & 16 \cdot 1 \\ & - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ & - & 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ + & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 16 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 16 \cdot 0 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 5 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
Commerce Distribution and Finance: Commerce and Distribution Banking, Insurance, etc. National and Local Government Teaching† Entertainments and Sport Miscellaneous¶ General Labour	16 21 271 17 7 42 2	103,680 71,715 278,859 65,479 25,169 42,853 405,508	40,017 5,926 61,779 140,011 5,060 4,938 42,797	143,697 77,641 340,638 205,490 30,229 47,791 448,305	100,674 72,197 272,593 65,620 26,995 42,614 426,967	38,819 5,809 59,694 134,470 5,507 3,878 46,578	139,493 78,006 332,287 200,090 32,502 46,492 473,545	+ 3·0 - 0·7 + 2·3 - 0·2 - 6·8 + 0·6 - 5·0	$\begin{array}{c} + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 4 \cdot 1 \\ - & 8 \cdot 1 \\ + & 27 \cdot 3 \\ - & 8 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 3.0 - 0.5 + 2.5 + 2.7 - 7.0 + 2.8 - 5.3
TOTALS†	1,127	4,115,929	792,108	4,908,037	4,395,930	810,882	5,206,812	- 6.4	- 2.3	- 5.7

II.—MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1925, 1926 AND 1927.

Group of Unions.			Males.	42. E	creased as			Females					Total.		
Group or Omons,	1913.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1913.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1913.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.* Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conveyances,	Thou- sands. 20 919	Thou- sands. 207 1,150	Thou- sands. 46 908	Thou- sands. 38 782	Thou- sands. 35 676	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands. 21 920	Thou- sands. 210 1,158	Thou- sands. 47 912	Thou- sands. 39 785	Thousands
etc.*† Textile:	559	1,155	674	650	613	1	17	8	7	7	560	1,172	682	657	620
Cotton Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing,	158	166	141	142	137	214	295	230	227	217	372	461	371	369	354
etc	58 48 83 45 84	86 81 109 81 155	61 77 94 62 153	58 77 92 60 142	57 76 92 58 140	9 36 25 1 7	31 174 127 6 72	19 99 74 5 54	18 98 74 4 4	- 18 93 71 5 41	67 84 108 46 91	117 255 236 87 227	80 176 168 67 207	76 175 166 64 186	75 169 163 63 181
ing, etc.* Other Manufacturing Industries**	243 53	563 93	334 60	328 58	322 55	4	47	23	24	22	243 57	563 140	334 83	328 82	322 77
Transport†: Railway Service Other§ Commerce, Distribution and Fi-	327 366	605 638	523 504	488 473	409 454	1	13 12	13	4 12	10	327 367	618 650	529 517	492 485	413 464
nance National and Local Government Teaching† Miscellaneous†† General Labour	100 211 49 57 322	279 368 63 130 1,067	176 272 64 72 440	173 272 66 70 427	175 279 65 68 405	20 23 64 3 23	121 95 134 24 162	46 62 132 10 48	45 60 134 9 47	46 62 140 10 43	120 234 113 60 345	400 463 197 154 1,229	222 334 196 82 488	218 332 200 79 474	221 341 205 78 448
TOTALS†	3,702	6,996	4,661	4,396	4,116	433	1,341	834	811	792	4,135	8,337	5,495	5,207	4,908

^{*}The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page † The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches, numbering approximately 59,000 in 1927, of whom 32,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 16,000 were railwaymen and other transport workers. In compiling the figures for teachers, while certain associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted, others, which also have some members in this Union, have been included, but the extent of this duplication is not ascertainable precisely. When allowance is made for all these factors, the net number of Trade Union members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been nearly 4,840,000 at the end of 1927, compared with about 5,140,000 at the end of 1926.

**Eleather*, chemicals, rubber*, brushes, musical instruments, etc.

**The principal Trade Union in this group includes a large number of workers in other industries.

**The principal Trade Union in this group includes a large number of workers in other industries.

**Including Unions of clerks, chemists, foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.

***Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.

†**Comprising the Entertainments and Miscellaneous groups shown in Table I.

[†] 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.

[§] 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.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

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

	Price accord Audi		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on				
Product and District.	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.			
Pig Iron :	1928.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
Cumberland (Hematite mixed)	SeptOct.	67 63	- 0 81	- 7 43			
numbers.) J Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire	July-Sept. July-Sept.	58 8 1 58 7½	- 0 2½ - 3 8½	- 6 7½ - 8 7½			
North Staffordshire Northamptonshire	July-Sept. July-Sept.	66 01 54 2 72 0	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
West of Scotland Manufactured Iron: North of England	July-Sept. SeptOct.	178 6 171 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-31 0 -31 63			
(Bars and angles.) West of Scotland)	i						
(Rounds, flats, tees, \\ angles, koops and \\ rods.)	July-Aug. SeptOct.	208 9 208 11½	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			
Steel:	(
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)	{ July-Sept.	114 83	+ 2 5}	+ 1 84			

The variation in the price of Cumberland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in a decrease in November of 1 per cent. on the base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings of work-people employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blast-furnaces. The ascertainment for North Lincolnshire resulted in a decrease in November of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in a reduction of the per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in October of ½ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this was not applied to datal workers. The ascertainment for West of Scotland did not warrant a change in wages. In the case of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and ironstone miners or quarrymen in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, reductions in wages warranted by the selling prices were not enforced.

As regards manufactured iron, the North of England ascertainment for July-August did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in that area, but the September-October ascertainment resulted in a decrease in November of 5 per cent. on the standard rates of these workpeople. In the case of iron puddlers and iron and steel sheet millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainments did not warrant a change in wages. The ascertainment for South-West Wales resulted in an increase in November of 14 per cent, on the standard rates of the higher-paid November of 1½ per cent. on the standard rates of the higher-paid Siemens steel workpeople.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

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

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted	Total A Pass Gran	ages	Depar- tures	Total Departures.		
Schemes.	in	1922	Jan	in	1922	Jan	
	Nov.,	to	Nov.,	Nov.,	to	Nov.,	
	1928.	1927.	1928.	1928.	1927.	1928.	
To Australia ,, New Zealand ,, Canada ,, South Africa Minor Schemes	1,543	140,549	18,196	1,765	137,515	19,485	
	173	40,588	1,646	143	38,855	2,031	
	784	65,973	23,982	888	65,490	25,645	
	5	738	101	8	436	113	
	110	8,128	1,331	77	7,382	1,049	
Total	2,615	255,976	45,256	2,881	249,678	48,323	

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

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 53. Six deaths* were reported during the month, five due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to anthrax. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

HOURICAUION OF CHOSC CASCS IS INC	o or	inguiorj.	
(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONIN	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	(b) Cases of Other Forms of Poisoning.	F
Among Operatives engaged in- Smelting of Metals	1	Aniline Poisoning	1
Plumbing and Soldering	2	(c) Cases of Anthrax.	
Shipbreaking Printing	2		2
m: · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		-	-
Other Contact with		TOTAL, ANTHRAX	2
Molten Lead White and Red Lead	1	(d) Cases of Epitheliomatou	S
Works	1	ULCERATION.	
Pottery†	ī	Pitch	1
Vitreous Enamelling	1	Tar	
Electric Accumulator			ï
Works	3	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS —	
Paint and Colour Works Indiarubber Works	2		6
	1	Log Specification of the state	
Coach and Car Painting	- 20	(e) Cases of Chrome	
	•••	ULCERATION. Manufacture of Bichro-	
Paint used in Other			
Industries	•••		2
Other Industries	3	Chrome Tanning	
Painting of Buildings	9		4
TOTAL OF ABOVE	00		-
TOTAL OF ABOVE	28	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION	6
The state of the s	2000		

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during November, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 209, as compared with 187 in the previous month and with 221 in November, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1928, numbered 58, as compared with 49 in the previous month and with 86 in November,

1341.	
BAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-	Tramway Carriages,
	Motors, Aircraft 2
	Other Metal Trades 4
Guards (Passenger) 2	
	2 Shipbuilding 7 Wood 3
	Gas 3
Shunters	Electric Generating Stations 2
Mechanics	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 8
Labourers	Chemicals, etc 3
	Food and Drink 4
	Paper, Printing, etc 1
Contractors Bervants	Tanning, Currying, etc
MOMAL DATINAN SERVICE O	
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 2	Other Non-Textile Industries
SEATTLE STORE STORE STORES	Other Hon-reasine industries
Underground 9	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
	TH CONOTITE A CON 1001
Surface 1	Docks, Wharves, etc 11
	Duildings 19
TOTAL, MINES 10	Warehouses and Railway
00 fact days	Sidings
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	3 Sidings
1 5a 1 5a	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 78
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	HE STATE OF THE SAME OF THE SA
Cotton	1 Use or working of—
	3 Tramway 1
	2 Threshing machine 1
Textile Bleaching and	
Dyeing	Total (excluding Seamen) 209
Metal Extracting and Re-	_
0.	SEAMEN.
Metal Conversion, including	Trading Vessels, Sailing
Rolling Mills and Tube	" " Steam 47‡
Making	6 Fishing Vessels, Sailing 4
	1 , Steam 7
Engineering and Machine	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Making	3 TOTAL, SEAMEN 58‡
Making Boiler Making and Con-	Total, blanch iii ooş
structional Engineering	Total (including Seamen) 267‡
but de diodati Englisoring	Total (including Scaulen) 2014

^{*} 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, was a male.

person affected in the pottery industry was a male. deaths on S.S. "Vestris" are not included in these figures

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 November, 1928, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 670,279, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 12.2 per cent. less than in November, 1927. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 375, 373, and 427 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in November, 1928.

Selected Urban Areas.;	Indoor.	Out-	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	Popula	oo of tion as cared h a	
Tool Table		door.		mated Popu- lation.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.	GET SHIP				COSTONAL STATE	gestell vi Stoistill	
Metropolis. West District	9,287	6,096	15,383	188	+ 2	- 10	
North District	10,543	15,274	25,817	255	+ 4	- 19	
Central District	2,222	2,432	4,654	355	+ 3	+ 8	
East District South District	9,817 19,082	45,316 56,219	55,133 75,301	859 387	- 11 + 1	- 181 - 71	
TOTAL, Metropolis	51,187§	125,337	176,524§	388		- 61	
West Ham	4,378	18,280	22,658	300	- 1	- 142	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,847	25,212	28,059	547	- 1	- 27	
Stockton and Tees		Ber Steller				(Selforen	
District Bolton, Oldham, etc.	1,421 4,185 1,876	10,743 7,315 13,770 27,224	12,164 11,500	439 147	- 9 + 2	-183 -10	
Wigan District	1,876	13,770	15,646	342	- 1	- 10	
Manchester District Liverpool District	9,694 9,772	27,224 58,292	36,918	352 532	$\begin{array}{c c} & - & 2 \\ & - & 1 \end{array}$	- 103 - 53	
Bradford District	1,781	5,774	7,555	202		- 29	
Halifax and Hudders-	* NO. 16 EEE	THE STREET	800 0000000	177		lesson .	
field Leeds	1,534	2,830 11,697	4,364 14,538 11,903	117 301	$\begin{array}{c c} & - & 1 \\ & + & 8 \end{array}$	- 4 + 16	
Barnsley District	2,841 1,035	10,868	11,903	345	+ 3	+ 7	
Sheffield	2,533	21,545	24,078	466	+ 5	- 33	
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,809 2,491	15,086 8,458	16,895	522 262	+ 30 + 3	- 10 - 8	
Nottingham District	2,291	11,187	13,478	287	- 4	- 12	
Leicester Wolverhampton	1,195	4,186	5,381	220	+ 2	+ 7	
District	3,558	14,331	17,889	232	+ 3	- 27	
Birmingham	7,568	14,331	23,318 12,991	245	+ 2 + 9	- 29	
Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	2,549 2,61 6	10,442 15,155	17,771	312 368	+ 6	- 88 - 91	
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	63,596	289,865	353,461	336	+ 2	- 39	
TOTAL, Districts in Eng-	B 12	C4 1 100	501 .00		MONTH SAME	1000000	
land and Wales	119,161	433,482	552,643	349	+ 1	_ 51	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,853	69,790	75,643	792	+ 4	- 76	
Paisley and Green- ock District	845	9,084	9,929	514	- 12	- 176	
Edinburgh	1,755	16,872	18,627	438	+ 4	+ 15	
Dindee and Dun- fermline	822	3,777	4,599	211	+ 7	- 49	
Aberdeen	499	3,369	3,868	245	+ 8	- 69	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	375	4,595	4,970	491	+ 11	- 79	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	10,149	107,487	117,636	574	+ 4	- 64	
Total for above 31 Districts in Nov., 1928	129,310	540,969	670,279	375	+ 2	- 52	

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November, 1928, was 552,643, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1928, but a decrease of 12.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 117,636, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with October, but a decrease of 10.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

of 0.6 per cent. as compared with October, but a decrease of 10.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in November numbered 129,310, or 1.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.4 per cent. more than in November, 1927. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 540,969, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 14.7 less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, twenty showed small increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, as compared with the previous month, while ten areas showed small decreases; in one area there was no change. Compared with November, 1927, twenty-

area there was no change. Compared with November, 1927, twenty-six areas showed decreases, including Stockton and Tees (183 per 10,000), East London (181 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (176 per 10,000), West Ham (142 per 10,000) and Manchester (103 per 10,000); in five areas there were slight increases.

* 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 24th November, and those for Scotland to 15th November.

† 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 236 not included in district figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

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

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

	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*								
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	1928, 1 Dec.			
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† (other towns)† Holland (The Hague) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† " (Barcelona)† Switzerland United States	816 110 58 1,007 321 351‡ 54 76 160 90 82 69 69 56	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‡ 54 416 73 73 65 57 57	807 46 48 1,046 485 436 52 59 436 61 78 66 52 58 55	Oct. Oct. Sept. Oct. Nov. Sept. Oct. Nov. Sept. Nov. Sept. Sept. Sept. Sept.			
British Dominions, &c. Australia Canada India (Bombay): Native families	56 42§ 52	59 51§	52 49 54	52 47	50 54 44	Sept. Oct.			
Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	88 51 20	74 49 16	66 44 19	66 46 16	71 49 15	Oct. Oct. Oct.			

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
action and the beautiful	based.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN	mind to on	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	And St		
AND NORTHERN		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.	1928.		
IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	73	70	66	65	68	1 Dec		
FOREIGN				1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000				
COUNTRIES.									
Belgium	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	734	Oct.		
Czechoslovakia	WOLLD WINDOW				BABTER S	STATE OF			
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	641	618	647	646	626	Oct.		
Denmark	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	72	Oct.		
Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,132	Oct.		
France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	3019	439¶	4071	4191	419	3rd q		
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	52 45**	Oct.		
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E	***	***	***	48**	45**	Sept.		
Holland (Amsterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	798	718	678	70\$	69	Sept.		
Italy (Milan)	A B C D E	498	549	448	426	426	Sept.		
(T) \	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	389	Oct.		
Luxemburg	A,C,D	415	509	681	713	736	Oct.		
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	1618	1218		93	84	Nov.		
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E			15	23	23	Oct.		
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	72	Oct.		
Switzerland	A,B,C,D	68	62	60	61	62	Oct.		
United States	A,B,C,D,E	74§	75§	73§	70§	70	June		
BRITISH		5000 S			100000				
DOMINIONS, &c.			A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			1020000			
Australia	A.B.C.D.E	449	479	459	No.	46	1st q		
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	558	578	55"	55	57	Oct.		
India (Bombay):									
Native families	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	47	Nov.		
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	76	Oct.		
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	63‡	61	61	62	62	Oct.		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	31	Oct.		

^{*} 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 June,
| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light;
| E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** New series, based on gold prices.

^{*} Stated to the nearest farthing.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

The series of index numbers of comparative "real wages" in London and in certain cities abroad, compiled by the International Labour Office from returns supplied (as a general rule) by official statistical departments in the various countries, is carried down to July, 1928 (usually, the beginning of the month), in the October issue of the "International Labour Review" published by that Office. The computations have for their object a comparison of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the quantity of food which can be purchased in each city by the wages paid to certain categories of workers, as shown in the Table in the next column.

The following Table gives the latest figures computed—(a) on The following Table gives the latest figures computed—(a) on the basis of the varying standards of working-class consumption of food appropriate to different countries—see columns 1 to 6; (b) on the basis of a composite standard of food consumption representing a general average for all the countries concerned—see column 7; and (c) on the basis of this composite food standard with a modification to allow for the varying proportions of rent represented in the working-class budgets of expenditure in the different countries—see column 8. The average level of real wages in the selected occupations in each city is expressed as a wages in the selected occupations in each city is expressed as a percentage of the average level in the same group of occupations in London. Corresponding figures for April, 1928, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for August last.

Index Numbers of Comparative Real Wages (or Comparative Purchasing Power of Real Wages) in London and certain Cities Abroad in July, 1928 (London = 100).

	Inc	each K	ind of 1	ased on Food Co Housel	nsumed	ties in	Index	Index
City.	Belgium and France.	Central Europe.	Great Britain.	Southern Europe.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries.	General Average Index Nos. based on Food only.	General Average Inde Nos. with Allowance for Rent
1000	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
London Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Dublin Lisbon Lodz Madrid Milan Ottawa Paris Philadelphia Prague Rome Stockholm Tallinn	100 85 65 52 100 31 40 55 48 154 57 175 45 44	100 75 71 46 97 28 46 64 43 156 54 168 42 38 70 42	100 76 66 49 104 27 39 49 42 162 53 180 43 40 86	100 82 67 50 99 28 42 54 49 151 54 173 47 47	100 90 80 69 101 27 56 51 49 169 61 200 48 43 95	100 81 73 49 102 28 45 52 47 167 54 184 47 46 92	100 82 70 53 101 28 45 54 46 160 56 180 43 85	100 82 66 55 110 51 45 157 179 48 39 83
Vienna Warsaw	 38 37 42	42 42 43	40 40	38 40 38	51 46	43 45 42	41 43 42	43 48 43

It is explained in the "International Labour Review" that the figures are subject to important reservations. In particular, the wage and price data for the different cities used as basis for the comparisons are not strictly comparable. In the case of Rome, the relatively low index numbers of real wages may be accounted for in part by differences in the items of food consumption in Southern European countries as compared with those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the Table. Further, the index numbers do not show differences in the general level of real wages, even in the cities included, being based on the wages of a few categories of workers in four industries only, and on the prices of a limited number of articles of food. In the second series of general averages given in the last column of the Table, although an allowance is made for rent, no account is taken of expenditure on heating and lighting, furniture, clothing and other items of ordinary consumption. The figures, therefore, should not be regarded as affording more than a rough indication of the relative levels of real wages in the occupations and cities selected for comparison.

The International Labour Office has received from the Scientific Bureau of the People's Commissariat of Labour at Moscow, particulars of wages and prices from which it has been possible to calculate index numbers of real wages in Moscow, (a) based on the composite standard of food consumption (six budgets) of the average index numbers in Column (7) of the Table above, and (b) based on the same standard with the addition of a budget of the same standard with the addition of a budget of the same standard with the addition of a budget of the same standard with the addition of a budget of the same standard with the addition of a budget of the same standard with the addition of a budget of the same standard with the addition of the same standard with the addition of the same standard with the addition of the same standard with the same standar with the addition of a budget for Moscow (seven budgets). In the second case, index numbers for London and Moscow only were calculated. These index numbers are reproduced below; they relate to 1st April, 1928:—

			(a) Based on Six Budgets.	(b) Based on Seven Budgets.
London	 MA AR	THE CO.	100	100
Berlin	 		71	A THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE
Moscow	 		50	52
Prague	 520 459	The La	47	all Apple ling & soul
Vienna	 		45	
Tallinn	 		44	CONTROL VINCENS
Warsaw			40	Figure Lar June

The general reservations made in regard to the index numbers in the first Table above also hold for the comparisons with Moscow.

TIME RATES OF WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

THE International Labour Office regularly publishes, in its monthly "International Labour Review," particulars of the recognised time rates of wages of certain classes of adult workmen in London and in a number of cities in countries overseas. These particulars are, in general, based on rates fixed by collective agreements and they are computed to represent uniformly, the wages for 48 hours' work. general, based on rates fixed by collective agreements and they are computed to represent, uniformly, the wages for 48 hours' work, paid for at the ordinary hourly time rate. Cost-of-living bonuses and family allowances paid in certain cities are, as far as possible, included. Though the data are not in all cases strictly comparable (e.g., the rates actually paid may in some cases exceed the agreed minima), they provide some indication of the differences in relative wage levels, and they are used in computing the index numbers in the preceding column. In the following Table the latest figures published, relating to July, 1928, are reproduced.

Money Wages calculated on the Basis of 48 Hours' Work at Ordinary

	Time	Rates i	n July,	1928.	WOIN at	Orainary
Industry and Occupation.	London.	Amster-dam.	Berlin.	Brussels	. Dublin.	Lodz.
Building Industry: Bricklayers or	s. d.	Gulden.	R.Marks	Francs.	s. d.	Zloty
masons	83 0	38.40	68.16	240.00	90 0	
Carpenters Joiners	83 0	38.40	68.64	240.00	88 0	
Plumbers	83 0 83 0 79 0	38.40	74.40	228-00	89 0	1
Painters (general) Labourers (general	63 0	36.00	67.20	228.00	86 0	
Engineering Trades:			-	- Contrador		210000000000000000000000000000000000000
Ironmoulders	64 3	30.72	45.60	232.80	75 1	43-20
Patternmakers	64 3	30.72	45-60		75 1	43-20
Turners	68 10 64 3 46 3	30·72 30·72	45.60		77 1 75 1	43.20
Labourers Furniture Trades:	46 3	23.52	38 - 40*	169.44	55 2	28-80
Cabinet-makers	84 0	33.60	60.96	283 - 20	88 0	
Labourers		1 20 50	51.36		60 0	A STATE OF
Printing and Book- binding:		150	Transfer	100	THE RESERVE TO SERVE	
Hand compositors	89 0	35.04	56.00	273 - 25	84 0	76.95
tors†	96 0	39.36	67-20	285-25	84 0	109-56
Machine minders Bookbinders	89 0	35-04	56.00	273·25 269·25	84 0	75.66
Labourers	71 0	28.08	52·32 49·00	269.25	84 0 55 6	75·66 26·06
		The state of		A CONTRACTOR		la the sale
THE THE PARTY OF	Madrid.	Milan.	Moscow.§	Ottawa.	Paris.	Phila- delphia.
Building Industry: Bricklayers or	Pesetas.	Lire.	Roubles.	Dollars.	Francs.	Dollars.
masons	60.00	165.60	22.98	57-60	235 - 20	78·00 60·00
Joiners	78·00 84·00	172.80	21·42 25·08	40.80	235·20 235·20	60.00
Plumbers Painters (general)	64.50	175:20	25·98 22·98	45·60 31·20	235 - 20	55·20 50·40
Labourers (general)	45.00	108.00	13.14	21.60	235·20 180·00	50.40
Engineering Trades: Fitters	72.00	144.30	36.60	28.80	225-60	48.00
Ironmoulders						
(sand) Patternmakers	72.00	155.40	40·80 39·30	28·32 33·60	278 - 40	46.50
Turners Labourers	78·00 42·00	156·90 114·90	33.54	28.80	235-20	38.40
Furniture Trades:			18.18	19.20	153.60	31.20
Cabinet-makers Labourers	72.00	187·50 132·60	27·60 19·86	25·20 16·80	228·00 168·00	
Printing and Book-	12 00	102 00	13 00	10 00	100 00	***
binding: Hand compositors†	73 - 50	217-44	27.42	37.50	273 - 60	43.20
Machine composi-	81-00	1026 00				
tors† Machine minders	88.50	237 · 12 214 · 08	39·24 31·44	37·50 35·20	304.80	45·17 43·82
Bookbinders Labourers	70·50 48·00	217·44 149·28	31·44 27·96 14·64	37.00		42.00
Labourors	.0 00	110 20	17 04			
ne (\$20,000 and	Prague.	Rome.	Stock- holm.	Tallinn.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
Building Industry: Bricklayers or	Koruny.	Lire.	Kronor.	E.Crowns	Schlngs.	Zloty.
masons	250.00	156.80	76·80 76·80	21.60	71.04	86.40
Carpenters Joiners	232.50	156·80 146·40	76·80 76·80	18·72 21·60	75·84 60·48	69.60
Plumbers		144.00	66.24		57.52	
Painters (general) Labourers (general)	277·50 165·00	180·00 100·80	81.60	21·12 16·50	81·60 55·20	72·00 44·16
Labourers (general) Engineering Trades: Fitters	265.00	136 · 80	62.5. On		65.00	48.00
Ironmoulders (sand)	317.50	146.40	ATT MOS	19.68	63.00	48.00
Patternmakers	345.00	COURS TO	-	19.68	59.00	48.00
Turners Labourers	270·00 167·50	136·80 93·60	1.00	14·88 12·48	60·00 43·00	48·00 31·68
Furniture Trades:	CONTRACT.		57.00	0.000000		01 00
Cabinet-makers Labourers	290·00 140·00	182·40 93·60	57·60 51·84	18·24 18·24	36.48	
Printing and Book-	Tarre west		101 mars	Strong		PACES CO.
binding: Hand compositors†	200.00	165.00	60-55	26.88	65.50	114 - 24
Machine composi-	285.00	193-60	66-40	33.12	78.60	159.84
Machine minders		165.00	60.55	28.32	65.50	114.24
Bookbinders Labourers	212·50 187·50	155·00 118·80	55·20 49·60	21·60 18·24	54·00 43·50	57:12
AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF	Total Street				13 30	10

Note.—The rates quoted for the London building trade represent the mean (for 48 hours) of the differential hourly rates applying (a) within the 12-mile radius and (b) beyond the 12-mile and within the 15-mile radius.

* August, 1928. † Book and Jobbing work. ‡ Warehouse porters. \$ Average weekly earnings at 1st April, 1928. The number of hours a week is not stated. || Figures for May, 1928.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

December, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[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. 439-440 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

Reichsarbeitsblatt, the journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour, states that unemployment increased during October, particularly in the second half of the month. The decline was principally due to the termination of harvest work and to the increased number of the termination of harvest work and to the increased number of discharges in the building trades. In manufacturing industries there was little change in employment during the month. The maintenance of exports during October at the level of the preceding month contributed largely to the support of the manufacturing industries concerned and of a large section of the industrial labour market. The metal industry showed a further decline; on the other hand, there was a demand for labour in the clothing industry as well as an improvement in the textile industry.

At the end of October the Employment Exchanges reported 1,304,840 persons as available and seeking work as against 1,157,496 at the end of September and 884,181 at the end of October, 1927. The number of vacant situations registered at the end of October was 42,067, as compared with 63,937 at the end of the preceding month, and 56,028 a year ago. On 15th November, 1928, the number of persons reported as available and seeking work was 1,403,455.

The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 31st October was 763,959 (including 92,962 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On 30th September the corresponding total was 663,745 (including 86,652 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,450,200 organised workers. Of these, 325,293 or 7·3 per cent., were totally unemployed on 27th October as compared with 6·6 per cent. on 29th September and 4·5 per cent. on 29th October, 1927. In addition, 303,737 or 6·8 per cent. were working short time, as against 6·9 per cent. at 29th September, and 2·0 per cent. at the end of October, 1927.

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

. St. of Submission and	Membership	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.					
Groups of Trades.	reported on at end of October, 1928.		olly ployed.	On Short Time.			
· Little of the same areas of the same of	3000001, 2020.	Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.		
Mining Quarrying, stone brick,	151,700	1.8	1.7	4.1	4.6		
pottery, etc	257,900	9.9	7.9	3.5	4.3		
Engineering and metal	989,500 113,800	6.2	5.7	7.8	6.5		
rextile	382,700	6.2	5.7	28.2	29.1		
Paper	122,900	5.1	4.6	3.0	5.2		
Leather	74,500	12.1	12.7	17.9	18.6		
Wood	310,100	9.3	8.7	4.0	4.3		
Food, tobacco, etc	298,000	6.3	6.7	5.1	4.9		
lothing, boots and shoes	166,200	16.1	16.2	25.8	29.9		
Building	685,700	10.1	7.3	0.3	0.1		
Printing	145,200	6.0	5.6	0.6	0.8		
Fransport	353,500 10,500	14.1	14.7	1.0	0.9		
Jairdroseine	4,200	3.0	2.8		0.1		
Miscellaneous	383,800	4.2	3.8	1:3	1:1		
All Unions making Returns	4,450,200	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.9		

SWITZERLAND.†

There was a seasonal increase in applications for employment

There was a seasonal increase in applications for employment during October.

On 31st October, 1928, 7,636 applications for employment (5·8 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 6,125 at the end of September and 9,873 at the end of October, 1927. The most recent total includes 1,221 in the textile and 1,214 in the building industry. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,293, 3,209 and 2,136 respectively.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 159 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 262,538 members, 2,873, or 1·1 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 2,535, or 1·0 per cent., partially so, at the end of September, 1928. On 30th June, 1928, the corresponding percentages were 1·2 and 0·8, and at the end of September, 1927, 1·7 and 1·5 respectively.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th November, 1928. Berlin. † Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale November 1928. Berne.

FRANCE *

Excess of offers of employment over applications continues to be a feature of the French labour market.

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 1st December was 11,457 (6,871 men and 4,586 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 10,704. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 11,834 (7,787 for men and 4,047 for women), as compared with 14,249 at the end of October. During the last week of November the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,050 persons in situations, including 10,175 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 900 foreign immigrants.

AUSTRIA.†

A fairly considerable increase in unemployment took place during

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of October, 1928, was 150,180 (including 69,244 in Vienna) as compared with 136,984 (67,909 in Vienna) at the end of September. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of October was 122,557 (including 55,440 in Vienna) as compared with 112,595 (55,409 in Vienna) at the end of September.

Very little unemployment was reported in Belgium during October. There was an excess of offers of employment over applications.

Returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 164 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 638,327, show that 3,954 (0.6 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of October, 1928. In the preceding month the percentage was 0.6, and in October, 1927, 1.4. In addition, 22,458 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 220,157, or 1.15 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.44, and in October, 1927, 2.03.

An appreciable increase in unemployment occurred during October. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 282,379 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 31st October, 1928, as compared with 268,883 at the end of September, and 332,240 at the end of October, 1927. The total for October, 1928, includes 75,473 engaged in agriculture and fishing and 73,398 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition 25,639 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 28,746 at 30th September, and 130,930 at 31st October, 1927. In November, 1928, 76,007 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,194,459 days of unemployment.

DENMARK.II

On the basis of information supplied by trade unions and public employment exchanges, the Danish Statistical Department estimates that out of 270,993 workpeople, 14.8 per cent. were unemployed on 31st October, as against 12.2 per cent. at the end of the preceding

NORWAY.

Out of 17,280 members of trade unions making returns 14.4 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of September, 1928. The corresponding figure for the end of August was 12.4 per cent., and that for September, 1927, 21.1 per cent.

SWEDEN.**

The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st October, 1928, was $9\cdot 1$, as compared with $7\cdot 6$ on 30th September, and $10\cdot 4$ on 31st October, 1927.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

According to information in the "International Labour Review," for December, 1928 (published by the International Labour Office, Geneva), 1.4 per cent. of the members of the trade union unemploy ment insurance funds were in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of August, 1928.

POLAND.++

According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 3rd November was 81,195, as compared with 82,642 on 29th September. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit or relief was 27,459 and

- Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th December, 1928. Paris.
 Statistische Nachrichten, 25th November, 1928. Vienna.
 Revue du Travail, 31st October, 1928. Brussels.
 Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, November, 1928. Rome.
 Statistiske Efterretninger, 21st November, 1928. Copenhagen.
 Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.
 Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th November 1928. Warsaw.

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UNITED STATES.*

Figures relating to the volume of employment in October based on returns from 11,940 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,287,165 employed in October, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with the total for September. The aggregate wages paid for October showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with those for September while the average earnings per head showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. Increases in employment were shown in the confectionery (13.0 per cent.), carpet and rug (6.7 per cent.), woollen and worsted goods (5.7 per cent.) aggical translation of the confection of the confection of the confection of the cent. cent.), agricultural implements (5·3 per cent.), paper box (5·2 per cent.), stove (4·9 per cent.), women's clothing (4·5 per cent.), cotton goods and shirt and collar (4·2 per cent. each) industries. A seasonal decrease was shown in the ice-cream industry (10·6 per

seasonal decrease was shown in the ice-cream industry (10.6 per cent.); other decreases were in carriage and wagon (7.4 per cent.) brick, tile, etc. (3.2 per cent.) and glass (2.6 per cent.) industries.

As compared with October, 1927, there was in October, 1928, an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the numbers employed, an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid and an increase of 3.4 per cent. in average earnings per head. Increases in employment over a year ago were shown in the motor car (38.6 per cent.), agricultural implements (22.8 per cent.), machine tools (22.2 per cent.), and fortilizers (5.3 per cent.) industries. Decreases in employment were fertilisers (5.8 per cent.) industries. Decreases in employment were shown in piano and organ (15.6 per cent.), shipbuilding (13.4 per cent.), steam fittings, etc. (11.5 per cent.), and cotton goods (11.0 per cent.) industries.

Index Number of Employment.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for October, 1928, is 88·1 as compared with 87·3 in September, and 87·6 in October, 1927.

CANADA.

In place of the losses in employment usually registered at this time of the year, there was a slight increase in industrial activity on 1st November, when the 6,609 firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,000,063 employees, compared with 998,325 on 1st October. If the employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for November is 119·1, as compared with 118·9 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 107·5 on 1st November 1927 1st November, 1927.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR

NATIONAL UNION OF SEAMEN-GIFTS OR LOANS TO NON-POLITICAL UNIONS-NOT ULTRA VIRES.

A summons was taken out by the applicant, Mr. J. T. B. Wilson, general treasurer of the National Union of Seamen, against the respondents, who were the union and Mr. T. Flett, a member of the union in a representative capacity, with the object of determining the question whether under its rules there was power for the union to provide funds to further the establishment of non-political trade

Rule 3 (i) of the clauses in the rules setting out the objects of the union ran as follows :-

".... to promote and to provide funds to extend the adoption of trade union principles, and to affiliate with such other trade unions and federations of trade unions as, in the opinion of the executive council, may appear desirable."

For the applicant it was said that the whole question at issue turned on the wording of the rule quoted above, and what the Court was asked to decide was whether the union had power to lend money to non-political unions or not. The important words were: "... to extend the adoption of trade union principles." It was submitted that a loan made to a non-political union would be a loan for the extension of trade union principles, and that that was well within the objects clause: a close connection between seamen and the mining industry was essential.

For the respondent, Mr. Flett, it was contended that the statutory objects of trade unions, as contained in Section 1 of the Trade Union Act, 1913, did not include politics or abstention from politics: accordingly the provision of funds to promote non-political unions among miners was not within the powers of the union, since it was not sufficiently closely connected with its objects.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Romer said that he could In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Romer said that he could not hold that it would be outside the powers of the union to provide funds for the promotion of any trade union among any particular class of workers: the union supported would of necessity have the statutory objects among its objects. In his opinion it could not be said that it was outside the powers of the National Union of Seamen to promote the establishment of non-political trade unions among miners. It had been made quite clear that those who directed the policy of the National Union of Seamen had acted throughout from bona fide motives.—Wilson v. National Union of Seamen and Flett. High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. 28th November, 1928. WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS-WORK DURING MEAL TIME —CONTRAVENTION OF SECTION 33.

A firm at Chadderton were summoned for allowing women and young persons to be in a room where a manufacturing process

was going on during the meal hour, contrary to Section 33 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

For the prosecution it was stated that on 6th September, 1928, an Inspector of Factories who visited the mill found a number of women and young persons working in the cardroom at 12.20 p.m., where the machinery was still running. The meal time began at 12.15 p.m.

It was stated on behalf of the firm, who pleaded guilty, that the mill was a new one, and it was necessary to "run in" the new machinery. In such circumstances the speed of the turbine had to be reduced gradually, and in consequence it took several minutes

A fine of 30s. was imposed on each of thirty-nine summonses, and special costs were allowed.—Rex v. The Elk Mill. Chadderton Petty Sessions. 14th November, 1928.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade.

Criminal proceedings were brought against an employer in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade for:—

(i) furnishing false information, to wit, that a certain worker

was not in his employment, knowing the same to be false; (ii) failure to keep such records of wages as were necessary to show that the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, were being complied with as respects persons in his

The employer, when questioned regarding the worker known to be employed, denied that she was, in fact, employed, and persisted in this attitude. The inspector ascertained, however, that she was regularly employed, but that she had apparently been sent home on

regularly employed, but that she had apparently been sent home on his arrival. This was subsequently confirmed by the worker. No records of wages were kept in respect of time workers.

At the hearing the defendant pleaded guilty, and the following penalties were imposed: 40s., or thirteen days' imprisonment, for failure to keep records, and £20, or two months' imprisonment, for furnishing false information. Costs amounting to £2 2s. were allowed. The stipendiary magistrate stated that he considered the case to be a very serious one, in which there were no extenuating circumstances.—Rex v. Farmer. East Ham Police Court. 9th October, 1928.

Milk Distributive Trade.

An employer in the milk distributive trade at North Lowestoft was prosecuted under the Trade Boards Acts for failure to post Trade Board notices and for failure to keep an adequate record of wages. The defendant pleaded guilty to each offence, and was fined one guinea on each summons.—Rex v. A. E. Collen. Lowestoft Petty Sessions. 1st November, 1928.

An employer at Milton, Portsmouth, was prosecuted in February 1928.

ruary, 1927, for underpayment of five workers in his employment. A conviction was obtained, and fines of 40s. on one charge and of 10s. on each of the other charges were imposed. No order, however, for the payment of the arrears of wages claimed was made. Accordingly, action for recovery of certain of these arrears was instituted in the Portsmouth County Court on 19th April, 1928. In a considered judgment on one of the claims the County Court Judge held that the question was res judicata, as it was to be assumed that the magistrates before whom evidence was given at the first hearing had considered the matter and had decided to make no award.

The Minister of Labour appealed from the decision of the County

The appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Swift and Mr. Justice Acton in the High Court on 17th October, and was allowed, with taxed costs, on the ground that there was no evidence before the County Court on which the Judge could come to the conclusion that the

question he was asked to decide had already been finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.—Watten v. Garland, High Court of Justice—King's Bench Division. 17th October, 1928.

An employer at Deal was prosecuted for failing to keep an adequate record of wages, contrary to Section 5 (5) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918. The defendant had been visited by an Inspector. Boards Act, 1918. The defendant had been visited by an Inspector three times since 1922, and notified of his obligations with respect to the keeping of time and wages records; but on re-inspection in 1928 it was found that time records were not kept. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 40s., the maximum penalty.—Rex v. H. S. Thacker. Deal Petty Sessions. 25th October, 1928.

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade.

An employer in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Leeds was prosecuted at the Leeds City Police Court on 6th November, 1928, on charges of causing to be made on 25th June, 1928, records of payments to four workers which were false in a material particular, knowing the same to be false.

As the result of a visit paid to this employer's establishment on 16th June, 1928, arrears of wages were claimed on behalf of four workers found to have been underpaid. Receipts for the amounts claimed, dated 25th June, were subsequently furnished to the Department for inspection and record; but on further inquiry it was ascertained that the amounts stated thereon had not been paid.

At the hearing, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was convicted

The magistrate said that he considered this a serious case, and that he had no doubt that, if these proceedings had not been brought, the workers would never have received moneys legally due to them. He ordered the defendant to pay the maximum fine of £20 on each of the four summonses, unless the arrears of wages still due to two of the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith in which event the fines would be the workers were paid forthwith and the workers were paid forthwith as the workers were paid forthwith and the workers were paid forthwith as the workers were paid for the w be reduced to £5 in each case. The arrears, amounting to £47 4s. 2d., were thereupon paid. The defendant was also ordered to pay £6 10s. costs.—Rex v. Barnet Taylor. Leeds City Police Court. 6th November, 1928.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade.

An employer in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade at An employer in the retail bespoke branch of the tailong state at Debenham, Suffolk, was prosecuted for failing to pay four workers at not less than the minimum rate fixed by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales), and for causing to be produced to an inspector false records of wages paid.

Fines of £2 on each of the four summonses for underpayment were imposed, and £10 on the charge of producing false records. In addition, costs amounting to £3 11s. 10d. were allowed to the Department, and an order made by the Court for the payment of arrears of wages amounting to £57 3s. 10d.—Rex v. George Rowe. Framlingham Petty Sessions. 31st October, 1928.

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

Fall from Defective Scaffolding-Death of Workman-Action for damages at Common Law.

This was an action for damages brought on behalf of the widow and children of a bricklayer who was killed while working on a job in connection with the Berry Yard Sugar Refinery, Greenock, on the 12th November, 1926. While the deceased was laying bricks above the fourth floor level, the middle trestle, supporting the platform on which he was working, broke. He fell to the ground, and the following day died as a result of the injuries sustained.

The jury found that the defendant firm had been guilty of negli gence in supplying trestles which were not sufficiently strong. They also found that the deceased had not been in any way responsible for the erection of the scaffolding, and had acted in accordance with instructions from his foreman.

Damages were assessed at £850 for the widow, £150 for each of the elder children, and £225 for each of the younger children.—

Johnston v. Messrs. J. & R. Kirk, Limited. Greenock Sheriff

Court. 19th November, 1928.

Commercial Travellers—Continuity of Employment—Customary

A commercial traveller was the plaintiff in an action in which he sued his former employers for damages for breach of contract, claiming salary and commission in lieu of three months' notice.

The plaintiff first entered the employ of the defendants in 1906 as a warehouseman, and in 1910 he agreed in writing to one week's notice on either side: the firm at that time was a partnership. On the firm becoming bankrupt in 1922 it was formed into a limited company, and in October, 1926, the plaintiff was given a post in the firm as a commercial traveller, in which position he continued until he was dismissed, with one week's notice, in August, 1928. The plaintiff contended that as a commercial traveller he was entitled

It was argued for the defendants that, as the plaintiff had been throughout continuously in the employ of the firm, the agreement as to one week's notice made between the plaintiff and the partnership was still binding in respect of his employment with the limited

His Honour Judge Leigh found that the plaintiff had entered into a fresh employment when the partnership was transformed into a limited company. Further, it could not be seriously suggested that, even if the personality of the employer had not changed, a person who had agreed to accept one week's notice in 1910 while a subordinate, should be bound by such an agreement many years later when he was in a superior position. In his view three months' notice was reasonable, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff for £46 6s.—Rogers v. Rose Hewitt & Company, Limited. Manchester County Court. 22nd November, 1928.

Factory and Workshop Acts-Defective Boiler.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland prosecuted a co-operative society in County Tyrone for having a dangerous boiler in use, and for failing to attach a boiler report to the general

The case for the prosecution was proved, and the Court made an Order forbidding the use of the boiler: an application by the defendants to be allowed to continue to use the boiler until a new one was installed was refused. On the charge of failing to attach a boiler report to the general register, a fine of 5s. was imposed: costs were awarded to the prosecution on each summons.—Rex v. Tamnaskenny Co-operative Agriculture and Dairy Society, Limited. 9th November, 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. 3791/28. (1.11.28.) Sections 7 (1) (ii) and 7 (1) (iii) (as amended) of the Principal Act.—Form of Application.—Available for work.

SHIP'S COOK, FOLLOWING SHIPWRECK ON 30TH JANUARY, 1928. WAS PAID WAGES TO 30TH MARCH AND SENT HOME—AVAILABLE FOR WORK DURING HOMEWARD VOYAGE BUT NOT CALLED UPON DID NOT REACH HOME UNTIL 26TH APRIL AND BENEFIT CLAIMED AS FROM 31ST MARCH.

The applicant, a ship's cook, following shipwreck on 30th January, 1928, was paid two months' wages to 30th March and sent home. He did not reach London until 26th April, and on the following day he made a claim for unemployment benefit as from 31st March.

The applicant stated that he was legally entitled to wages for two months following a shipwreek, and although during that period and whilst on the homeward voyage he was available for work he had not been called upon to work.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were satisfied that applicant had been available for work until 26th April.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. In his opinion, applicant, who was sent back to England at the expense of the shipping company, could not be said, before landing in England, to be available for work, and he considered that the claim fell to be disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1)(iii) of the principal Act (as amended).

The case was, therefore, referred 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.

Applicant was shipwrecked in the Pacific Ocean on 30th January, 1928, and in consequence was paid wages to 30th March. The ship on which he was sent home did not get to London until 26th April, and he made a claim for benefit at his Employment Exchange at Hull on 27th April.

"He seeks to have his claim ante-dated to 31st March, viz., the day after the period expired for which he was paid wages.

"It is, therefore, necessary to consider under S.R. & O. No. 1597 of 1924, whether on 31st March he 'was in all respects qualified to make the claim for benefit,' and whether there was good cause for his failure to make the claim on that date. Clearly there was good ause for his failure to make the claim on that date.

"But was he 'in all respects qualified to make the claim for benefit' on 31st March, 1928? The Court of Referees found that he was available for work from that date, and I agree. In all other respects he was qualified to make the claim on that date. It is, therefore, a case where the applicant's claim may properly be ante-

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ASSOCIATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1928,† dated December 3, 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5,

The Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister"), The Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as "the Minister"), by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 17 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), as amended by Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

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

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 961. H.M. Stationery Office.

^{*} Trend of Employment, October, 1928. Washington. † The November Employment Situation, 1928. Ottawa.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

- 1. The Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1920, and the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) (Supplementary) Regulations, 1920, are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired accrued or incurred under those regulations.
- 2. Every application by an association of employed persons for an arrangement under Section 17 of the Act shall be made in such form as the Minister may direct and shall be accompanied by two copies of the rules of the association.
- 3. The Minister may at any time by notice in writing to that effect cancel as from the date of the notice or any later date specified in the notice any arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act if in his opinion the association ceases to comply with any of the conditions contained in the arrangement or in the Act or in these Regulations, without prejudice however to the right of the association to receive under sub-Sections (1) and (6) of that section such sums as may be properly payable to the association in respect of any period prior to the termination of the arrangement.
- 4. It shall be a condition of every arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act that the association shall furnish the Minister with such information as he may require with regard to the working of the arrangement including the trative expenses incurred in connection therewith, and shall allow the Minister to inspect any books, accounts, vouchers and other documents relating to payments made by or to the association in connection with payments to its members while unemployed.
- 5. The Minister may make or continue an arrangement with an association notwithstanding that under the rules of the association the excess payment referred to in Section 17 (1) (a) of the Act is not payable on each occasion on which a member of the association would be entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the arrangement had not been made, although under the said rules the said excess is not payable to a member—
 - (i) if he is or has been in arrears with his subscription to the association or by reason of a breach of the said rules or for disciplinary reasons; or
 - (ii) by reason of the fact that he has not been unemployed for a sufficient period if the Minister is of opinion that the provisions of the said rules relating to minimum periods of unemployment and to the continuity of intermittent periods of unemployment are on the whole not less favourable to members than the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1928, relating thereto; or
 - (iii) if he has earned a certain sum of money within a certain
 - (iv) if he has not paid to the association the minimum number of contributions entitling him to such payments;

Provided always that the Minister shall not make or continue an arrangement unless he is of opinion that the number of occasions on which the said excess will not be payable under the said rules in the circumstances set out in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) hereof is not likely to exceed fifteen per centum of the total number of occasions on which members would be entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the arrangement did not apply to them.

- 6. An arrangement may apply to a member on the following occasions notwithstanding that the said excess is not payable to
 - (i) On not more than eight occasions in any year beginning on the 1st day of January in the circumstances set out in Regulation 5 (i), (ii), (iii), and, if in the opinion of the Minister the excess is likely to become payable in not more than eight weeks, (iv) hereof.
- (ii) Any occasions in the circumstances set out in Regulation 5 (iv) hereof if he is under the age of eighteen years.
- (iii) Any occasions occurring not later than the 28th February. 1929, if an arrangement has applied to the member on or immediately before the 31st December, 1928.
- 7.—(i) Payments by the Minister of Labour under Section 17 of the Act to an association with which an arrangement has been made shall be made at such intervals as may be specified in the arrangement or agreed upon between the Minister and the
- (ii) If it is found that the amount of any such payment is in excess of the amount which ought properly to have been paid, the Minister may (without prejudice to any other remedy) deduct the amount of the excess from any payments to which the association may be subsequently entitled.
- 8. In any case in which the Minister is of opinion that an association has failed wholly or partly to carry out the terms of the arrangement or has carried them out negligently or inefficiently, the Minister may decline to make any payment by way of contribution to the administrative expenses of the association or may make such reduction as he thinks fit in the payments so to be made without prejudice to the right of the Minister to discontinue the arrange-
- 9. If any question arises between the Minister and an association whether a person being a member of the association would have been entitled to receive unemployment benefit if no arrangement had been made with the association under Section 17 of the Act, or as to the rate to which he would have been entitled, the question shall be determined by the Insurance Officer, the Court of Referees and the Umpire, as the case may require, in like manner as if the person had made a claim to unemployment benefit, and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927, and the

Regulations made thereunder relating to the determination of claims to unemployment benefit shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The rights conferred on the employed person by the aforesaid provisions shall, so far as they are applicable, be vested in the association and shall be exercised only by, or on behalf of, the association.

(b) The Minister or the association may in all cases require recommendations of the Court of Referees to be referred

to the Umpire for determination.

10. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1929, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1928.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this 3rd day of December.

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

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY — NORTH-WESTERN AREA.— Employees' Side v. Employers' Side, No. 3 (N.W. Area) District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. Difference.—Day workers transferred to shift work—Claim for extra Difference.—Day workers transferred to smit work—Claim for extra pay. Decision.—So long as the present schedule of wages and working conditions remains in force, no additional payment falls to be made to an employee when transferred without change of occupation or grade from day work to shift work after due notice, namely, pation or grade from day work to shift work after due notice, namely, seven days. Provision is made in the Award for the payment of an extra rate for time worked without notice or during the currency of the notice. Operative from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of the Award. Award issued 6th November,

CLERICAL OFFICERS, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Federation of Women Civil Servants v. the Ministry of Health. Difference.—Language allowance—Claim for increase. Decision.—Subject to certain conditions the Court awarded an extra allowance of £5 per annum for each additional language beyond two, whilst employed on duties which involve the use of such knowledge up to a maximum of £45 per annum of £45 per annum. ledge, up to a maximum of £45 per annum. Operative from 1st December, 1928. Award issued 19th November, 1928. (1398.)

FOREMEN OF WORKS' WRITERS AND ASSISTANT WRITERS.—H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. the Admiralty.

Difference.—Scale of pay—Claim for increase. Decision.—The
Court awarded a scale of 37s.—2s.—55s. per week, plus industrial
bonus. Operative from the date of the Award. Award issued 19th

DESPATCH TYPISTS—H.M. LAND REGISTRY.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Land Registry.—Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Land Registry. Difference.—Scale of pay—Claim for increase. Decision.—As from 1st November, 1928, new basic scales 28s.—2s. 6d—46s. per week granted. Award issued 20th November, 1928. (1400.)

FARM EMPLOYEES—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL HOSPITALS. —Workers' Union v. London County Council Mental Hospitals.

—Workers' Union v. London County Council Mental Hospitals

Department. Difference.—Overtime Rates of Pay—Application
for increase. Decision.—For all hours worked in excess of 48 per
week, the Court granted an additional rate of 3d. an hour for head
cowmen and head pigmen and 2d. an hour for farm and garden
labourers, cowmen and carters, and for Sunday duty 4d. and 3d. an hour respectively. Operative as from the beginning of the pay week following date of Award. Award issued 22nd November.

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: NORTHAMPTON.—The two sides of the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton. Difference.—As to the prices to be paid for two finishing operations and for operations on a particular machine. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire to determine the matter. Award fixing the prices in question to operate from the commencement of the first full pay week following the date thereof. Dated 10th November, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: SOUTH WALES.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (No. 5 Division) v. Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettle-folds, Limited, Dowlais, Glamorgan (a member of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association). Difference.—As to the true intent and meaning of the Award dated 9th July, 1928,* of a Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E. (Employers' Morris, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative) and Mr. W. T. Griffiths (Workpeople's Representative), appointed by the Minister to determine a difference that existed between the parties. The matter was referred to the Board for their consideration and for their decision should they agree that the issue raised was one of interpretation, and the Board being so satisfied issued their decision on the 20th November, 1928.

(C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY: NORWIGH.—National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Messrs. Hinde & Hardy, Limited, Norwich. Difference.—Strike following the introduction of a two-shift system at a new factory for the production of artificial silk. Settlement.—An agreement was arrived at between the parties on 29th November and work was resumed on 3rd December, 1928.

December, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS. Orders. Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D. (14), dated 20th November, 1928, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, who were not included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1926, and specifying the 26th November, 1928, as the date from which such minimum rates should become

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S. (16), dated 20th November, 1928, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, who were not included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1926, and specifying the 26th November as the dat from which such minimum rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL. Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U. (23), dated 27th November, 1928, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers in the cerement making section of the trade for special periods not dependent upon the cost-of-living

Objection period expires 27th January, 1929.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (37), dated 4th December, 1928, to vary general minimum piece-rates (and the overtime rates based thereon) for male and female workers, the proposed rates not being dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure.

Objection period expires 4th February, 1929.
Proposal D. (38), dated 4th December, 1928, to vary general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, the proposed rates not being dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure.

Objection period expires 4th February, 1929.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 30th September,

in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 30th September, 1928. Home Office. (Cmd. 3113-11; price ld.)

ANTHRAX.—Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire as to the probable charge to the industries in which East Indian wool is used of requiring all such wool imported for use in this country to be disinfected under the Government's disinfection scheme on arrival in this country; and to carry out such tests as may be found necessary.

Vol. I. Report. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(a) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1927, Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies.

(S.O. publication: price 11s.) (b) Statistical summary showing the

(S.O. publication; price 11s.) (b) Statistical summary showing the operations of co-operative societies, 1918–1927. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—Legislative Series, Vol. VI, 1925. Part II.

G.B.—Zan. (Great Britain to Zanzibar). (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price

the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for all three parts.)

Mining.—(i) Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1927. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1928. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

Poor Law Relief.—(i) Administration of the Poor Law. Extract from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1927-28, including Reports of general inspectors of the Ministry. (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (ii) Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales, in the quarter ended September. 1928, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

price 4d.)

SAFETY.—Fencing and other safety precautions for wood-working machinery. Safety Pamphlet, No. 8. 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

TRADE BOARDS.—Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. Report of an enquiry into a proposal to alter 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. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1928. ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Coping Bollards: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., James Bridge Works, near Wednesbury.—Ballast: S. West, Ltd., London, E.C.—Creosoted Railway Sleepers: Burt Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—Loch Long: Construction of Store Building: Leslie Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank.—Yard. Abroad: Steelwork: Jesse Tildesley,

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accumulator, Air Loaded: Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Aluminium Sheets, Angles, etc.: British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Ampliners, W/T: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Anchors, Stockless: N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—Bolts and Nuts, Steel: Stones & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—
Bolts, Studs and Nuts, Bright Steel: C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; E. Mercer, Ltd., Manchester; Steel Nut and J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; A. P. Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boots, Half:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—Bronze Ingots, Manganese: Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Cable, Chain: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Cable, Chain and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gearley, West Towney, Co., Ltd., Charging Charges, Co., Charging Charges, Charges, Co., Charges, Charges, Charges, Co., Charges, Charg Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—
Gandles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Gases,
Cordite: Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Chemicals:
F. Alien & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; A. Boake, Roberts &
Co., Ltd., London, E.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London,
S.W.; Skilbeck Bros., London, E.C.—Clutches, Star: VickersArmstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—Crane, Electric: Stothert
& Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Crane, Electric Forge: Sir William Arrol &
Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Crane, Steam Travelling: T. Smith & Sons
(Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—Drawers, Brown Cotton: S. Davis & Sons,
Ltd., Hinckley.—Dynamotors: Small Electric Motors, Ltd.,
Beckenham.—Fans, Ceiling: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton,
Staffs.—Fans, Ship Ventilating: Electro Dynamic Construction Co.,
Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Veritys, Ltd.,
Birmingham.—Felt, Brown: R. Ashworth, Rawtenstall.—Flour:
North Shore Mill Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.;
Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers and Bakers Branch), London, E.C.—Gear,
Capstan: Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—
Generating Set: English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Generator,
Electric: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—
Gratings, Armour: W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Hemp
and Cotton Packing: Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London,
E.C.—Hoses, Bronze: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd.,
Ponders End.—Instruments, Surgical: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
London, W. Conservilled Co., Ltd., London, E. C. S. May. heath, near Manchester; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Hoses, Bronze: United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Instruments, Surgical: Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, W.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Medical Supply Association, Ltd., London, E.C.; Chas. F. Thackray, Leeds.—Iron, Bar: Wigan Rolling Mills, Ltd., Wigan; Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—Iron, Fire-Bar: Hull Forge Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—Lathes, Hexagon Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Leather for Boot Repairs: J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—Lockers, Steel Kit: Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—Machine, Dynamic Balancing: W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Grinding: C. Churchill & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Oxy Coal Gas Prolling: Hancock & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E.—Machine, Radial Drilling: Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax, Yorks.—Machine, Tube and Bolt Screwing: Maiden & Co., Ltd., Hyde, near Manchester.—Microscopes: W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—Monel Metal: Monel-Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Motor Boats, 40 ft.: J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—Pipe Covering, Magnesia: Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Plant, Electric Bakery: General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Peterboron. General Electric Co., Ltd., Elimingham and Peterborough—
Plywood: Aeronautical and Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.,
S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co.,
Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—Press, Direct Driven: J. Hands & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Pumps: Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Newark; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Quenching Units and Amplifiers: H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—Scarves, Plain White: Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—Screws: H. Cox Screw Co., Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—Screws: H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Separator, Oil: Stream Line Filter Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Shakles, Lugless Joining: Carron Co., Carron.—Shalloon: C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford.—Shirts, White Tunic and Dress: Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—Shoes, Gymnasium: North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Shorts and Vests, Cellular, and Shorts, Cotton Fabric: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salisbury, Manufacturing Co., London, E.—Socks and Stockings: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., Socks & Co., Ltd., Corest & Migrator, E.—B. Esparials & Co., Ltd., Corest & Migrator, Ltd., Corest & Co., Ltd., Cor Manufacturing Co., London, E.—Socks and Stockings: H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; I. and R. Morley, Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—Spoons, Nickel Silver: Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—Steel, Bar: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Frodingham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Scottish Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel

^{*} See page 309 of the August, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE

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Plating, Perforated: W. Barns & Son, London, N.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & F. Pool, Ltd., Hayle Cornwall.—Suits, Blue Overall: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—Switches, Sockets, etc.: Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pinnacle Switchgear and Fuse Co., Weybridge, Surrey.—Traveller, Electric: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Troughing and Tiles, Stoneware: Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Twill, Blue Union: Kelsall & Kemp. Ltd., Rochdale.—Varnishes: Lewis

Union: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—Varnishes: Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Denton & Jutsum, London, E.; W. S. Jenkins & Co., London, N.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish and Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E., Archibald Vickers, Ltd., London, W.C.; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.— Vests, Summer and Winter: I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—Waistbelts: Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.C.—Zinc Slabs and Sheets: W. Barns & Son, London, N.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.

WAR OFFICE.

Ammonia Compressors: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Automatic Hopper Feeds: Kynochs, Ltd., Birmingham.—Barge, Motor: J. Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., Faversham.—Beeswax: J. Laing, Son & Co., London, E.C.—Belts, Waist: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale Ltd., London S.E.—Blankets, G.S.: Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.— Blankets, White: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—Boots, Ankle, etc.: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—Brass, Sheet: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—Buttons: Smith & Wright, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Birmingham.—Calico: Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; M. Gartingham.—Calico: Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; M. Gartingham. side & Co., Ltd., Hadfield.—Camp Equipment (Chairs, Bedsteads, etc.): X-Chair Patents Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Chassis, Six-Wheeled: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Cloth, D.M., W.P.: J. Hainsworth & Son, Leeds.—Cloth (Blue, Scarlet, etc.): J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, etc.): J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; J. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—Conduits and Fittings: Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—Cord, Bedford: S. Cordingley, Leeds; Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield.—Cord, Cotton Khaki: T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—Cordite Mill: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—Cotton (Drab, Brown, etc.): G. Melville, Glasgow.—Crane, 105-ton: Ransome & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—Discs, Eyepiece: Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—Dowlas: R. Buckton & Son, Hunslet; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.—Drill: Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.—Drill: Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; J. & J. Ashton, Hyde; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Duck, Linen: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Engines, Petrol, Portable: Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—Gabardine, Drab: J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge.—Generating Set: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—Grinding Machine: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Hessian, Packing: Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—Laryngaphone Head Sets: Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Lathes: Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum, Brown: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Linoleum, Brown: Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines.—Oil, Lubricating: Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—Overalls, Jackets and Trousers: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—Pipes, Cast and Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—Pipes, Cast and Spun Iron: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham; Shaw, Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—Puttees, S.D.: Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley.—Rags, Old, Cotton: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Refrigerating Plant, Spares: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—Rugs, Horse: C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—Sashes, Silk, Worsted: Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Sash Pulleys and Chains: Rhodes Chains, Ltd., Birmingham.—Serge, Blue: Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—Serge, S.D.: J. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; P. Womersley & Son, Pudsey, Leeds: R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd. Serge, S.D.: J. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; P. Womersley & Son, Pudsey, Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley and Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe, Wakefield; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds.—Serge, White, Lining: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—Shirting, Angola, Blue: J. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Oldham; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; R. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle; The Mains Manufacturing Co. (Carlisle), Ltd., Carlisle,—Shirting, Angola, Drah: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; Sons, Ltd., Carlisle; The Mains Manufacturing Co. (Carlisle), Ltd., Carlisle—Shirting, Angola, Drab: Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; John Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Rochdale; Jas. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—Shoes, Highland: Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Stead & Simpson, Leicester.—Soap, Soft: Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Aintree.—Soda (Grystals, Caustic and Ash): J. Manger & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, Widnes

and Fleetwood.—Steel, Mild, Bars: D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel, Mild, Sheet: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Stockinette: J. H. Lowe & Co., Ltd., Congleton.—Table Tops: S. Kaye & Son, Pool, near Leeds.—Tartan, Highland: Table Tops: S. Kaye & Son, Pool, near Leeds.—Tartan, Highland: Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels.—Tents, Marquee (Roofs, Outer and Tents, Store): T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin, Ltd., London, E.—Thread, Machine: W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie.—Tin, Ingot: J. Batt & Co. (London Ltd., London, E.C.—Trestles, Iron, for Table Tops: Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Twill, Grey: Moss Bros. (H. B.), Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—Tyres: Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Vehicles, Four-Wheeled: Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Wagon, Tipping: Sentinel Wagon Works, Ltd., Shrewsbury.—Waistcoats, Cardigan: Bent & Watson, Ltd., Leicester.—Wireless Telegraph Sets: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Works Services: Building Works and Services: Aldershot, Married Officer's Quarter: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Bordon, Married Officers' Quarters: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Canterbury, Artificers' Work: Grummant Bros., Ramsgate. Tidworth, Internal Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. Tidworth, Im-Internal Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. Tidworth, Improvements to Military Hospital: A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Farnborough, Pinehurst Barracks, Erection of Offices: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Company & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Company Offices and Stores: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Warley, Improvements to Guards' Sergeants' Mess: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Colchester, Middlewick, Reconstruction of "A" and "B" Rifle Ranges: Chambers & Sons, Colchester. Kingston Area, Artificers' Work: James Bros., Swansea. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Albany Barracks, Foot and Shower Baths: H. Moger, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. Portland, Verne Citadel, Night W.C. Annexes: C. J. Furneaux, Christchurch. Tidworth Barracks, Conversion of Trough Latrines to Pedestal type W.C.s: James & Crockerell, Durrington, near Salisbury. Glencorse Barracks, Resurfacing Parade Ground: Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh. Catterick Camp, Tar Paving to Roads and Paths: Tarmac, Ltd., Hull.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.—Aircraft, Conversion: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft, Fitting Automatic Slots: Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Reconditioning: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—Aircraft, Repairs:
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Aircraft, Spares:
A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; H. G. Hawker
Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd.,
Weybridge, Surrey; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd.,
Parkside, Coventry.—Aircraft, Wing Structure: W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, Scotland.—Airscrews: Airscrew Co., Weybridge, Surrey.—Benches, Gircular Saw: A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark on Tyne.—Bomb Sights, Conversion: Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Buildings and Works Services: Climbing Facilities for W/T Towers (Various stations): Milliken Bros. & Blaw-Knox, Ltd., London, W.C. Fencing and Gates (Aden): W. Brain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Married Quarters (Wittering): W. Brain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Married Quarters (Wittering): M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin, Herts. Winches and Mooring-Tower Head (Karachi): Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Blue: J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Castor Oil: Hull Oil (Karach): Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—Caps, Bile:
J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Castor Oil: Hull Oil
Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull; Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—
Engines, Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines,
Aircraft, Carburettor Spares: H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, W.—
Engines, Aircraft, Development Test: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd.,
Bristol; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—Engines,
Aircraft, Jigs, Tools for: D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—
Engines, Aircraft, Repairs: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines,
Aircraft, Research Running: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—
Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd.,
Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Type Test: D. Napier &
Son, Ltd., London, W.—Generators, Motor: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd.,
London, S.E.—Helmets, Flameproof: General Fire Appliance Co.,
London, E.C.—Lamps, Cockpit: D. H. Bonnella & Sons, Ltd.,
London, N.W.—Lenses: Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—Leyland
Spares: Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—Magnetometers:
Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Morris Spares:
Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—Petrol Tanks:
Thompson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston, Staffs.—Radiators, Aircraft:
Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Serck Radiators,
Ltd., Birmingham.—Radiators, Aircraft, and Cases: J. Marston,
Ltd., Ltd., Ltd., Roberter, Reideley, Reidel Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—Radiators, Aircraft, and Cases: J. Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Reaction Apparatus, Maintenance: Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., London, N.W.—Rolls-Royce Spares: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Smoke Bombs, Cartridges and Boxes: Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Switches: Pyne Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Testers, Sparking Plug: Parnacott & Sons, London, S.E.—Tool Boxes: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—Uniforms, Civilians: Hobson & Son (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—Valves:

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: Read Mfg. Co. (London), Ltd., Hounslow; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Cloth Tracing: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ink, Duplicating: Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—Millboards: Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.—Paper (of Various Descriptions): Brindle & Son, Ltd., Houghton, near Preston; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian. E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton,

near Bristol; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; William Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—Pencils: George Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, &c.: Group 313 (1929), Bookwork Printing; Group 314 (1929), Bookwork Printing: Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Group 318 (1929), Bookwork Printing; Group 319 (1928), Bookwork Printing: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd, London, E.C. 32,000 R.A.F. Note Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—Stencils: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N. -Stencils : D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

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POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Protective: International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—Battery Stores: Premier Accumulator Co., (1921) Ltd., Northampton; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Bells: T. Watson, London, N.W.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, S.E., Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex—Cases, Packing: Wm. Bridgwater & phone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Apparatus, Protective: Inter-Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex — Cases, Packing: Wm. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Castings, Joint Box: General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough.—Coils, Loading: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Cords for Telephones: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodwille, Donienter Sonitory Bire & Eirshein Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodwille, Donienter Sonitory Bire & Eirshein Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodwille, Donienter Sonitory Bire & Eirshein Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodwille, Donienter Sonitory Bire & Eirshein Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodwille, Donienter Sonitory Bire & Eirshein Co., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Ltd., London, E.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Lt Ltd., Woodville; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Jos. Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal; Swansea Potteries, Ltd., Swansea.—
Frameworks for Signs: F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.— Handcarts: T. R. Davies, Birkenhead—Hydrometers: T. O. Blak (Sikes Hydrometers), Ltd., London, S.E.—Insulators: C. Carder Sons, Brierley Hill, Staffs; Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E. Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.—Ironwork, Telegraphic David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—Jelly, Petroleum Alex. Duckham & Co., London, W.—Lead: Locke, Blackett & Co. Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Mudguards: Cranford Mfg. Co., Ltd. Smethwick.—Oil, Cylinder: Silvertown Lubricants Ltd., London, E —Pedals, Bicycle: Warne, Wright & Rowland, Ltd., Birmingham.—Rags: Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Salford; Northern Waste Co., Salford —Signs for Kicsks: Jas. Bruton & Sons, London, N.—Solder: Tyne Solder Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Tube, Brass: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—Tubes, Air: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick.—Valves, Thermionic: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd.

Batteries: Swansea Telephone Exchange: Pritchard & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Conduits—Laying: Luton; St. Albans: G. J. Anderson, London, E. Mumbles (Swansea): Barnes Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Cowley, Summertown and Headington' (Oxon); Truro (Cornwall): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Bromborough—New Chester Road (Cheshire): field, Birmingham. Bromborough-New Chester Road (Cheshire): Longson & Darnley, Stockport. Stockbridge, Hursley, Fareham and Broughton (Hants); Longton Meir, Longton-Blurton-Lightwood and Burslem-Chell (Staffs): J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham. Mitcham Automatic Area; Hounslow: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Stretford (Manchester), Warwick Road-King Street: J. E. Turner, Bury, Lancs. Royal Exchange (Q Area): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Abergavenny (Mon.), Crickhowell and Gilwern (Breconshire): H. Smith, Newport (Mon.). Dorking: W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Newcastle-on-Tyne (Wallsend and Kenton Junction) and Gateshead Auto. Exchange: J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Boston (Lincs): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Worthing (Sussex): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. New Cross-Hill Street and High Street, Peckham: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Great Yarmouth: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Tottenham-Bruce Castle: T. Muir-J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Great Yarmouth: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Tottenham—Bruce Castle: T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cheltenham, Stroud and Newent (Glos.): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport (Mon.). Larbert—Carronshore: A. Duncan, Glasgow. Electric Lifts: Salford Auto. Tel. Exchange; Newcastle-on-Tyne Central Telephone Exchange: Keighley Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd., Keighley. Sorting Office: South-Eastern District Office (London): J. G. Jackson & Co., Glasgow. Telephone Exchange Equipment:—Brixton: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Harrogate: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd. Bakewell Coventry. Sub-Contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell Derbyshire, for Battery Work. Greenwich: General Electric Co. Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Canterbury: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Telephone Repeater Station Power Plant: Edinburgh: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Port Erin (Isle of Man): General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Bir-

mingham. Telephone Repeater Station—Repeater Equipment: Port Erin (Isle of Man); Blackpool; Belfast: General Electric Co., Ltd.,

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Alarm Apparatus: Siemens & General Electric Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Alterations to Capstans: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Ammunition: Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.—Asbestos Roofing Sheets: Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Bandages: R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—Battery Materials: Le Carbone, London, E.C.—Bedcovers: Henry Bond & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Beds: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—Bicycles: Humber, Ltd., Coventry.—Boilers: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale; Brake Material: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., London, N.; Tees Side Bridge & Eng. Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Burlaps: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—Buttons: Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Cable: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, London, E.C.—Candles: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Carriage Under-Frames: R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw.—Ceiling Fans: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Cement: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow.—Coal: Watts, S.W.—Chassis: Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow.—Coal: Watts Watts & Co., London, E.C.—Colas: Asphalt Cold Mix, Ltd., London S.W.—Compressor Plant: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall.—Cotton Waste: Richard Garside, Ltd., Manchester.—Cranes: T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Leeds; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.

—Desks: Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich.—Drill: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—Drugs: Dakin Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. —Electric Haulers: Beckett & Andersor, Ltd., Glasgow.—Felt: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Granulators: F. Parker, Ltd., Leicester.—Grinder: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—
Iron Packing Pieces: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—
Laboratory Equipment: Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—
Lamps: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—Launches: J. I.
Thornycroft & Co., London, S.W.; J. S. White & Co., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Liniments: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birminghous Liniments: World Council Bros. Isle of Wight.—Liniments: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—Lint: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—Liquaphalt: Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Litho Machine: J. Ratcliff & Sons, Leeds.—Locomotive Spares: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lorries: Morris Commercial Cars, Birmingham.—Machinery: Manlove, Alliott & Co., London, S.W.—Oil: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Anglo-Persian Oil Co., London, E.C.—Oznaburg: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—Paint: Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—Pipes: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Printing Machine: Linotype & Machinery, London, W.C.—Pumps: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa, Scotland.—Rails and Fishplates: Port Talbot Steel Co., Port Talbot, S. Wales.—Road Scarifiers: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Ropeway: W.C..—Pumps: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa, Scotland.—Rails and Fishplates: Port Talbot Steel Co., Port Talbot, S. Wales.—Road Scarifiers: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—Ropeway: R. White & Sons, Widnes, Lancs.—Springs: Wm. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—Static Transformer: English Electric Co., Stafford.—Steam Power Plant: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ipswich.—Steam Rollers: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—Steel: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Steel Poles: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Rods: United Strip and Bar Mills, Sheffield.—Steel Sheets: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—Steel Sleepers: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—Steel Tanks: T. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Steelwork: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Birmingham; Motherwell Bridge Engineering Co., Motherwell; Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Co., Middlesbrough.—Stone-Crushing Plant: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Street-lighting Fittings: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Telegraph Ironwork: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—Telephones Equipment: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—Thecdolites: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—Track for Grane: T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—Train-lighting Material: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Track for Grane: T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—Train-lighting Material: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Trimming Material: J. Holdsworth & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Tuhes: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Turntable: Horsehay Co., Horsehay, Shropshire.—Tunewriters: Bar, Look (1925) Ltd. Baseford. Nettingham. J. Holdsworth & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—Tubes: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—Turntable: Horsehay Co., Horsehay, Shropshire.—
Typewriters: Bar-Lock (1925), Ltd., Basford, Nottingham.—
Vans: Bean Cars, Ltd., London, S.W.—Venturi Meters: George Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—Wagons: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—Wire: Elliott's Metal Co., Birmingham; Shropshire Iron Co., near Wellington, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, London, W.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Aberdare Inland Revenue Office—Joiner: G. Davies & Sons, Ystrad Mynach. Abersoch, Carnarvonshire, Coastguard Station—Painter, etc.: W. T. Jones, Pwllheli. Ayr Telephone Exchange—Glazier: G. G. Kirk, Ltd., Ayr; Joiner: Greig & Allen, Glasgow; Painter: H. D. McGregor, Ayr; Plasterer: J. Kerr, Maybole; Plumber, etc.: Hugh Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Steelwork: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Basford, Nottingham, Employment Exchange—Painter, etc.: C. Wilmot, Bulwell. Basingstoke Telephone Exchange—Erection: Mussellwhite & Son, Basingstoke. Beeston P.O.—Alterations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Blackpool, North Shore Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. Joyce & Sons, Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea; Steelwork: Harry Peers & Co., Bolton. Bristol, "Central" Telephone Building Works: Aberdare Inland Revenue Office-Joiner: G.

Exchange—Plumber: Arthur Scull & Son, Ltd., Bristol. Bulwell, Nottingham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: C. H. Hill, Mansfield. Carlton, Nottingham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: W. Maule & Co., Nottingham. Chatham—Maintenance work: J. W. Leech, Rochester. Chingford, etc.—Maintenance work: Sheppard Bros., Woodford Green. Clapham Junction, S.W., Employment Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Stonework: Damer Bros., London, S.W. Cradley Heath, Staffs., Employment Exchange—Erection: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Asphalter: La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork: Jesse Tildesley. Ltd., Darlaston. Cranwich, Norfolk, Steelwork: Jesse Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston. Cranwich, Norfolk, Ministry of Labour—Hutting, etc.: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Concretor, etc.: M. Froude, Brandon; Foundations, etc.: Lusher, Norwich. Donna Nook Coastguard Station—Erection of Cottage, F. Rooney, North Somercotes. East Malling, Maidstone, Fruit Testing Station—Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Edinburgh, Holyrood Palace Ceiling—Bracketting, etc.: Scott, Morton & Tynecastle Co., Ltd., Edinburgh; Models: Dawson & Young, Glasgow. Failsworth, Manchester, Employment Exchange
—Erection: F. Butterworth, Manchester. Farnborough, Orpington,
Kent, Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd.,
Gt. Missenden; Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd.,
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