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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was little change in the general state of employment during August, apart from temporary fluctuations during the holiday period.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 10·1 at 26th August, 1929, as compared with 9·9 at 22nd July, 1929, and 11·6 at 20th August, 1928. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th August, 1929, was 7·7, as compared with 7·4 at 22nd July, 1929; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·4, as compared with 2·5. For males alone the percentage at 26th August, 1929, was 11·0 and for females 7·6. At 22nd July, 1929, the percentages were 11·0 and 7·1. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th August, 1929, was approximately 1,190,000, of whom 899,000 were men and 218,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 29th July, 1929, it was 1,188,000, of whom 914,000 were men and 208,000 were women; and at 27th August, 1928, it was 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women.

There was an improvement in the coal-mining industry, in the jute industry, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and in the cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery industry. On the other hand, there was a further decline in the building trade and in public works contracting, and there were increases in unemployment in the engineering and motor vehicle industries, in shipbuilding, in silk and artificial silk manufacture, in textile, bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the clothing trades.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during August resulted in an estimated net increase of about £5,050 in the weekly full-time wages of 76,500 workpeople, and in a net reduction of £145 in those of 4,500 workpeople.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the amount represented by the increases was due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Under scales arranged by Trade Boards the statutory minimum rates were increased both for time workers and piece workers in the paper box and paper bag industries, and for piece workers employed in brush and broom manufacture. In the paper box and paper bag industries the minimum rates were increased by amounts varying from 2s. to 3s. per week for adult male workers, and by 1s. or 1s. 6d. per week for adult female workers, while the minimum piece rates of brush and broom makers were increased by 1 per cent. on list prices. There were also increases under cost-of-living sliding scales in the wages of electrical cable makers, and in those of hosiery workers at Hawick. Other workpeople whose wages were increased included

Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales (except the lowest-paid men, for whom there was no change), and ironstone miners and blast furnace men in North Lincolnshire, with the exception of certain lower-paid men, who sustained a small reduction.

During the eight completed months of 1929, the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics have been compiled have resulted in net increases of £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 94,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £36,450 in those of 491,000 workpeople. In the corresponding eight months of 1928, there were net increases of nearly £17,400 in the weekly wages of 200,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £167,500 in those of 1,680,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 31st August 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 64 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 63 per cent. a month ago and 65 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 54, 53 and 56.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 28. In addition, 13 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 401,000 and the aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 5,538,000 working days. These totals include about 388,000 workpeople involved in the dispute in the cotton industry, which was in progress from 29th July to 15th August and accounted for a loss of about 5,432,000 working days in August.

In the previous month, about 400,000 workpeople were involved in disputes, and in August, 1928, the corresponding number was 5,400. The numbers of working days lost by the disputes in these two months were 1,287,000 and 23,000 respectively.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eight months of 1929 was about 7,745,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 480,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1928 were 1,188,000 days and 103,000 workpeople, respectively.

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 334 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives an analysis relating to the 26th August, 1929, of the composition of these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

Table with 6 columns: Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total. Rows include Unemployed - Special Schemes, Claims admitted or under consideration, Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, etc.

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

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

Table with 7 columns: Date, Men, Boys, Women, Girls, Total, Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Rows for 29th July, 1929, and August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 1929.

The figures for 26th August, 1929, are analysed below:—

Table with 6 columns: Persons normally in regular employment, Wholly Unemployed, Temporarily Stopped, Persons normally in casual employment, Total. Rows for Great Britain and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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 August, 1929. Of the 109,949 vacancies filled, 60,335 were for men, 25,452 for women and 24,162 for juveniles:—

Table with 5 columns: Week ended, Applications from Employers, Vacancies Filled. Rows for 29th July, 1929, and August 5th, 12th, 19th, 26th, 1929.

* 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. 5 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

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 August, 1929. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Large table with 6 columns: Area, Men, Women, Juveniles, Total, Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 29th July, 1929. Rows include London Division, South-Eastern Division, South-Western Division, Midlands Division, North-Eastern Division, North-Western Division, Scotland Division, Wales Division, Northern Ireland, and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

9TH JULY TO 12TH AUGUST.

The following Table gives, for the period 9th July to 12th August, 1929, inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire on claims considered by them:—

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Fresh and Renewal claims made, Average number of claims current, A.—Number of Claims, B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers, C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees, D.—Decisions by Umpire.

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see House of Commons Paper No. 28 of 1928 for the period ending 31st March, 1928).

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

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

Table with 5 columns: 19th April, 1928, to 14th Jan., 1929, 15th Jan., 1929, to 12th August, 1929, Males, Females. Rows include Contributions received from, Unemployment Benefit, Cost of Administration, Interest accrued on Treasury Advances, 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. 28 of 1928 for the period ending 31st March, 1928).

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS. In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th August, 1929, are analysed so as to show the proportion of the total unemployed classified as belonging to various industry groups:—

Table with 10 columns: Industry Group, Males, Females, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total, Number Wholly Unemployed, Percentage of Total, Number Temporarily Stopped, Percentage of Total. Rows include Fishing, Mining, Non-Metalliferous Mining Products, etc.

The decisions given above are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier.

CUMULATIVE FIGURES, 19TH APRIL, 1928, TO 12TH AUGUST, 1929.

The following Table gives statistics for the period since the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927 came into operation. The figures relate to claims for benefit and not to separate individuals:—

Table with 3 columns: Males, Females, Total. Rows include Cases referred by Insurance Officer, Appeals by Associations, Appeals by Claimants, Total.

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age. † 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 (now fixed at four months), received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

Main table containing insurance and unemployment statistics for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, categorized by industry (e.g., Fishing, Mining, Manufacturing, etc.) and including sub-categories like 'Wholly Unemployed' and 'Temporary Stoppages'.

Table showing percentage unemployed at 26th August 1929, broken down by industry (e.g., Sawmilling, Printing, Building, etc.) and including 'Estimated Number of Insured Persons' and 'Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages'.

JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS.

JUVENILES AGED 14 AND UNDER 18 ON THE REGISTER AT 26TH AUGUST, 1929.

Table showing juvenile unemployment statistics by division (e.g., London, South-Eastern, etc.) and gender (Boys, Girls), including insured and uninsured counts.

JUVENILES IN ATTENDANCE AT JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTRES. FIVE WEEKS ENDED 30TH AUGUST, 1929.

Table showing attendance at juvenile unemployment centres by division and gender, including average daily attendance and total numbers.

PERCENTAGE RATES OF UNEMPLOYMENT* AMONG INSURED JUVENILES AGED 16 AND 17.

Table showing percentage rates of unemployment among insured juveniles aged 16 and 17, categorized by division and gender.

JUVENILES PLACED IN EMPLOYMENT. FOUR WEEKS ENDED 26TH AUGUST, 1929.

Table showing juveniles placed in employment by division and gender, including number of vacancies filled and placement in first situation.

The figures for "South-Western Division" and "Great Britain" for the four weeks ending 22nd July were incorrectly given in the GAZETTE for August. The corrected figures are as follows:—

Small summary table showing corrected figures for South-Western Division and Great Britain.

* These percentages are based on the numbers of juvenile unemployment books lodged at Local Offices, which are in excess of the numbers of insured juveniles on the Live Registers.

* A number of centres were closed for holidays during part of the period. † Girls over 16 years of age are also admitted to the Home Training Centres administered by the Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment.

S.W.—**Disinfecting Fluid**: R. Young & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.
Disinfectant: The Thresh Disinfectant Co., London, S.W.—
Drills: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall.—**Electric Capstans**:
 Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Carlisle.—**Engines for Launch**: A. G.
 Mumford, Ltd., Colchester.—**Expanded Metal**: Wm. Jacks & Co.,
 London, E.C.—**Hats**: Vero & Everitt, Ltd., Atherstone, War-
 wickshire.—**Haversacks**: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London,
 S.W.—**Hospital Equipment**: Hoskins & Sewell, Ltd., Birmingham;
 J. & J. Taunton, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lint**: Southall Bros. &
 Barclay, Saltley, Birmingham.—**Locks**: V. & R. Blakemore,
 London, E.C.—**Locomotives**: Beyer, Peacock & Co., Ltd., Man-
 chester; The Hunslet Engine Co., Leeds; R. Stephenson & Co.,
 Ltd., Darlington.—**Marine Engines**: Norris, Henty & Gardner,
 London, E.C.—**Metal Casements and Doors**: Crittall Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
 London, W.C.—**Motor-cycles**: Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.
Neosalvarsan: Bayer Products, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Paint**:
 Locke Lancaster and W. R. Johnson & Sons, London, E.C.—**Paper**:
 J. Dickinson & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; The Ford Paper Mills, Ltd.,
 Hylton, Nr. Sunderland; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Reed &
 Smith, Ltd., London, E.C.; Yates, Duxbury & Sons, Ltd., London,
 E.C.—**Patent Fuel**: W. Smith & Co., London, E.C.—**Petrol Engines**:
 Parsons Oil Engine Co., Ltd., Southampton. **Pipes**: British Man-
 nesmann Steel Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cochran & Co., Ltd.,
 Middlesbrough; Guest, Keen & Piggotts, Ltd., Birmingham;
 J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury; Stanton Ironworks Co., Near
 Nottingham; Wellington Tube Works, Tipton, Staffs.—**Printing
 Machine**: Lanston Monotype Corp., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pumps**:
 The Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow; Mather & Platt, Ltd., London,
 S.W.; Merryweather & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Quinine**: Howards
 & Sons, Ltd., Ilford, Near London.—**Roller Spares**: Barford &
 Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**School Materials**: A. Brown & Sons,
 Ltd., London, E.C.—**Serge**: J. Churchward & Sons, Harbertonford,
 South Devon; W. Edleston, Sowerby Bridge.—**Signal Materials**:
 Tyer's Signals, Ltd., London, E.; Westinghouse Brake and Saxby
 Signal Co., London, N.—**Sluice Valves**: Glenfield & Kennedy,
 Kilmarnock, N.B.—**Static Transformers**: Brush Electrical Eng.
 Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—**Steam Launch**: J. Samuel White & Co.,
 East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Steel Culverts**: J. Lysaght, Ltd.,
 London, E.C.; Walls, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Steel Sheets**: Wolver-
 hampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Wirral, Cheshire.—**Steel
 Tyres**: J. Baker & Co. (Rotherham), Rotherham; Brown Bayley's
 Steel Works, Sheffield.—**Steelwork**: Brandon Bridge Building Co.,
 Motherwell; Horsehay Co., Ltd., Horsehay, Salop; P. & W.
 Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow, S.—**Stone Breaker**: H. R. Marsden,
 Ltd., Leeds.—**Switchgear**: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.,
 London, W.C.—**Telephones**: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London,
 W.C.—**Train Lighting Equipment**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd.,
 London, S.W.—**Tubes**: Stewart & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Water-
 works Materials**: Staveley Coal and Iron Co., Hollingwood, Near
 Chesterfield.—**White Metal**: The Phosphor Bronze Co., London,
 S.E.—**Wire**: British Insulated Cables, London, W.C.; Shropshire
 Iron Works, Hadley, Near Wellington, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd.,
 Warrington, Lancs.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Banbury—Maintenance Work: J. T. Booth
 & Sons, Banbury. Bedminster, Bristol, Telephone Exchange—
 Steelwork: Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.
 Bristol, "West," Telephone Exchange—Erection: E. A. W. Poole
 & Son, Bristol. Burniston, Scarborough, Coastguard Station—
 Painter: J. Carr, Scarborough. Clapham Junction, S.W., Employ-
 ment Exchange—Plasterer: H. Jenner, London, W. Ealing, W.,
 Castlebar (Perivale), Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Val de
 Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Edinburgh G.P.O.—
 Flooring: A. Macdougall & Son, Glasgow. Erith, Kent, P.O.—
 Steelwork: Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.;
 Stonework: Girdings Ferro Concrete Co., Northfleet. Forest Hill,
 S.E., etc.—Maintenance Work: W. P. Walton, London, S.E.
 Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, P.O.—Alterations, etc.: W. Jackson,
 Gosforth. Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Telephone Exchange—
 Plasterer: A. J. Aubrey, Woking. Hampstead, N.W., Telephone
 Exchange—Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London,
 W.; Steel bars: United Strip and Bar Mills, Ltd., London, S.W.
 Holywell P.O.—Plumber, etc.: Isaac Williams & Sons, Chester.
 Houses of Parliament, S.W.—Staging: J. Shelbourne & Co., Ltd.,
 London, E.C. Kew, Imperial Bureau of Mycology—Steelwork:
 Measures Bros. (1911), Ltd., London, S.E.; Stonework: Malcolm
 Macleod & Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Kingswood, Bristol, P.O.—
 Steelwork: Archibald D. Dawnay & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.
 Lincoln—Maintenance Work: E. Scarborough, Lincoln. Liverpool,
 Southern District P.O.—Garages, etc.: W. A. Rathbone, Liverpool.
 Llandudno Head P.O.—Roof: W. Dobinson & Son, Llandudno.
 Low Fell, Gateshead, Telephone Exchange—Asphalter: Limmer &
 Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Plumber:
 W. Jewitt, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mount Pleasant, E.C., Letter

Office—Excavation: Henry Boyer, Ltd., London, W. National
 Gallery, W.C., Attendants' Rooms—Erection: George Coe, Chisle-
 hurst, Newbury P.O.—Extension: Hoskings & Pond, Newbury.
 Norwood, S.E., "Livingstone" Telephone Exchange—Flooring:
 J. Gerrard & Son, Ltd., Manchester. Nottingham County Court—
 Stone coping, etc.: W. Woodsend, Ltd., Nottingham. Oxford—
 Maintenance Work: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., Oxford. Park
 Royal, Willesden, N.W., Training Centre—Boiler House, etc.:
 Allnatt, Ltd., London, N.W. Poole Training Centre—Huts:
 Burt & Vick, Poole. Potters Bar, Middx., Telephone Exchange—
 Plasterer: J. R. Humpston, Barnet. Radlett, Herts, Telephone
 Exchange—Erection: John Ray, Ltd., Letchworth. Ramsgate
 P.O.—Alterations, etc.: E. Dunn, Ramsgate. Richmond Park,
 Surrey—Walls: W. Lowe, Barnes. Richmond Park, Surrey, Golf
 Club House—Alterations, etc.: W. J. Marston & Son, London, S.W.
 St. Martin's, Scilly, Penzance, Wireless Station—Erection of
 Cottages: H. Lacey & Sons, Luton. Shere, Guildford, Telephone
 Exchange—Erection: H. Mullins, Woking; Asphalter: Excel
 Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, W.; Steelwork: Standard Steel Co.,
 Croydon. Staines Telephone Exchange—Steelwork: C. J. Cooke
 & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Stockport—Maintenance Work:
 Daniel Eadie & Co., Ltd., Stockport. Streatham, S.W.—Mainte-
 nance Work: Dowsett & Jenkins, Ltd., London, S.W. Taunton—
 Maintenance Work: B. Potter & Sons, Taunton. Tooting, S.W.,
 etc.—Maintenance Work: J. Garrett & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.
 Tottenham, N., etc.—Maintenance Work: G. Groves & Son,
 London, N. Twickenham, "Popesgrove" Telephone Exchange—
 Asphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C.
 Watford Laboratory—Construction: Edwin Archer & Sons, Ltd.,
 Northampton. Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, Telephone Exchange—
 Erection: R. Wilkins & Sons, Ltd., Bristol. West Norwood, S.E.,
 etc.—Maintenance Work: J. T. Moss & Son, London, S.E. Whet-
 stone, N., etc.—Maintenance Work: T. Holliday & Sons, London,
 N. Whitehall, S.W., Telephone Exchange—Roofing: Caxton
 Floors, Ltd., London, S.W.; Slater, etc.: G. Luxford, London, S.E.
 Winchmore Hill, N., etc.—Maintenance Work: G. Groves & Son,
 London, N. Wokingham P.O.—Glazier: Henry Hope & Sons, Ltd.,
 London, W. Woolwich, S.E., etc.—Maintenance Work: A. S. Wells,
 London, S.E.—**Engineering Services**: Acton, W., Ministry of
 Pensions—Economiser: E. Green & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.
 Belfast Parliament Buildings—Heating, etc.: G. N. Haden & Son,
 Ltd., London, W.C. Crowthorne, Wellington College Station, Berks,
 Broadmoor Asylum—Wiring: Belshaw & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.
 Dollis Hill, Cricklewood, N.W., Research Station—Heating, etc.:
 J. Combe & Son, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City. South Kensington,
 S.W., Imperial College of Science—Wiring: Electrical Installations,
 Ltd., London, E.C. South Kensington, S.W., Natural History
 Museum—Transformers, etc.: Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co.,
 Ltd., Manchester. Teddington, Middx., National Physical Labora-
 tory—Motor, etc.: English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—
Painting: Campbell, Smith & Co., Ltd., London, W.; Cowtan &
 Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; H. D. Ebbutt & Son, Croydon; W. E.
 Greenwood & Son, Ltd., London, N.W.; G. Jones, Liverpool;
 Mond Staffordshire Refining Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Prestige &
 Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Sykes & Son, Ltd., London, W.C.;
 F. Troy & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Waring & Gillow, Ltd.,
 London, W.—**Miscellaneous**: Furniture: T. Bradford & Co.,
 Manchester; John Bottomley, Ltd., W. Hartlepool; G. E. Gray,
 Ltd., London, E.; O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birmingham; Kingfisher,
 Ltd., W. Bromwich; Milner's Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stag
 Cabinet Co., Ltd., Nottingham; Wake & Dean, Ltd., Yatton.
 Springs (Door): R. Adams, London, W.C.

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 M. Reid, Glasgow; Thos. Muir, Son & Patton, Ltd., Dundee;
 Callendar Coal Co., Ltd., Falkirk.

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