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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline, on the whole, in employment 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 12·2 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 9·3, as compared with 8·9 at 22nd October, 1928; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·9, as compared with 2·9. 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 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 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 1*d.* per hour on time rates and 6½ per cent. on basis piece rates; in the boot and shoe repairing trade the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 5 or 2½ per cent.; and there were also increases in the 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.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Table with multiple columns: Industry, Estimated Number of Insured Persons (Males, Females, Total), Percentage Unemployed at 26th Nov 1928 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total), Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage Compared with 22nd Oct 1928, 21st Nov 1927, 23rd Nov 1925.

* See footnote * on page 451.

Table for Great Britain and Northern Ireland showing Estimated Number of Insured Persons (16-64 inclusive, at July 1928), Percentage Unemployed at 26th Nov 1928 (Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Total), and Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentage compared with 22nd Oct 1928, 21st Nov 1927, 23rd Nov 1925.

* 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:-

Table showing Principal Variations During November in Numbers of Unemployed. Columns: Industry, Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th Nov 1928 compared with 22nd Oct 1928 (Males, Females, Total).

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:—

Table with columns: Males, Females, Total. Row: A.—Number of Claims. Fresh and Renewal claims made, Average number of claims current.

Table with columns: Males, Females, Total. Row: B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers. Permanent provisions, Transitional provisions, Total claims disallowed.

Table with columns: Males, Females, Total. Row: C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees. (1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS. Total cases considered, Recommended for allowance, Recommended for disallowance.

Table with columns: Males, Females, Total. Row: (2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES. Total cases considered, Recommended for allowance, Recommended for disallowance.

Table with columns: Males, Females, Total. Row: D.—Decisions by Umpire. Cases referred by Insurance Officer, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants.

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 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.

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.

Table with columns: Four weeks ended 24th November, 1928, Four weeks ended 27th October, 1928, Four weeks ended 26th November, 1927. Rows: Contributions received from Employers, Employed Persons, Exchequer; Unemployment Benefit, Cost of Administration, Interest accrued on Treasury Advances, Other Items; Treasury Advances outstanding, Other Liabilities (net) including accrued interest and deposits.

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 to each such group:—

Table with columns: Industry Group, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total. Rows: Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, Brick, Tile, etc., Pottery, Earthenware, etc., Glass Trades, Chemicals, etc., Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc., Construction and Repair of Vehicles, Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing, Metal Trades, Textile Trades, Leather and Leather Goods, Clothing Trades, Food, Drink and Tobacco, Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork, Printing and Paper Trades, Building and Construction of Works, Other Manufacturing Industries, Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries, Transport and Communication, Distributive Trades, Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance, Miscellaneous Trades and Services, All Industries and Services.

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:—

Table with columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows: 1. Unemployed—Special Schemes, 2. Claims admitted or under consideration, 3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration, 4. Uninsured persons on Register, 5. Two months' file, Persons on Register (lines 2-4), Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5).

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:—

Table with columns: 26th November, 1928, 29th Oct., 1928. Rows: Persons normally in regular employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Persons normally in casual employment, Total. Sub-tables for Great Britain and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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:—

Table with columns: Week ended, Applications from Employers, Vacancies Filled, Number of Workpeople on Registers. Rows: 29th October, 1928, 5th November, 1928, 12th, 19th, 26th, Average.

* 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 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 cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Table with columns: Area, Number of Persons on Register at 26th November, 1928 (Men, Women, Juveniles, Total), Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th Oct., 1928. Rows: London Division, South-Eastern Division, South-Western Division, Midlands Division, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Scotland Division, Wales Division, Northern Ireland, Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

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 18, as compared with 27 in the previous month and 16 in November, 1927.

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:—

Table with columns: Groups of Industries, Number of Disputes in progress in Month (Started before, Started in, Total), Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month, Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.

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.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes, directly involving 1,530 workpeople, and 2 old disputes, directly involving 320 workpeople.

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER, 1928.

Table with columns: Occupations and Locality, Approximate Number of Workpeople involved (Directly, Indirectly), Date when Dispute (Began, Ended), Cause or Object, Result.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes.

favour of the employers; and 8, directly involving 1,560 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of 5 disputes, directly involving 820 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

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:—

Table comparing 1927 and 1928 data for Groups of Industries, including No. of Disputes, Number of Workpeople involved, Aggregate Duration, and Membership at end of period.

Of the 283 disputes beginning in 1928, 25, directly involving 6,200 workpeople, arose out of demands for advances in wages; 60, directly involving 14,700 workpeople, out of proposed reductions in wages; 76, directly involving 16,900 workpeople, on other wages questions; 13, directly involving 500 workpeople, on questions of working hours; 66, directly involving 12,100 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 25, directly involving 4,700 workpeople, on other questions of working arrangements; 12, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle; and 6 disputes, directly involving 20,300 workpeople, were of the nature of sympathetic stoppages.

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.

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.

Large table showing Membership at end of 1927 and 1926, broken down by Group of Unions, with columns for Males, Females, Total and Percentage Increase/Decrease.

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

Table showing Membership (Males, Females, Total) at the end of 1913, 1920, 1925, 1926, and 1927, categorized by Group of Unions.

* 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 15,000 were railwaymen and other transport workers.

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, 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. Failsforth, 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., London, W.; Roof Flats: The Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Flooring Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C.; Steelwork: E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Stonework: Malcolm Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Felling, Gateshead, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Painter: Ben Robertson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Plasterer: Newman Bros. (Newcastle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Plumber: M. Aynsley & Sons, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh. Folkestone Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. G. Parsons & Son, Folkestone. Granton Harbour, Edinburgh, Telephone Exchange—Erection: G. & R. Cousin, Edinburgh. Greenwich Park, S.E.—Lavatory Extension: Franklin & Co., London, S.E. Hampton Court, East Molesey, Surrey—Landing Stage Extension: G. Tate & Son, London, S.E. Hastings P.O.—Painter, etc.: A. Higginbotham & Sons, Bradford. Hebden Bridge, Yorks, P.O.—Erection: F. Butterworth, Manchester; Excavator, etc.: Ogdon Bros., Oldham; Plasterer, etc.: J. & S. Howarth, Blackley; Plumber, etc.: Henry Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale; Slater: Huntington's, Ltd., Manchester; Smith, etc.: T. Blackburn & Son, Ltd., Preston. Herne Bay, Kent, Telephone Exchange—Stonework: The Empire Stone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. High Lodge, Suffolk, Ministry of Labour—Hutting, etc.: Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Concretor, etc.: M. Froude, Brandon; Foundations, etc.: Lusher, Norwich. Hull—Maintenance Painter: W. H. Maslin & Co., Hull; Maintenance Plumber, etc.: A. Abba, Hull. Huntingdon P.O.—Additions: J. Guttridge & Sons, Peterborough. Kentish Town, N.W., P.O.—Glazier: A. Goldstein & Co., London, S.E.; Slater: J. Williams & Co., London, S.E. King Edward Building, E.C.—Erection of Shelter: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Lambeth, S.E., County Court—Ironwork, etc.: J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd., London, S.W.; Plasterer: G. T. Owen & Son, Southend-on-Sea; Tiler: Carter & Co., (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Liverpool, Leece St., Employment Exchange—Alterations: Hughes & Stirling, Bootle. Loughborough Head P.O.—Painter: G. Morgan, Loughborough. Lyme Regis P.O.—Slater: Roberts, Adlard (Bournemouth), Ltd., Bournemouth. Manchester—Maintenance Plumber, etc.: Arthur Tinker, Manchester. Marlborough Telephone Repeater Station—Joiner: Robbins, Ltd., Bristol. Morecambe, Lancs, P.O.—Painter, etc.: A. Barwick, Morecambe. Muirend Telephone Exchange—Erection: P. & W. Anderson (Glasgow), Ltd., Glasgow; Glazier: Baillie & Telfer, Glasgow; Joiner: Dick & Benzie, Glasgow; Painter: J. R. Donald & Son, Glasgow; Plumber, etc.: H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Slater, etc.: W. Walker & Sons, Glasgow; Steelwork: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. National Gallery, S.W.—Steelwork: Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Norbury, S.W., P.O.—Tiler: Williams, Smith & Evans, London, S.E. North Shields—Maintenance work: P. W. Mummery, North Shields. Norwich, Albemarle Rd.—Alterations: Scarles Bros., Norwich. Norwood, S.E., "Livingstone" Telephone Exchange—Plasterer: T. Harmer & Sons, London, W.; Stonework: Emerson & Norris, Ltd., Brentford. Oldham—Maintenance Brickwork: T. Ginley & Son, Oldham; Maintenance Plasterer: J. Kennedy, Middleton; Maintenance Plumber, etc.: W. Unsworth & Sons, Oldham. Oxford Sorting Office—Glazier: The Standard Patent Glazing Co., Dewsbury; Roofing: Permanite, Ltd., London, E. Portsmouth, P.O. Engineering Stores—Alterations: F. J. Privett, Southsea. Richmond Park, Surrey—Rebuilding wall: The Westminster Road Construction & Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Scotstoun, Glasgow, Telephone Exchange—Glazier: W. Purdon & Son, Glasgow; Joiner: M. Braid & Son, Glasgow; Painter: J. Forbes, Glasgow; Plasterer: W. Reid & Sons, Glasgow; Plumber: H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Slater: A. C. Whyte & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Steelwork: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow. Skegness, Lincs., P.O.—Roofing: D. Anderson & Son, Manchester. South Shields—Maintenance work: Carruthers & Salt, South Shields. Stanley, Co. Durham, Telephone Exchange—Erection: R. Southren, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sunderland Telephone Exchange—Erection: J. W. White, Sunderland; Glazier: C. W. Wilson &

Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Painter: W. Hartley & Sons, Sunderland; Plasterer: Peter Harle (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland; Plumber: F. J. Watson, Sunderland; Slater: Digby, Nelson & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Tamworth Employment Exchange—Alterations: T. Watton & Sons, Tamworth. Tate Gallery, S.W.—Flooring: Stuart's Granolithic Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Theydon Bois, Epping, Telephone Exchange—Erection: F. Hutton & Son, Birch; Steelwork: Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Stonework: The Empire Stone Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Todmorden Employment Exchange—Carpenter, etc.: Fielden & Barker, Todmorden; Painter: John Heywood & Son, Oldham; Plumber, etc.: Henry Tattersall, Ltd., Rochdale; Slater: E. Turner & Son, Failsforth. Steelwork: Thomas Blackburn & Sons, Ltd., Preston. Tokio Embassy—Steel Bars: The United Strip & Bar Mills, Ltd., Sheffield. Treorchy, Rhondda, Glam., Employment Exchange—Joiner: Jenkins & Son, Porth; Painter: Davies, Treorchy. Uckfield P.O.—Erection: H. T. Brisley, Uckfield. Walham Green, S.W., Employment Exchange—Erection: Stanley Dale, Mitcham; Concrete, etc.: The Concrete Unit Co., Ltd., Manchester; Steelwork: Edward Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Watford Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: London Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C. West India Docks, E., Customs Office—Slater: J. G. Tuxford, London, S.E. Whitehall, S.W., Telephone Exchange—Erection: Leslie & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: Banister, Walton & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Wigan Telephone Exchange—Floors: Kleine Patent Fire-Resisting Syndicate, Ltd., London, W.C. Worthing P.O.—Asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stonework, etc.: The Stoneleigh Quarry, Mancetter. York Sorting Office—Painter: J. Dodsworth & Sons, York; Plasterer: Woodger, Hillman & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Plumber: J. H. Shouksmith & Sons, Ltd., York.—**Engineering Services:** Broadmoor Asylum, Crowthorne, Wellington College Station, Berks.—Cable: T. Clarke & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Carstairs, Lanarkshire, Ministry of Labour—Heating: H. Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., Land Registry—Lift: Aldous & Campbell, Ltd., London, S.E. Manchester "City" Telephone Exchange—Accumulator: The Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester. Newcastle-on-Tyne, "Central" Telephone Exchange—Heating: Tarratt Bros., Leicester. Paddington, W., P.O.—Lift Gear: Newbury & Thomas, London, S.E. Somerset House, W.C.—Boiler: Spencer-Hopwood, Ltd., Hitchin. Teddington, Middx., National Physical Laboratory—Battery Plates Renewal: The Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Painting:** Campbell, Legh & Co., London, W.; Roy Gibson, London, S.W.; J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.; R. & J. Tilley, Bootle; A. H. W. Todman & Son, Wealdstone; J. J. Trump, Newport, Mon.—**Miscellaneous:** Bedding: Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Priestley Bros., Halifax.—**Clothing:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Wellingborough; G. Glanfield & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Hartley, Sons & Co., (Hebden Bridge), Ltd., Hebden Bridge. Furniture (Domestic and Office): F. Creasy, Clacton-on-Sea; W. Lucey & Co., Ltd., Oxford; Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Linoleum: The Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Oils: J. & D. Hamilton, Ltd., Glasgow. Powder (Polishing): E. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E. Powder (Soap): Pavitt & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Soaps: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., London, E.; W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes; The Hull Oil Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hull; Maurice P. Hunt & Co., London, E.; John Knight, Ltd., London, E.; Chr. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol; Joseph Watson & Sons, Ltd., Leeds. Springs (Door): Nettlefold & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Tallow: John Knight, Ltd., London, E. Tricycles: The Stanley Engineering Co., Ltd., Egham.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Forage: W. Mayes & Sons, Ltd., L. M. & S. Railway, London, S.W.; Jupp & Sons, Brentford.—**Motor Tyres and Tubes:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, N.W.

H.M. CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Supply of Overall Clothing: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.

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