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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed a further decline, which extended, in varying degrees, to most of the principal industries.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,800,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 11.7 at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 10.8 at 25th June, 1928, and 9.2 at 25th July, 1927.

The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd July was $8\cdot 1$, as compared with $7\cdot 8$ at 25th June; while the percentage temporarily stopped was $3\cdot 6$, as compared with $3\cdot 0$. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 30th July, 1928, was approximately 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 25th June, 1928, it was 1,239,000, of whom 986,000 were men and 198,000 were women; and at 25th July, 1927, it was 1,055,000, of whom 838,000 were men and 153,000 were women.

In the coal-mining industry there was a further decline, which, however, was rather less severe than in the previous month. Among the other principal industries, the increase in the rate of unemployment was greatest in the pottery, iron and steel, shipbuilding, and vehicle-building industries, in the cotton, wool, and linen textile industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing. There was a further seasonal decline in the clothing trades, and a sharp decline in the boot and shoe industry. In a number of the smaller industries, including the jute textile industry, employment showed some slight improvement.

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 July resulted in an increase of about $\pm 5,300$ in the weekly full-time wages of 150,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of $\pm 2,450$ in those of 31,000 workpeople.

The principal increase affected men 21 years of age and over employed as plain timeworkers in federated shipbuilding yards in England and Scotland, most classes of skilled timeworkers receiving an increase of Is. 6d. per week, while the majority of semi-skilled men and labourers received increases varying up to the same amount. Similar increases applied to adult timeworkers employed in the shipbuilding industry at Belfast. There were small increases in the cost-of-living wage of workpeople employed in the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., industry in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, the increases amounting to under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages in Yorkshire, and to 3d. per week in the case of men, and 2d. per week in the case of women, in Lancashire and Scotland. Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinners at Leicester, and workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses at Manchester. The principal bodies of workpeople affected by reductions in wages included shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland, blastfurnacemen in Cleveland and Cumberland, iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland, and men employed by public works contractors in London.

During the seven completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of £17,250 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 200,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £120,000 in those of 1,107,000 workpeople. Of the total net reduction, coal mining accounted for over £58,000, and the building and allied industries for £42,000. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 62,500 workpeople, and net reductions of £308,000 in those of 1,698,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st 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 65 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. a month ago and 64 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage for 1st August was 56, as compared with 57 a month ago and 56 a year ago.

a month ago and 56 a year ago. 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 July, was 13. In addition, 12 disputes which began before July were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in July (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 21,600, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during July was about 227,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 23,700 workpeople involved and 452,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 25,000 workpeople involved and 104,000 days lost in July. 1927.

104,000 days lost in July, 1927. The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first seven months of 1928 was about 1,166,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 97,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were 787,000 days and 79,000 workpeople respectively.

B*

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE BOARD REPORT.

THE Industrial Transference Board was appointed by the Minister of Labour on 6th January, 1928, "for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of workers, and in particular of miners, for whom opportunities of employment in their own district or occupation are no longer available." The Board have now presented a Report* to

In an introductory section, the Board observe that the present unemployment situation differs from previous "slumps" in being largely concentrated in a few—but those basic—industries; in

many other industries there has been active progress. The Board conclude, on the basis of the information in the possession of the Ministry of Labour and the Mines Department, that it would be unwise to estimate the permanent surplus in the coal-mining industry at any figure below 200,000. To this must be added a probable permanent surplus in shipbuilding, iron and be added a probable permanent surplus in snipotning, iron and steel, and heavy engineering; the number of men wholly unem-ployed in these industries at the end of May was over 100,000—of whom, however, some may expect to be re-absorbed. The Board also think it probable that ultimately certain sections of the textile industry must be prepared to face a permanent contraction of their personnels, but the actent of the surplus if any in these industries personnel; but the extent of the surplus, if any, in these industries is hypothetical.

The surplus in the coal industry is mainly concentrated in large blocks in a few areas, viz., over 40,000 (in mid-May) in Northumber-land and Durham, about 55,000 in South Wales and Monmouth-shire, and about 25,000 in Scotland. The surplus in the iron and steel and shipbuilding industries is probably for the most part in Northumberland and Durham, in South Wales, and on the Clyde. The age-distribution of the miners wholly unemployed in May was, roughly, 23 per cent. between 18 and 25; 26 per cent. between 26 and 35; 29 per cent. between 36 and 50; and 21 per cent. between 51 and 65.1

51 and 65.[†] The Board repudiate the impression, which they found in the minds of many, that unemployed workers in the heavy industries, and particularly in the coal industry, are of indifferent employment value. "From our own knowledge," they say, "we can affirm with confidence that this view of the qualities of these workers is based on importance if not on mere prejudice. Becarded based on ignorance, if not on mere prejudice. Regarde as a type, the British miner is an example to his fellows. Par Part

as a type, the British miner is an example to his fellows. Part of his inheritance is an instinctive loyalty to his comrades, and a capacity for similar loyalty to his employers, so long as unimaginative handling is not permitted to alienate his sympathy." The Board refer to the agreement made between the Ministry of Labour and the Mining Association on 20th July, 1927,‡ limiting the influx of men over 18 from other industries into the coal-mining industry; but they fear that the industry may not be able to make any great contribution towards the absorption of its own surplus during the next two years. They therefore examine other means which have been suggested for limiting the surplus : (i) by raising the school-leaving age; (ii) by providing pensions for persons of 60 and over; and (iii) by establishing new industries in the depressed areas. On the first two they find themselves unable to make any recommendations. The third alternative they commend to the notice of employers seeking sites for new factories; and point out that such employers will find power, houses, and a working population, all ready to hand.

Too much reliance should not be placed on a reduction of the surplus in the heavy industries by measures taken within those industries; principally because the unemployment therein is "frozen" by close concentration in and around the coalfields. "In many of the districts," the Board consider, "the idea of a cyclical or transient depression must now be recognised quite unfinchingly as no longer tenable. The transfer of men to districts not enjoying as no longer tenable. The transfer of men to districts hot enjoying immunity from unemployment but bearing a relatively lighter load, is the essential and immediate aim of any transfer policy; and the search for openings of employment must not begin or end with the heavy industries but must extend to the length and breadth of the land."

A transference policy must rest upon three factors: (a) the man's willingness to move; (b) the active help of employers and workers in all industries, and of all agencies and private persons who can give the man an opportunity of employment, here or overseas; and (c) help, where necessary, by training or by grants towards the cost of moving. Nothing should be done to anchor men to their home district by holding out an illusory prospect of employment. The Board therefore reject relief works in the depressed areas as Ine Board therefore reject relief works in the depressed areas as unsound policy; they are temporary, and leave the situation much as before. If they are to be undertaken at all they should be undertaken in areas where employment is relatively good. The Board deal at some length with the objection that vacancies

The Board deal at some length with the objection that vacancies in other districts can only be filled at the expense of people already in employment, or seeking employment, in the new area. The employment market, they suggest, is not a static and limited thing; there is a ceaseless ebb and flow of employment, and each man taken on is adding to a flowing stream, not driving another out of a space of fixed dimensions. There are many potential vacancies in industry "at the margin," which materialise upon the appearance of a suitable man. The depressed areas contain many m en of the

* Cmd. 3156. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net. The appointment of the Industrial Transference Board was noticed in the January, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 6. † The proportion of miners under 18 recorded as wholly unemployed at the same date was only 1 per cent.; but this figure is unrepresentative, owing to the fact that juveniles are not insured under the Unemployment Insurance scheme until the age of 16. ‡ For the text of this agreement, see the August, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, page 286.

highest employment value, and organised transfer offers employers an opportunity of strengthening their labour personnel. It is positively uneconomic to leave in areas where a trade revival is unlikely a reserve of labour which could be made available for industrial development elsewhere. In this connection the Board draw attention to the differences

between the level of unemployment (in May, 1928) in London and the Midlands—ranging from 2.4 per cent. in Hertfordshire and 4.8 per cent. in Greater London to a maximum of 6.9 per cent. in Warwickshire-and the level in South Wales and in Durham and Northumberland. Here the county averages range from 16.7 per cent. to 24.2 per cent.; while certain towns run to much higher figures, e.g., Merthyr Tydfil, 62.3 per cent.; Blaina, 48.6 per cent.; Bishop Auckland, 42 per cent.

The absorption even of such a large number as 200,000 is not The absorption even of such a large number as 200,000 is not an impossible task. Every week in the year there are at least 120,000 labour engagements. Moreover, the general absorptive capacity of industry is on the increase : during the four years from July, 1923, to July, 1927, industry added rather over 850,000 persons to its employed personnel. Further, the rate of increase in the population is slackening; the number of potential recruits for industry is therefore falling, and will continue to fall for some

years. The Board pass in review the existing machinery assisting the transfer of labour in this country—the Employment Exchange system, the training centres for adults, the juvenile unemployment centres, the women's training centres; and then proceed to consider possible extensions of these facilities. The Board appeal to all employers to acquaint themselves fully with the machinery of the Employment Exchanges, and to communicate to the Exchanges their requirements for men, both to make good wastage The Board refer to the cost of moving, and (in some cases) of

keeping up two homes. At their suggestion, accordingly, authority has been obtained for advances to be made by way of loan through the Employment Exchanges in suitable cases towards the cost o removal expenses, and towards the maintenance for short periods of the families of married men who take up employment distance: also for advances of wages to married men who have to

wait several days before their first payment of wages. The Board commend the training centres for adults and the juvenile unemployment centres as bridges from the depressed areas

juvenile unemployment centres as bridges from the depressed areas to other employment, and they recommend an extension of these centres wherever it may be necessary. The Board then turn to consider the openings for employment in this country. They lay stress on the limited part the State can play in finding openings for employment. "State agencies and State action can help, but the problem of unemployment in the depressed industries is one which can only be solved *if the whole* community realises its existence and consciously resolves to grapple with it" with it.

The juvenile problem is "the most manageable in size, though in many ways the most urgent, of the various parts of the whole transfer problem." One difficulty, however, is that many vacancies otherwise suitable do not afford a wage sufficient to meet the cost of board and lodging away from home. Here some employers have offered to pay an extra allowance to juveniles transferred from have offered to pay an extra allowance to juveniles transferred from the depressed areas. The Board hope these offers will be extended; and they suggest that part of the funds collected in response to the Lord Mayor's appeal might be used, in such cases, to bridge the gap between the wage offered and the cost of maintenance. The Board appeal to Local Education Authorities (who in many of the large industrial towns in England and Wales, outside London, are responsible for the work of placing juveniles), to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour in this matter

responsible for the work of placing juveniles), to co-operate with the Ministry of Labour in this matter. The older men—men over 36—represent more than half the total of those likely to form the surplus, and they constitute the most difficult part of the problem. The Board have examined the possibilities of land settlement on agricultural small holdings as contribution towards the problem; but they hesitate to mend this expedient, largely on the ground of expense. The Board find more prospect of success on forest holdings, and recommend that every effort should be made to create, during the next three years, sufficient forest holdings for at least 1,000 families from the sed areas.

On behalf of these older men, the Board make a special appeal for co-operation from all employers. Very many of these men are still in the prime of their industrial life and activity, and want work. Many have young children not yet of an age to earn for themselves or to make any contribution towards the upkeep of their homes. "Active co-operation is required, not only from employers, large and small, but from all individuals who are in a position to offer and small, but from an introduces who yment there are, it is work.... Apart from private employment there are, it is estimated, some 120,000 employers of labour who normally employ estimated in the product of the end of more than five workers. If only even half of these would give employment to one man or two men from the depressed areas, a real step would have been taken towards a solution.

The Board then turn to the question of oversea migration. They are careful to point out that there is no question here of dumping unemployables. "The body of unemployed is not a standing army of vagrants and loafers, but a number of genuine industrial workers whose composition is constantly changing.... There is no country which would not be fortunate, and should not be glad, to receive many of the men with whom our inquiries have brought us into contact.

The outstanding fact in the emigration situation is that British migration into the Dominions has fallen markedly since the War, while foreign migration has proportionately increased. Thus, migrants from the United Kingdom into Canada averaged over

August, 1928.

100,000 a year during the years 1909-13; since 1922, they have averaged slightly over 50,000: and this, though British migration since 1923 has had the benefit of assistance under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, while there was no such assistance in pre-war rears. Continental migration into Canada, on the other hand, has mly declined from an average of about 70,000 to an average of about 5,000 a year, in the same two periods. The Board regard this ituation as "deeply disturbing." They find the fundamental situation as "deeply disturbing." They find the fundamental conditions for an increase of migration to be twofold : financial, and psychological. The financial conditions are that the passage rates must be within the reach of the ordinary man, that a man should must be within the reach of the ordinary man, that a man should have the minimum of outfit necessary for his start in a new country, and a small sum of money to fall back upon after arrival. As regards the psychological difficulties, the Board observe that people cannot be brought to believe that the Dominions want them if they are con-fronted with what appears to be "a formidable tangle of procedure," involving expense, delay, and often an embarrassing publicity. "All the controversial talk about migration, all the complications and delays and disappointments, at present attendant upon the schemes of assisted passages under the Empire Settlement Act, have undoubtedly induced a general mood of doubt and reluctance, that may set into a definite unwillingness . . . unless migration can be promptly made *cheap and easy*. . . There is no part of our proposals in regard to migration that we regard as more important than the steady encouragement of the normal flow of migration than the steady encouragement of the normal flow of migration through unofficial channels, and the need of Governmental authority to limit its intervention to what is required to revent abuse, and, to the extent that may be necessary, to provide special assistance." Appendices to the Report give (i) the principal figures of immigra-tion into Canada, Australia, and New Zealand for a series of years; and (ii) particulars of the procedure to be followed by intending British migrants into Canada and into Australia.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT: ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED BY H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MIGRATION; TRAINING SCHEMES; JUVENILE UNEMPLOYMENT CENTRES; FOREST HOLDINGS; CANADIAN HARVESTERS' SCHEMES.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on 30th July, the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies made the following statement of the proposed action of H.M. Government :---

"As indicated by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of As indicated by the Frine Minister and the Chancehor of the Exchequer during the Debate on the 24th instant, a substantial expansion of the system of preliminary training and testing in this country, which has proved itself a success in enabling non-agricultural workers, including miners, to qualify for assisted passages and land schemes, is in contemplation We propose, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to open two further training camps under the Ministry of Labour on the lines of those already in operation at Brandon and Claydon. We also hope to secure the provision of training facilities on a larger scale than hitherto by voluntary societies and municipal authorities; and Lord Lovat, the Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, has already consulted the leading voluntary societies with a view to obtaining more extensive co-operation on their part. These training schemes will be dealt with outside the Empire Settlement Act, so as to enable the Government to contribute a larger proportion of the total cost than that prescribed in the Act, and also to enable family allowances to be paid to the dependents of married men during training. Further, schemes to enable migrants to make a career for themselves on the land, whether in the shape of rural housing schemes, of advances to those who have made good as land workers, or of land settlement schemes on a larger scale, are matters for negotiation with the Dominion authorities concerned, and will be actively taken up with them by Lord Lovat, who is leaving in the next few days for Canada, Australia and New Zealand. At the same time, in order to stimulate the normal flow of unassisted migration, as recommended, not only by the Industrial Transference Board, but also by the Canadian Parliamentary Committee, which recently urged that an effort should be made to secure a reduction in the ordinary Atlantic Ocean rate to £10, we propose to enter into negotiations with the shipping companies with a view to ascertaining what it may be possible to do in this direction. The question of the regulations and procedure affecting the admission of migrants into the Dominions, which was also discussed in the Report of the Industrial Transference Board, is, of course, one entirely within the competence of the Dominion Governments concerned The possibility of their simplification or better adaptation to local conditions on this side is, however, a matter which, in so far as practical difficulties or inconveniences have arisen, or may arise, we shall discuss with the Dominion Governments with a view to seeing how far any modifications may commend themselves to them."

Training Centres, &c.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 31st July, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour gave the following information :—

"The training centres for young men recently opened at Bristol and Dudley are reserved mainly for men from the distressed mining areas. A further centre will shortly be

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

opened at Glasgow and, in addition, arrangements have been made whereby half the accommodation at the Wallsend and Birmingham centres is available for non-local men. It has been decided to provide a residential farm training centre been decided to provide a residential farm training centre in Scotland for men going overseas, in addition to those at Brandon and Claydon. The Central Committee on Women's Training and Employment has in operation 31 home training centres; of these, 18 are in the distressed mining areas, and the Committee has arranged for places to be reserved at four other centres for women and girls from those areas. In addition, 19 juvenile unemployment centres have been opened for boys in the distressed mining areas since the middle of last December, and six centres which were already in existence have been expanded to meet local requirements. It is anticipated that at least four further centres will be opened before the coming winter.

Forest Holdings.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons on 1st August, the Prime Minister stated that the Government have included a provision of £1,000,000 for forest holdings in the sum of £5,500,000 which they propose should be voted for afforestation in the next ten years. It has been arranged that the Forestry Commission in setting up new holdings shall, so far as they can, give a preference in regard to new applicants to men displaced from the mining industry.

Candian Harvest (British Miners) .- In answer to another question in the House of Commons on 1st August, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs made a brief statement regarding the proposed arrangement for 10,000 men to go from this country to work in the Canadian harvest :---

"Arrangements have been made, in consultation with the Canadian Government, under which 10,000 men are to be assisted in going to Canada from this counter for work in connection with the Canadian harvest, which is now beginning. By an agreement with the shipping and railway companies, special reduced rates of £12 out and £12 back, *i.e.*, half the ordinary fare, are offered from the port of embarkation in this country to and from Winnipeg. All who go must be used to hard manual work, and should, as a rule, be between 18 and 40 years of age. Single men are preferred, as no provision can be made for the maintenance of families. Before embarka-tion all men will undergo medical and civil examination by the Canadian authorities. The latest date for sailing is the 18th of August. The average rate of wages for harvest work in Canada is about £3 to £5 a week, with keep.

"The Canadian Government have expressed a special wish that the men should be recruited in the mining areas, and H.M. Government in Great Britain are offering the following special help to suitable men in cases in which they cannot find the cost of the outward journey, namely, a grant of £5 paid to the companies towards the cost of the outward passage and an advance arranged through the companies up to a maximum of £10 to cover the balance of the sea and rail journeys to the destination in Canada, as well as the cost of food on the Canadian railways. The Dominion Government will co-operate with the railway companies in finding work for men at the close of the harvest, but for whose who wish to return there will be, as I have explained, special reduced rates.

The Ministry of Labour made the following announcement with gard to the progress of the Canadian Harvesters' scheme on 10th August :---

"The rush of men to enrol under the Canadian Harvesters." Scheme has been so great that up to Friday night, August 10th, approximately 25,000 had applied. Allowing for rejections as the result of the civil and medical examination, this number is sufficient to fill the quota required, and accordingly, the Employment Exchanges have been instructed to close their lists to further applicants as from Friday night, August 10th. This means that as many of the men who have applied as are needed to complete the required quota will be submitted in their turn for examination by the Canadian Government Authorities and, iff approved, will be booked for sailing until the number is made up. But no fresh applications from men requiring Government assistance can now be

The following further announcement was issued on 13th August :----

"Up to the week-end, the Canadian Government Authorities had accepted 9,231 of the men submitted to them under the Canadian accepted 9,251 of the men submitted to them under the Canadian Harvesters' Scheme; and, in the course of the civil and medical examinations to-day (August 13th), the full number of acceptances to complete the quota of men required was reached. It has, therefore, been decided to close the Canadian Examination Centres finally as from to-night; and no further men can now be submitted.

"Thus, although the Scheme only opened a week ago, and its opening was to some extent limited by the occurrence of the Bank Holiday, 10,000 suitable men have been secured, and some 4,500 have already sailed. This result has been achieved by the close co-operation of the Canadian Authorities, the Steamship Companies and their agents, and the Employment Exchange service.

"Men who have had to be excluded from examination under the Harvesters' Scheme can obtain information from their Employment Exchanges regarding the possibility of securing consideration under alternative schemes. In particular, the Ministry of Labour Training Scheme, under which short courses of training in agricultural work are given to equip suitable men for settlement in Canada and Australia, may provide an alternative avenue for those who have been disappointed in their present application."

ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT: REPORT FOR 1927.

A REPORT on the work of Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employ-ment during the year 1927 has been issued by the Ministry of Labour.*

Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment-or Juvenile Advisory Committees, as they are commonly called—have been appointed in most of the areas in which the Ministry of Labour is responsible for the work of advising boys and girls on the choice of employment, for placing them in employment, and for administering unemployment insurance on their behalf. Roughly speaking, the Ministry is directly responsible for this work in areas which include about two-thirds of the insured juvenile population of England and Wales, including London; and the Education Authorities in areas which include about one-third of that population. In Scotland the Ministry is responsible for this work in all areas other than Edinburgh. There are 162 Juvenile Advisory Committees in all.

In a general review of the position, the Report states that the year 1927 has been, on the whole, a year of steady progress. The Committees welcome a general improvement in the juvenile employ-ment position and, in many cases, say that they feel that their work is gaining the recognition which its importance deserves but which it has taken years of unbill work to secure it has taken years of uphill work to secure.

In the Midlands, London, and the South, the Committees on the The Midlands, London, and the South, the Committees on the whole regard the position as normal, and serious unemployment amongst juveniles as a thing of the past. The London Juvenile Advisory Council state that employment for juveniles in London has continued to be good throughout the year. The number of juvenile claimants to unemployment insurance benefit has been so small as to make it difficult to keep open the one remaining Juvenile Unemployment Centre at Poplar. Unemployment Centre at Poplar.

Reports in similar terms come from other districts. In Scotland and the North of England there are signs of improvement, which find an echo in the more hopeful views put forward by some of the Committees; though in parts of Scotland and the North of England the results of the work are still very disappointing, and there are many places where the local trade does not yet show signs of revival. The best the Committees can do in these places is to find employment The best the Committees can do in these places is to find employment of some kind for boys and girls to keep them occupied, in the hope that better times may bring a wider range of opportunity. In South Wales the position remains very serious, and is causing deep anxiety to the Committees in the mining areas. They welcome the setting up of Juvenile Unemployment Centres in these districts towards the end of the year. In this district, however, the opinion is expressed that there will be no improvement in the local position until the question of the surplus juvenile labour has been solved by such means as migration to more prosperous areas. As stated in the January 1928 issue of this GAZETTE Juvenile

As stated in the January, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, Juvenile Advisory Committees have been invited to consider the position of their districts in view of the fall in the birth-rate during the war, and its effect on the supply of juvenile labour. Some Committees, in reporting on this point, emphasize the difficulty of forecasting the position some years ahead; but, generally, their inquiries led them to the conclusion that, though there might be inconvenience during the years of shortage, there would not be such a deficiency of juvenile labour as would justify the step of moving boys and girls in any considerable numbers away from their homes. Some Committees are inclined to welcome the shortage, especially in areas where there has been a surplus, since the shortage may result in improved conditions and prospects for the smaller numbers available.

In areas where there is likely to be a definite surplus of juvenile labour, on the other hand, for instance the mining areas of South Wales, Committees are seriously concerned about the future. They think that the transference of boys and girls to other districts, if carefully carried out under suitable conditions, would bring some relief; but they point out that parents would in many cases be reluctant to part with their children, at any rate those under sixteen.

A surplus of girls seeking employment is reported by a considerable number of Committees, especially in areas concerned with the heavy industries—coal-mining, engineering and shipbuilding—where the opportunities for girls are very limited. The institution or continua-tion of training classes in domestic service is widely recommended.

Advising Boys and Girls on Choice of Employment.-The work of Advising boys and girls on charte of Employment.—The work of advising boys and girls who are about to leave school on the choice of employment is usually carried out in one of two ways, at school conferences or at rota committees. The most common method is that of school conferences held at the schools, generally during school hours, when each child, whether he or she has an offer of employment on leaving school or not, is interviewed informally by the Secretary and one or more members of the Committee, the parents also being invited to come at the same time. This method has been long the practice in London, and is common in the Midlands, Wales, and the South of England. In Scotland and the North of England it is much more usual to invite the children and their parents to meet members of the Committee at the Employment Exchange, generally on special evenings. Combined with both these methods mass meetings are sometimes held, at which all the children leaving school are invited, addresses being given by members of the Committee, or by other speakers with special knowledge of industrial questions. Several Committees find that these "trade talks" set the children thinking

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 3d. net.

about what they want to do, and they come to the conference or rota with more definite ideas in their heads. Both school conferences and advisory rotas at the Employment Exchange have their advantages; but the reports show, on the whole, that the school conferences are gaining ground, and have

whole, that the school conferences are gaining ground, and have generally proved more satisfactory. Often the best advice that can be given to parents at rotas or school conferences is to keep their children at school until suitable vacancies occur. There is sometimes great difficulty in persuading parents to do this, since they think that their children may lose opportunities of employment by so doing; but this often repeated advice is having more and more effect every year, and some Com-mittees can record encourseing results mittees can record encouraging results. The inconvenience of fixed school-leaving periods, which often

do not coincide with the busy periods of industry, is referred to by some Committees. One Committee remarks that the system results in the Employment Exchange being overcrowded with boys and girls eager to start work who lose their enthusiasm through the inevitable delay; while at other times the employers may have to wait or to accept less suitable workers. The difficulty has been met very successfully by one Committee, which is able to place all the school-leavers who have registered for work before the end of each term.

A number of Committees believe strongly in taking groups of children to see local factories, with the co-operation of teachers and employers, thus giving them some practical experience of the type of work carried on in the district.

Placing Boys and Girls in Employment.—Choice of vocation is largely limited by locality, and the majority of school-leavers must look to local industries for employment. A wider choice is open in London and in some great centres with varied industries. Thus in Glasgow the Advisory Council and local Committees are unanimous in recognising the value of the intensive labour-clearing system for the area, which is coming into full working or and the sum of the start. the area, which is coming into full working order and throws open vacancies in all districts to all children, thus greatly widening choice both for juveniles and employers. In such centres as these, however, and particularly in London, the cost of travelling limits the ability of boys and girls to take advantage of openings at a distance from their homes.

In many towns, of course, there is no such choice. This comes In many towns, of course, there is no such choice. This comes out over and over again in reports from coal-mining and cotton areas, where the long period of depression has caused a loss of con-fidence in the trades which only a period of prosperity can restore. Parents often ask the Committees to find for their children occupa-tions in "anything but cotton" or "anything but coal-mining"; but within the practical range of the Committee's work there is often little else to offer often little else to offer.

Even where employment for boys is fairly good the lack of opportunities for girls is causing many Committees serious dis-quietude. The only solution which Committees can offer is the introduction of new industries to absorb girls, or training in domestic service, so as to enable them to get away from the district.

As regards domestic service, a number of girls are willing to take up this occupation when they leave school, but there is little demand up this occupation when they leave school, but there is little demand for girls of this age, and consequently a difficulty in getting them trained. The Committees in Wales and the North speak in high appreciation of the Home Training Centres established by the Central Committee on Women's Training. Though employers in many districts are in sympathy with the Committees' work, complete co-operation is sometimes lacking. Such difficulties, however, are being gradually overcome; and it is stated in the Report that employers are making a greatly increased

stated in the Report that employers are making a greatly increased use of the Juvenile Employment Exchanges. The age-group 16 to 18 is a source of anxiety to some Committees, particularly in the case of boys. This is the age when many boys

are getting too old for boy's work and are often unprepared to learn skilled work at a reduced wage, while they have not yet the physical strength to enter the unskilled adult occupations. One London Committee says that, while there is no unemployment among the juniors, it becomes serious at 17 or 18; this Committee proposes that ork should employers requiring young children for very elementary w dispense with them for that type of work after perhaps a year's employment, or at least before their chances of entering other work have been seriously prejudiced. Another Committee, in South London, thinks that "what is now required is less emphasis on the for maintaining throughout adolescence the alertness and adaptability which the elementary schools have created, and which only some form of continued education can keep alive."

Industrial Supervision.—Growing importance is attached by the Committees to the following up of boys and girls placed in employ-ment. Supervision is usually effected by visiting the firms at which the boys and girls are employed, by inviting the children to come and report personally to members of the Committee on special evenings of the Employment Evaluation. The committee on special evenings report personally to members of the Committee on special evenings at the Employment Exchanges—known as "open evenings" or "industrial rotas"—by getting reports from organisations with which the juveniles are connected, or by visiting the homes. The review of claims for unemployment benefit, or the application for an unem-ployment book, offers a favourable opportunity for a talk to a boy or girl about employment and the value of training and continued education. The general view seems to be that the most effective method of supervision is by personal interviews at open evenings or supervisory rotas, where boys and girls come to report progress or to ask advice, sometimes by invitation, but often of their own accord. accord.

Employers are generally well disposed towards the work of industrial supervision of young workers. It is not unusual for

employers to ask the Committee to interview boys or girls who are unsettled or unsatisfactory, or to send them to an open evening to have a talk with the Committee.

Juvenile Unemployment Centres.-These Centres are welcomed as a means of counteracting the demoralisation of periods of unemploy. ment. Many boys and girls attend, besides those who are required to attend as a condition of receiving unemployment benefit. opening of new Centres in South Wales is especially welcomed.

Other sections of the Report deal with boys and girls from secondary schools, and with apprenticeship. The sections of this Report relating to apprenticeship may usefully be supplemented by refer-ence to the Ministry of Labour Reports on Apprenticeship and Training.*

On the subject of *oversea employment*, the Committees report very small response, especially in London. Parental opposition is generally given as the chief obstacle to emigration; but the distaste f the town boy for country life, distrust of the strange environment, of the town boy for country life, distrust of the strange environment, inability to find the necessary clothes and landing money, are all suggested as additional reasons. The only outstanding successes in this sphere are reported from the North-Eastern Division, particularly Gateshead and South Shields.

LABOUR LEGISLATION DURING PAST SESSION.

DURING the session of Parliament which closed on 3rd August, the principal measure enacted affecting labour was the *National Health Insurance Act*, 1928, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd July. The additions and amendments made in the Bill during its passage through Parliament were all of minor importance; and the summary of the principal provisions of the Bill given in the March issue of this GAZETTE substantially represents the main

March issue of this GAZETTE substantially represents the main features of the Act, as passed. The Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act, 1928, received the Royal Assent on 28th March. The Act is designed to prevent in future any increase in the liability of a shareholder in any Industrial and Provident Society without his written consent. The text of the operative section of this Act was given in the April issue of this GAZETTE, together with some account of the circumstances which led to the passing of the Act. The Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, received the Royal Assent on 3rd August. It gives effect (with modifications) to the Report of the Departmental Committee on the Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920 and 1921, who recommended that the principle of compulsory closing of shops should be embodied in permanent legislation, and

Iso's and 1921, who recommended that the principle of computibily closing of shops should be embodied in permanent legislation, and the existing closing hours continued with certain modifications. The first four sections of the Act provide accordingly for the closing hours of shops generally, with special provisions as to those supplying (i) confectionery, and (ii) tobacco and smokers' requisites. Section 5 permits the local authority in certain circumstances to fix a later closing hour than usual for retail trade or business carried on at an exhibition or show, subject to conditions for securing that the hours of shop assistants affected by the Order are limited. Similarly, Section 6 permits an extension of closing hours for shops at holiday resorts during the season, with a similar provise at the limitation of the hours of shop assistants; and further provides that shop assistants affected by the Order, if employed for "extra hours" (as defined), shall be entitled to corresponding holidays with full

wages. The Theatrical Employers' Registration (Amendment) Act, 1928, also received the Royal Assent on 3rd August. The Act amends the Theatrical Employers' Registration Act, 1925, which was intended to protect theatrical employees, particularly the members of touring companies, against certain abuses.[†] The amending Act gives power to the registration authority (with whom every theatrical employer in remained to protect the institute and memory theatrical employer to the registration authority (with whom every theatrical employer is required to register himself) to institute and prosecute any pro-ceedings for any offence under the principal Act, to apply to a Court for suspension or cancellation of registration for failure to pay salaries, and to oppose any application to a Court for re-registration where registration has been cancelled by a Court. It also gives the registration authority power to refuse cancel or support the project. registration authority power to refuse, cancel, or suspend the regis-tration of a person convicted of an offence involving dishonesty. Copies of all the above Acts may be obtained from H.M. Stationery

at any of the addresses stated on the cover of this GAZETTE, at the following prices (net, excluding postage) :---National Health Insurance Act, 9d.; Industrial and Provident Societies (Amendment) Act, 1d.; Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 3d.; Theatrical Employers Registration (Amendment) Act, 1d.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED **EX-SERVICE MEN.**

KING'S NATIONAL BOLL.

THE King's Roll National Council held its twentieth meeting at the House of Commons on 19th July, 1928, under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O. The Minister of Labour introduced Earl Jellicoe, who had kindly accepted his invitation to preside over the Council in the place of the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig. The Council cordially welcomed

Earl Jellicoe as Chairman. It was reported that approximately 27,500 employers are on the King's Roll, employing approximately 380,000 disabled ex-service

Sce the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 241.
 See the February, 1926, issue of this GAZETTE, page 40.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The numbers of Local Authorities, public utility companies (gas electricity, &c.) and Royal warrant holders of any size not yet on the Roll have been reduced to 29, 35, and 22, respectively. Nearly 600 Local Authorities follow the Government practice of restricting contracts to firms on the King's Roll. Details were submitted showing efforts made to secure the enrol-

ment of other important groups of employers who might be able to assist in the employment of disabled ex-service men. It was reported that approximately 19,000 disabled ex-service men are registered as unemployed, of whom about 7,000 require

employment of a light nature.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 31st July, 1927, the number of men in training was 77, and the number awaiting training, 31. Since August, 1919, 100,546 men have terminated training.

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 23rd July, 1928, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging to each such group :---

indu with and	ognios .	Ma	les.	1927 Peterol	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.	Per- cent- age of Total.	Number Tem- porarily Stop- ped.	Per- cent- age of Total.	
Fishing	2,454		77	0.0	66	0.0	65	0.1	
Mining Non - Metalliferous	185,777	22.6	146,656	49.0	734	0.5	728	0.6	
Mining Products	4,284	0.5	802	0.3	139	0.1	34	0.0	
Brick, Tile, etc.	E 047	0.7	1 500	0.5	010	0.5	710	0.7	
making Pottery, Earthen-	5,947	0.7	1,506	0.5	617	0.5	318	0.3	
ware, etc Glass Trades ·	1.916	0.2	3,371	1.1	2,008	1.5	5,189	4.3	
Glass Trades Chemicals, etc	3,802 8,676	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	1,452 2,227	0·5 0·7	403 1,618	0·3 1·2	94 401	$0.1 \\ 0.3$	
Metal Manufacture	25,641	3.1	33,798	11.3		0.5	340	0.3	
Engineering, etc.	49,896		17,598	5.9	1,802	1.3	1,043	0.9	
Construction and Repair of			the second	in the second		100 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -	and the second		
Vehicles	20,104	2.4	8,059	2.7	1,442	1.1	. 590	0-5	
Shipbuilding and	Same Ca							U.S.	
Ship Repairing Metal Trades	54,011 25,680	6·6 3·1	3,014 10,891	$1 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 6$	149 9,945	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	21 3,485	0.0 2.9	
Textile Trades	26,760		39,624	13.2	43,344	32.0	77,636	65.2	
Leather and	Contraction of		and a start		1			The second	
Leather Goods Clothing Trades	2,527 -13,548	0·3 1·6	1,048 11,595	0·4 3·9	1,010 13,584	$0.8 \\ 10.0$	449 18,020	$0.4 \\ 15.1$	
Food, Drink and			11,355	5.5	10,004	10 0	10,020	13.1	
Tobacco	18,589	2.3	1,390	0.5	10,012	7.4	4,482	3.7	
Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-									
work	11,872	1.4	1,437	0.5	1,415	1.1	563	0.5	
Printing and Paper	0 741	1.0	0.57	0.7	4 0.07	7.0	1 417	1.0	
Trades Building and Con-	8,341	1.0	853	0.3	4,887	3.6	1,413	1.2	
struction of	Mar Landard			and the second		in the			
Works	110,924	13.5	3,275	1.1	152	0.1	6	0.0	
Other Manufactur- ing Industries	5,185	0.6	829	0.3	2,211	1.6	543	0.5	
Gas, Water, and	in a starting	and the second		a section of	-,	and along			
Electricity Sup- ply Industries	8,727	1.1	419	0.1	74	0.1	14	0.0	
Transport and Com-	Barro Lant	E de N		-econd	11	100	in a start of	Red	
munication	104,929	12.7	4,733		813	0.6	75		
Distributive Trades Commerce, Bank-	58,323	7.1	2,667	0.9	20,395	15.0	2,246	1.9	
ing, Insurance	In section	C Inter	STOL ANT	to Sd		12 19 19		5 51	
and Finance	4,134	0.5	39	0.0	635	0.5	22	0.0	
Miscellaneous Trades and Ser-	Ste Str	histor		01040				State -	
vices	61,021	7.4	1,936	0.6	17,326	12.8	1,391	1.1	
All Industries and	R 20 201 101	132.40	AND STOR	No. 160	1 5 7 6 6	10000000	NO MED	STERE.	
Services	823,068	100.0	299,296	100.0	135,499	100.0	119,168	100.0	
	1	La spice de	1	1	1	an internet	en mar a	WELLSTON .	

It will be seen that among males the mining group (of which the principal constituent is coal mining accounts for $22 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed and $49 \cdot 0$ per cent. of the temporarily stopped. Next in order of magnitude are building and construction of works, with $13 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed and $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the temporarily stopped, and transport and communication with $12 \cdot 7$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed and $1 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the temporarily stopped. the temporarily stopped. Among males 67.9 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and

83.1 per cent. of the temporarily stopped are accounted for by seven groups of industries, including mining, building and contracting, transport, shipbuilding, engineering, metal manufacture, and the textile industries

These industries include 54.3 per cent. of the male insured population.

Among females, the textile industries account for 32.0 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and $65 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the temporarily stopped, the clothing trades for $10 \cdot 0$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 15.1 per cent. of the temporarily stopped; while food, drink and tobacco and the distributive trades together account for 22.4 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 5.6 per cent. of the

temporarily stopped. These four groups of industries thus represent, among females, 64.4 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 85.9 per cent. of the temporarily stopped. They include 62.7 per cent. of the female insured population.

279

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1928.

LABOUR STATISTICS.

THE Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom* has recently been published. Within the limits of a little over 200 pages, this Abstract provides in compact form a comprehensive summary of the official statistics relating to labour matters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

matters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Nineteenth Abstract is the second issue since the War. In this issue the majority of the Tables given in the Eighteenth Abstract are brought up to date and the figures in those Tables which cover a period of years relate, so far as possible, to the years 1911–27; the figures for the three years before the war thus provide a means of comparison with the pre-war period. In some cases figures for earlier years are also given. In addition, new Tables have been introduced, notably those summarising the results of the General Enquiry by the Ministry of Labour into Earnings and Hours of Labour in 1924. The following paragraphs outline the contents of the Abstract, which, it may be observed, brings together summaries of the statistics relating to labour compiled by other Government Departments, as well as those of the Ministry of Labour.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

• Of the fourteen sections into which the Abstract is divided, the largest is devoted to employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance. In this section are given occupational and industrial analyses of the population enumerated at the Census of 1921 and some comparisons with earlier census years. Other Tables show the numbers employed in agriculture, mining and quarrying, the railway service and shipping in 1927 (or 1926) in comparison with other

years, and variously analysed. In Tables obtained from the working of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, a revised series of figures is included, showing the estimated numbers insured in each of 100 industry groups in July of each year from 1923 to 1927. The total numbers and the percentages of insured workpeople recorded as unemployed are given month by month from December, 1920, to December, 1927, and revised rates of unemployment are also given, industry by industry, for quarterly dates from June, 1923, to December, 1927. The course of employment over a longer period of years is reflected by the percentage rates of unemployment among members of certain trade unions from 1881 to 1926 (after which year the percentages were discontinued). Tables are also given relating to employment over a period of years at mines, blast furnaces, iron and steel, and tinplate and steel sheet works, as measured by average numbers of days or shifts worked or by the numbers of furnaces or mills in operation. Other Tables deal with the finance and adminis-tration of Unemployment Insurance and with the work of the Employment Exchanges:

WAGES AND HOURS.

In this Section Tables are given showing the recognised or minimum rates of wages, at the beginning of 1928, for all the principal employ-ments to which time rates of wages apply, distinguishing separately the rates in forty of the principal towns in cases in which they vary as between one town and another. There is also a Table stating the recognised hours of labour in the principal industries.

These Tables relating to wages and hours current early in 1928 are followed by Tables relating to the movement of wages over a period of years. The general course of rates of wages before the war is indicated by a series of index-numbers for 1880-1914, and the movement of rates of wages during and after the war is indicated by figures, stated at yearly intervals, for each of a large number of industries and occupations, finally combined in an estimate of the increase in rates of wages generally at the end of each year from 1914 to 1927, as compared with July, 1914. The final results of the General Enquiry into Earnings and Hours

Ine mai results of the General Enquiry into Earnings and Hours in 1924, which covered the earnings and hours of over five million workpeople, are presented in nine pages of Tables. Other Tables in this Section summarise the statistics of changes in wages and hours for each year from 1893 to 1927 according to numbers of workpeople affected and aggregate amounts of changes, and, for 1921–7, according to the methods by which changes in wages were arranged.

PROFIT SHARING.

A Section on profit sharing and labour co-partnership contains Tables illustrating the extent of profit sharing in each year from 1911 to 1927, and gives a tabular analysis of schemes according to their type, the industries in which they operate, bonuses paid and, in the case of discontinued schemes, the cause of discontinuance.

COST OF LIVING.

The complete series of the current official cost-of-living index-numbers is reproduced, for "all items included" and for each of the five main groups into which the figures are divided, viz., food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and other items, for each date of calculation from August, 1914, to December, 1927. For earlier years back to 1892 another series of index-numbers of retail prices and rents is given. The movement of wholesale prices during 1871–1927, as indicated by the Board of Trade index-numbers, is also shown.

DISPUTES.

The statistics of strikes and lockouts show, for each year from The statistics of strikes and lockouts show, for each year from 1911 to 1927, the number of disputes, the number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost by such workpeople, both in the aggregate and for six of the principal industry-groups, and classify the disputes according to their magnitudes, causes or objects, results, and methods of settlement.

* Cmd 3140; price 4s. net, post free, 4s. 3d.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES, ETC.

The Tables relating to industrial accidents and diseases and to the particulars obtained from various sources covering the years 1911-26. workmen's compensation collate and present in considerable detail

TRADE UNIONS, ETC.

In the Section devoted to trade unions and other employees' associations are given the number and membership, male and female, of all such organisations annually from the end of 1892 to the end of 1926; while for the years 1911-26, the membership is also shown for each of a number of industrial or occupational groups. The membership, income, expenditure and funds of all registered trade unions and of 100 principal unions are summarised for the same period of years. Other Tables in this Section relate to the membership of trade union federations and of the Trades Union Congress (since 1895).

OTHER SECTIONS.

Several Tables summarise the number, membership and finances of the various kinds of co-operative societies, friendly societies and building societies during the period 1910, 1911, or 1912 to 1926. Other Tables give statistics, covering a series of years, relating to—

- National Health Insurance; Old Age Pensions:
- Poor Law Relief;
- Emigration and Immigration; and

Building Plans approved. *

In all, the Volume contains 215 pages of statistics, in addition to a detailed list of contents and index. Its full title is the "Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom" (Cmd. 3140), and it is published by H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, from which Office it may be purchased, either directly of through any bookseller, at the price of 4s. net.

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*

ADMISSION OF FRENCH CITIZENS INTO GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF BRITISH CITIZENS INTO FRANCE, FOR EMPLOYMENT.

An Order in Council under the Aliens Restriction Acts, as amended by subsequent Statutory Rules and Orders, provides (*inter alia*) that an alien, desirous of entering the service of an employer in the United Kingdom, may be granted leave to land if he produces a permit in writing for his engagement, issued to the employer by the Minister of Labour.

Minister of Labour. An arrangement has existed, since March, 1923, for the admission of a limited number of French "student employees" into this country. Notwithstanding this arrangement, difficulties have been experienced both by British subjects desiring to enter employment in France and by French subjects desiring to enter employment in this country; and, as the result of a conference in Paris, a fresh arrangement was entered into on 16th May, 1928. The text of this arrangement was entered into on 16th May, 1928. The text of this arrangement (which relates only to "student employees"arrangement (which relates only to "student em stagiaires), together with an Exchange of Notes of the same date with regard to the formalities governing the reciprocal entry of employees other than "student employees," has now been published as a Command Paper.*

as a Command Paper.* "Student employees" (stagiaires) are defined in Article 1 of the Arrangement as "the nationals of one of the two countries who go to the other country for a limited period in order there to perfect themselves in the knowledge of the language or of the commercial or professional customs of that country, at the same time taking up employment in an industrial or commercial establishment." Barnits employment in an industrial or commercial establishment." Permits may be granted to student employees to the number of not more may may be granted to student employees to the number of not more than 250 in the period July 1st to December 31st, 1928, and thereafter not more than 500 a year. Special conditions apply to student employees in the following employments and professions:— (i) hotel and restaurant employees; (ii) hairdressers and employees in postiche establishments; (iii) bank employees; (iv) hospital numes and nurses.

nurses and nurses. The Exchange of Notes, signed on the same date as the Arrangement, sets forth that French citizens are only admitted to take up paid employment in Great Britain with the previous permission of the Ministry of Labour. With the exceptions mentioned below, such permission is given only under the two-fold condition (i) that the employment in question cannot be taken up by a person resident in Great Britain; and (ii) that it would be unreasonable to ask the employer to train such a person for the work in question. in question.

exceptions referred to are as follows :----A granted as a general rule to enable French banks, industrial and commercial establishments, medical, nursing, convalescent, and scholastic establishments to obtain the services of French citizens for positions of responsibility and confidence, and (under certain conditions) for other positions. In addition, a permit is freely granted to teachers of the French language of both sexes, to female domestic servants, to lady companions, to actors and actresses, and to concert, music hall, cabaret, and circus artistes (with the exception of orchestral players). Even in these special classes, however, a permit may be refused if the salary to be paid to the French citizen is not equal to the normal and current salary paid to a British subject in the same district and in the same profession.

* Cmd. 3138. H.M. Stationery Office: price 3d. net.

August, 1928.

MINES AND QUARRIES IN 1927. EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, OUTPUT, Etc.

THE Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines* contains a general review, with detailed statistics, of conditions in the mining and quarrying industries in 1927.

COAL MINING

In a survey of the coal-mining industry during 1927 it is stated that the story of the year is mainly concerned with the attempt of the industry to adjust itself to the new conditions which prevailed after the great upheaval of 1926. The more important coalfields began to explore the possibilities of concerted action, in place of the highly individualistic action which had previously characterized the activities of the coal industry. The total output of coal in Great Britain in 1927 was 251¹/₂ million

tons, an increase as compared with 1925 of about 8 million tons. Exports (including foreign bunkers and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel) amounted to 72 million tons, an increase over 1925 of about half a million tons. Even when allowance is made for such factors as rebuilding stocks and making up outstanding orders, this represents a remarkable recovery. The year opened with a burst of activity, and output reached a higher level than in any period since the early part of 1924, except for the period immediately

period since the early part of 1924, except for the period immediately preceding the stoppage of 1926. The number of wage-earners employed grew steadily during the early months of the year, and by the end of March reached 1,026,200, ever, early indications that the beginning of the year. There were, how-ever, early indications that the number of persons employed had increased more rapidly than the demand for coal, and there was in consequence a good deal of irregularity of working at the pits. The number of days lost through want of trade in the first quarter of the year amounted to $9\cdot61$, or nearly twice the amount so lost in the first quarter of 1925.

Before the spring was well advanced, the transitory nature of the earlier burst of activity was revealed, and there was a gradual reduction in output and prices. The number of workers, which reached a maximum for the year of 1,031,000 in the middle of May, started to decline; but employment at the pits continued to be irregular, the number of days lost through want of trade increasing to 11.38 in the second quarter. Costs of production tended downwards as the new ascertainments governing wages came into operation. In spite of this, however, costs during the second quarter exceeded revenue by about one shilling a ton on the average, and large deficiencies under the wages agreements began to accrue. Towards the end of the year the difficulties were enhanced by the poor lemand for house coal, and by the end of the year the number wage-earners in employment was only 969,500, or only about 3,000 more than at the beginning, when pits had not fully recovered from the stoppage. Of those pits that had re-started since the settlement of the dispute in 1926, 502, chiefly situated in the exporting districts

of the dispute in 1926, 502, chiefly situated in the exporting districts and employing 55,600 workers, were closed again. By far the larger proportion of the decrease in the number of wage-earners on the colliery books occurred in the chief exporting districts (including South Wales, Durham and Northumberland, and Scotland). Not only was British coal forced to fight against foreign coal, which, during the stoppage of 1926, had captured our markets and was anxious to keep them, but in a number of cases those markets were partly closed to Great Britain because of the long-term contracts for foreign coal entered into during 1926. Reference is made in the Report to the agreement⁺ between the Mining Association and the Ministry of Labour to restrict the number

Mining Association and the Ministry of Labour to restrict the number of adult entrants into the industry from other industries; and to the appointment of the Industrial Transference Board, whose Report has just been published.[‡] It is stated in the Report that, while pneumatic (or mechanical)

picks and drills have been increasingly introduced in the coal-mining industry of Western Europe, the use of such implements in Great Britain is still largely in the experimental stage; there were, in fact, in 1927 only 5,679 pneumatic picks and drills in use in this country, at 557 mines. A considerable proportion of these machines are used for driving headings and for boring shot holes, and little progress has yet been made in their use for coal-getting. Wages, Prices and Profits.—The average earnings per shift of all

classes of workers in and about coal mines, of all ages, amounted to 10s. 1d. in 1927, as compared with 10s. 6d. in 1925 and 10s. 8d. in 1924; they were approximately the same as in 1922 and 108.8d. In 1924; they were approximately the same as in 1922 and 1923. For the last quarter of the year, however, the figure was about 98.7d. The average number of shifts worked per person during the year was 244. This compares with 251 in 1925, 260 in 1924, 266 in 1923, and 251 in 1922. As a result the average earnings per person for the year were £122 12s. 2d., as against £131 15s. 9d. in 1925, £138 4s. 7d. in 1924, £134 6s. 1d. in 1923, and £125 2s. in 1922.

In addition to the reductions in earnings, the workpeople were called upon also to work a longer shift. The result was a substantial cancel upon also to work a longer shift. The result was a substantial increase in the average output per manshift, and a corresponding decrease in the costs of production, even apart from any wage reductions. The average output per man for the whole country rose from 18 cwts. in 1925 to over 20.5 cwts. in 1927, which is equal to a saving of over 12 per cent. in labour costs.

Costs other than wages fell on the average by $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per ton, or Costs other than wages fell on the average by $2\frac{4}{2}$, per ton, or 4 per cent., and wages costs by 2s. 2d., or 17 per cent., giving a total reduction of 2s. $4\frac{4}{2}$ d. per ton as compared with 1925. Most of these savings, however, were offset by a fall of 2s. per ton in the average proceeds, and the net result was only to reduce the average loss of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ton (excluding subvention) in 1925 to $5\frac{4}{3}$ d. per ton in 1927. Actually the costs of production fell from an average of

* H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. 6d. net.
† See the August, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 286-7.
‡ See rage 276 of this GAZETTE.

*

18s. 0[§]d. in 1925 to 15s. 8[§]d. in 1927, and proceeds from 17s. 2[§]d. to 15s. 2[§]d. If the first three months were excluded (when there was no reduction on 1925, and the industry, as a whole, showed a credit balance of 1s. 2d. a ton), the fall in proceeds would be much greater; in the three succeeding quarters the average proceeds fell successively to 15s. 1d., 14s. 2d., and 15s. 11d., this last figure representing a drop of 3. 7d at the factor from the second 1005 representing a drop of 3s. 3d. a ton from the average of 1925. ALL MINES AND QUARRIES.

The following Table shows the number of wage-earners employed at all mines and quarries in Great Britain (including brine salt wells and other mineral workings to which the Coal and Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts do not apply) in 1927. As conditions generally in 1926 were abnormal owing to the prolonged dispute in the coal-mining industry, totals for 1925 are given for purposes of comparison :--

at there are the second and an	tone doe'	1	927.	w noises	this con
entry and the second se	Coal.	Iron Ore or Iron- stone.	Other Minerals.	Total.	1925 (Total).
Underground at mines, and inside at quarries :	29,183	149	695	30,027	36,807
" 16 and over … Total	784,895	8,717 8,866	62,031 62,726	855,643 885,670*	916,170 952,977*
Above ground at mines, and outside at quarties : Males under 16 , 16 and over Females under 16	13,283 173,743 299	152 2,523	$1,149 \\ 34,982 \\ 2$	14,584 211,248 301	16,485 222,969 395
,, 16 and over Total	3,603 190,928	2,682	155 36,288	3,765 229,898	4,868
Grand Total	1,005,006	11,548	99,014	1,115,568	1,197,694

The number of clerks and salaried persons employed was 22,718 (of whom 18,880 were employed at coal mines), as compared with 22,741 in 1925.

RETAIL PRICES OF CLOTHING. 1914-28.

THE statistics which are published each month in this GAZETTE as to changes in the cost of living of working-class families include figures relating to the retail prices of clothing. Forms of enquiry, distributed and collected through the post, are

completed each month by a large number of representative out-fitters, drapers and boot retailers in the principal towns. The descriptions of articles for which quotations are given vary with different retailers, but before the form is despatched to a retailer the retail prices quoted by him at the previous enquiry are entered on it, and he is asked to quote the current retail prices for the same articles and qualities as before, or for the most nearly corresponding articles and qualities.

descriptions of goods which are taken into account in the compilation of the statistics are those most generally purchased by the working classes. They comprise suits and overcoats, articles of underclothing and hosiery, cotton and woollen materials, and boots. The collection of information as to the prices of materials for clothing in some cases, instead of some of the articles of clothing themselves, is made partly because comparative prices of materials could be obtained over a long period with a greater measure of accuracy, and partly because many families buy materials and either make them up at home or put them out to be made up by dressmakers. etc.

In order to arrive at the general percentage increase in prices the percentage change is computed separately for each quotation supplied by each retailer, and these percentages are then combined, by simple arithmetic averaging,[†] into six groups, for each of which the average percentage increase at 1st August, 1928, as compared with July, 1914, was approximately as under :---

	lat largenta future entre saternal trans estate in F	ercentage
	Group.	Increase.
(1)	Men's Suits and Overcoats	
(2)	Woollen Material for Women's Outer Garments	150
(3)	Woollen Underclothing and Hosiery	140
(4)	Cotton Material for Women's Outer Garments	180
	Cotton Underclothing Material and Hosiery	130
	Boots	120
To a local days of the		

percentage, representing the general increase retail prices of clothing, is then computed by averaging the figures for these six groups, those for groups (2) and (4) being first modified on account of the cost of making-up materials (which enquiries have shown to be nearly one-and-a-half times as much as in 1914) have shown to be nearly one-and-a-half times as much as in 1914) and the relatively greater importance of group (1) and the smaller importance of group (4) being recognised by giving a "weight" of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to group (1) and $\frac{1}{2}$ to group (4), compared with 1 to each of the other four groups. The result of this final averaging shows that the average increase in the retail prices of working-class clothing at 1st August, 1928, compared with July, 1914, was approximately 120 per cent. This is slightly higher than a year earlier, the increase in the percentage since that time being due mainly to the * Including females employed inside quarries, viz., 25 in 1927, of whom 3 were under 16 years of age, and 42 in 1925, none of whom were under 16 years of age. † In arriving at the average increase in group (1), allowance is made for the greater relative importance of ready-made as compared with bespoke clothing and of suits as compared with overcoats.

higher prices of boots and, to a smaller extent, to advances in the prices of cotton materials.

The percentages given in this article are, of course, necessarily in the nature of approximations, since, 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 the variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes in recent years, it is not possible to make exact calculations of the average percentage increases in prices of clothing. Subject, however, to this general qualification, the results of the investigations

may be taken to be broadly representative of the investigations may be taken to be broadly representative of the general course of prices of the cheaper grades of clothing. Although the method of calculation is that of combining the percentage changes in the prices quoted by retailers from month to month and not that of averaging the prices quoted (the range of prices being so wide that the utilisation of average prices in this asynchronic mould be unwrite ble for the supersons in the prices have of prices being so wide that the utilisation of average prices in this connection would be unsuitable for the purpose), it may be of interest to give the following indication of the general ranges of prices on which the percentages are based. The quota-tions for materials are "per yard," for footwear "per pair," and for other articles "each." It should be observed that while the figures given include the majority of the quotations, other quotations were also important in particular cases.

Article.	Predominant Ranges of Retail Price of Grades Purchased by Working- Class Families.				
	July, 1914.	1st August, 1928.			
Men's Suits and Overcoats : Ready-made Suits ,,, Overcoats	. 21s30s.	35s.—55s. 35s.—55s.			
Bespoke Suits Woollen Material for Women's Outer Garments :	. 30s35s.	50s.—80s. 50s.—80s.			
Costume Cloth Tweed Serge Frieze	1s.—2s. 1s.—2s.	38. 11d.—68. 11d. 1s. 11d.—38. 11d. 1s. 11d.—38. 11d. 2s. 11d.—58. 11d.			
Cashmere Woollen Underclothing and Ho- siery : Men's Vests and Pants	ls. 6d.—2s.	3s. 6d.—4s. 11d. 4s. 11d.—7s. 6d.			
Men's Merino Socks Women's Vests Women's Woollen Stockings Flannel	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{2}d1s. \\ 1s1s. 6\frac{3}{2}d. \\ 9\frac{3}{2}d1s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. \\ 8\frac{3}{2}d1s. 0\frac{3}{2}d. \end{array}$	1s1s. 6d. 1s. 11d3s. 6d. 1s. 6d2s. 6d. 1s. 6d2s. 6d. 1s. 6d2s. 6d.			
Cotton Material for Women's Outer Garments : Print Zephyr	. <u>3</u> #d.—4#d.	91d.—1s. 3d. 91d.—1s. 01d.			
Sateen Drill Galatea	$3\frac{3}{4}$ d4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	101d.—1s. 3d. 1s.—1s. 63d. 1s.—1s. 63d. 1s.—1s. 63d.			
Cotton Underclothing Material and Hosiery : Men's Cotton Socks	and the state of the state of the state	91d.—1s. 3d.			
Women's Cotton Stockings Calico, White	4 ⁴ d.—1s. 0 ⁴ d.	$10\frac{1}{2}$ d.—1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. $6\frac{3}{2}$ d.—19 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.			
Longcloth	3 ² d.—4 ² d. 3 ² d.—4 ² d.	63d.—103d. 83d.—1s. 03d.			
Flannelette Boots : Men's Heavy	C- 113 0- 113	6 ⁴ / ₄ d.—10 ⁴ / ₄ d. 13s. 6d.—18s. 11d.			
Men's Light Women's	6s. 11d.—10s. 6d. 4s. 11d.—8s. 11d.	13s. 6d.—18s. 11d. 10s. 6d.—16s. 6d.			
Boys' Girls'	3s. 11d.—5s. 11d.	7s. 11d.—12s. 9d. 7s. 11d.—12s. 6d.			

CENSUS OF SEAMEN, 1927.

A CENSUS of seamen who were employed on 31st March, 1927, has been taken; and the results are analysed in detail in the Board of Trade Journal for 12th July, 1928, to which reference should be made for a full explanation of the figures. It should be noted that the particulars given in the Journal do not show the total number of persons following the sea service, but only those actually employed on the specified day on sea-trading vessels (*i.e.*, sea-going vessels other than yachts and fishing vessels) registered under Part I of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894. The following Table shows the numbers of the crews recorded in each department of the second later is 1000 medicine 1007

each department at the census dates in 1926 and in 1927 :-

		TEL .	F	mployed	in Sea-Tradi	ing Vessels	3.
ter la sta		1012 kate-	Deck.	Engine- room.	Stewards.	Others.	All Depart- ments.
Census of 1920	6 :			1 Salara	The shares	HILLING .	
British	1000		48,310	41,468	30,694	8,817	129,289
Foreign			4,353	8,069	2,851	430	15,703
Lascar			15,495	22,234	13,837	•••	51,566
Total			68,158	71,771	47,382	9,247	196,558
Census of 192	7:	224	Superior .		The second second		
British			49,652	41,197	32,324	9,211	132,384
Foreign		·	4,636	7,764	3,247	432	16,079
Lascar			16,107	22,564	13,391	····	52,062
Total			70,395	71,525	48,962	9,643	200,525

It will be seen that there was an increase in the deck department and in the stewards' department, but a slight decrease in the engine room department.

The "others" in the above Table include surgeons, pursers, such specialists as wireless operators (who numbered 3,484 in 1927),

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refrigerating engineers, and electricians; also musicians and others engaged to provide social and other amenities, who are found in considerable numbers in the luxury type of passenger vessel, and a number of miscellaneous ratings. For the purposes of the 1927 census, the figures have been re-classified, so as to eliminate the census, the figures have been re-classified, so as to eliminate the "other" category, the numbers in that category being distributed among the three remaining classes. Thus, wireless operators, and, in the case of vessels carrying cattle, etc., the men attending to such animals, have been included in the deck department; refri-gerating engineers and electricians in the engine-room department; and pursers, doctors, and musicians in the stewards' department. The following Table is based on this modified grouping, and shows the age-distribution of British seamen, other than lascars, in the several departments at the census of 1927 :--

August, 1928.

Age Group.		Deck.	Engine- room.	Stewards, &c.	All De- partments.
Under 18 years		 3,830	13	1,944	5,787
18 to 24 years		 13,721	6,948	9,438	30,107
25 to 34 years		 14,990	14,457	10,549	39,996
35 to 49 years		 12,993	14,693	9,960	37,646
50 years and over		 6,429	5,126	3,071	14,626
Age not stated		 1,553	1,586	1,083	4,222
Total		 53,516	42,823	36,045	132,384

Another Table in the Board of Trade Journal shows that 51,717 seamen (British, foreign and lascars) were employed on 31st March, 1927, in vessels with a gross tonnage of 4,000 and under 6,000 tons, 1927, in vessels with a gross tonnage of 4,000 and under 6,000 tons, and 33,369 in vessels with a gross tonnage of 6,000 and under 8,000 tons; while nearly 35,000 were employed in vessels with a gross tonnage of between 8,000 and 14,000 tons, and nearly 25,000 in vessels of 14,000 gross tons and upwards. Thus nearly three-quarters of the total number were employed in vessels of 4,000 gross tons and upwards. ons and upwards.

tons and upwards. Of the total number of seamen enumerated at 31st March, 1927, 179,242 (111,688 British, 15,492 foreigners, and 52,062 lascars) were employed in the "foreign" trade, and 21,283 (20,696 British and 587 foreigners) in the "home" trade (*i.e.*, trade within the limits of the British Islands and the Continent of Europe between the Birner File and Bract) the River Elbe and Brest). A further table has been added showing details of the crews

employed on 31st March, 1927, in sea-going passenger vessels. These vessels numbered 563, and their aggregate gross tonnage represented about 27 per cent. of all tonnage employed on the census date. The total number of their crews was 80,299, including census date. The total number of their crews was 30,299, including 50,379 British, 3,107 foreigners, and 26,813 lascars. Thus 40 per cent. of the total number employed in all vessels registered in the United Kingdom (38 per cent. of the British, 19 per cent. of the foreigners, and 51 per cent. of the lascars) were employed in passenger vessels on the census date in 1927.

DOCKWORKERS' DISPUTE AT ANTWERP.

As was reported in the last issue of this GAZETTE (page 247), the Antwerp dockers, after a three weeks' strike, resumed work on 11th July, as the result of a conciliation proposal that questions of wages and conditions of work should be referred to a joint committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor of the Province of Antwerp. The Committee was able to reach an agreement, which was published

The Committee was able to reach an agreement, which was published on 20th July, and accepted by both parties. The agreement includes a scheme for the decasualisation of dock labour in the Port. A list is to be drawn up of (a) regular, and (b)"free" workers. Regular workers are, so far as possible, to be engaged on a yearly contract which will guarantee them payment for fire down work a mach. For even workers the contract

for five days' work a week. For organised workers the contract should be concluded for the same period as the collective agreement. A collective agreement is to be concluded annually, the first dating from 1st January, 1929, to 31st December, 1929. Notice of termination of an agreement must be given before the 1st of December each year, failing which notice the agreement will remain in force for another year. Pending legal regulation of collective agreements, both parties are to make payments as surety for the observance of the collective agreement. Measures will be taken to prevent the granting of strike pay in cases of breach of the

prevent the granting of strike pay in cases of breach of the agreement. "Free" workers will be engaged in public places, open sheds if possible, the worker being at liberty to select his employer. Workers not so engaged will proceed, half an hour later, to an employment office, where all unfilled vacancies will be pooled and the work will be apportioned. Workers who refuse work offered to them at the employment office forfeit the right to unemployment benefit. It was not possible, in the fortnight during which the joint committee had to come to a decision, to make final arrangements for an unemployment fund; the employers have signified their readiness to contribute to such a fund, to which workers' contributions will also be compulsory and which will guarantee a minimum weekly benefit.

contribute to such a fund, to which workers' contributions will also be compulsory and which will guarantee a minimum weekly benefit. The establishment of the fund may entail a revision of wages. This question, as well as others not finally settled in the agreement, is to be decided by 1st January, 1929, at the latest. From 23rd July to 31st December, 1928, the daily wage of all workers is increased by 4 francs. Each worker must be provided by the employer with a wages book showing his chief trade and any auxiliary qualifications. The issue of wages books must be notified within 48 hours to a Central Joint Commission, possibly the existing National Port Commission reorganised. This body will examine doubtful cases, and make periodic investigations as to whether there is a surplus or a shortage of workers. Work is to be arranged in three 8-hour shifts, the night shift being paid at time-and-a-half.

August, 1928.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY.

Metal Trades .- The terms of the provisional settlement of the Berlin toolmakers' strike, of which an account was given in the April issue of this GAZETTE, included a provision that a general wage agreement covering all skilled and semi-skilled workers in the Berlin metal trades should be concluded before 30th June last. As the parties were unable to reach agreement by direct negotiations, a joint arbitration committee was set up by the local conciliation a joint arbitration committee was set up by the local conciliation officer, and two awards were issued, a general award and a wages award, on 5th and 6th July respectively, the principal terms of which are summarised below. Minimum wage rates are to be fixed according to the nature of the work to be performed, and for this purpose the work is to be graded as follows :—(a) work demanding a high degree of skill, (b) ordinary skilled work, (c) work requiring a limited degree of skill and semi-skilled work, (d) semi-skilled work of a simple nature and other work which can be performed after brief instructions. On this basis the minimum wage rates are laid down as follows : down as follows :-

Male Workers.		Hourly rate (in Reichsmarks) according to grading of work.					
Contraction of the second s	(a)	(b)	(c)				
Over 21 years of age	1.06	0.95	0.85	0			
From 18-21 years of age	0.90	0.81	0.72	0			

The wages of juvenile workers from 14 to 18 years of age are to vary according to age from 0.31 to 0.53 Reichsmarks an hour for boys, and from 0.31 to 0.48 Reichsmarks an hour for girls. The wages of women workers over 18 years of age are fixed at 70 per cent. of those for male workers. Piece rates are to be fixed in such a way that a worker of average capacity may earn 15 per cent. more than the normal minimum hourly rates fixed for corresponding work in his grade.

The principle of the normal 48-hour week is to be retained. Over-time, which hitherto might be worked to the extent of 36 hours in 12 weeks, is limited to 15 hours in 13 weeks, subject to agreement with the Works Council.

with the Works Council. The awards have been accepted by both parties. The general award is to be in force from 16th July, 1928, to 31st July, 1930; the wages award came into force on 30th July, and is terminable by one month's notice with effect after the last pay-week in April, 1929. In the absence of any notice of termination, it is to be extended for each back of any notice of termination. extended for another 13 weeks

Iron and Steel Industry.—Consequent upon a strike of iron moulders at the Burger works in the Dill and Upper Lahn area, who refused to accept a wage agreement which had been declared binding, a general lock-out, affecting 7,000 workers in the iron and steel and metal trades in the area in question, was declared by the employers as from 25th July. It is not known whether a settlement has yet been reached

Textile Industry.--The workers' organisations in the Central and West Saxon textile industry gave notice of the termination on 30th June last of the hours agreement, and put forward proposals for a new agreement on the basis of a normal 46-hour week. An for a new agreement on the basis of a normal 46-hour week. An arbitration award following on disagreement between the employers and workers was issued on 28th June, and was rejected by the workers. The Minister of Labour, on technical grounds, refused the request of the employers that the award should be declared binding. A second award, substantially the same as the first, was issued on 24th July, which was similarly rejected by the workers but accepted by the employers, at whose request it has been declared binding by the Minister of Labour. The award, which is operative until available to be award and the award which is operative until a second award, substantially the same as the first, was insued on 24th July, which was similarly rejected by the workers but accepted by the employers, at whose request it has been declared binding by the Minister of Labour. The award, which is operative until 31st December, 1929, maintains the normal 48-hour week previously in force, and sanctions overtime up to three hours a week at the discretion of the employer. Additional overtime may be worked subject to agreement by the Works Council. Failing such agreement, the Central Arbitration Court provided for under the general agree-ment is to decide within three days or, in the event of the abolition of this Court, the competent conciliation committee is to decide.

An arbitration award was issued in July for the cotton textile industry in the München-Gladbach district, which provided for a normal 48-hour week, the working of overtime up to three hours a week and additional overtime not exceeding two hours a week subject to agreement by the Works Council. The award, which was rejected by the workers, has been declared binding.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN SWEDEN, 1913-1927.

THE June number of Sociala Meddelanden, the journal of the Swedish Department for Social Affairs, contains the results for 1927 of the annual investigation into wages in various industries in Sweden.

In Sweden. The following particulars, which are of a preliminary nature as regards the year 1927, are based, as in previous investigations, on information supplied by employers, and relate to two groups of workers:—(a) non-manual or salaried employees, such as technical or office staffs and shop assistants; and (b) wage-earners in manufacturing industries, transport, communication and

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The first of the two Tables below, based on returns which, in 1927, related to 53,867 non-manual workers, shows the average salaries paid in 1913, 1921 (in which year salaries reached their highest level) and 1927, and the percentage rise since 1913.

wid all had at	Avera	ge Yearly S	Salary.	Increase as compared with 1913.		
	1913.	1921.	1927.	1921.	1927.	
Technical Staff : Men Women Both Sexes	 Kronor.* 3,131 1,204 3,025	Kronor. 6,716 2,981 6,584	Kronor. 5,563 2,577 5,451	Per cent. 115 148 118	Per cent. 78 114 80	
Office Staff : Men Women Both Sexes Shop Assistants :	 2,309 1,257 2,064	5,417 3,300 4,807	4,252 2,660 3,757	135 163 133	84 112 82	
Men Women Both Sexes	 1,314 881 1,163	3,495 2,455 2,937	3,117 2,129 2,539	166 179 153	137 142 118	
Total :— Men Women Both Sexes	 2,346 1,135 2,049	5,625 3,085 4,950	4,525 2,499 3,927	140 172 142	93 120 92	

The next Table, which relates to the average earnings of manual workers, by the year and by the hour, is based on returns covering 279,061 persons in 1927.

	Average Earn		Increase 1913-	Average Earn	Increase 1913-		
CALLINA 23TEATZ	1913.		1007		1927.	1913-	
Men over 18 years Women Juveniles	Kronor.* 1,241 651 485	Kronor. 2,759 1,609 1,075	Per cent. 122 147 122	Kronor. 0·45 0·24 0·18	Kronor. 1·21 0·72 0·49	Per cent. 169 200 172	
Total	1,093	2,466	126	0.40	1.08	170	
Sex not stated	1,079	2,293	113	0.30	1.04	247	
All workers com- bined	1,091	2,463	126	0.40	1.08	170	

It thus appears that average yearly earnings per worker in 1927 increased by 126 per cent. as compared with 1913, while the average hourly earnings increased by 170 per cent. The disparity in the percentage increase between yearly and hourly earnings is stated to be due to the decreased number of working hours per annum, the result chiefly of the introduction of the 8-hour day. The above figures relate to changes in the level of money wages only. When allowance is made for the rise in the cost of living, which was 71 per cent. higher in 1927 than in 1913, it is found that *real* wages in 1927 were higher than in 1913 in approximately the following proportions :--

following proportions :--

Non-manual workers	(both	sexes) :-	<u>-</u>		ercentage Increase.
Yearly salary Manual workers :		(Are		 	12
Hourly earnings	1			 	52
Yearly earnings	and a train	100 00		 	31

WAGE RATES OF UNSKILLED LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the number for April, 1928, of the *Monthly Labour Review*, the organ of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, are published the results of a survey of the hourly rates of wages on 1st January, 1928, paid in the United States to "unskilled adult male common labourers when first hired." The survey is restricted to 13 important industries which require considerable numbers of

to 13 important industries which require considerable numbers of common labourers. Some establishments reported two rates—for example, one for the 10-hour day and one for the 8-hour day, or one for white and one for coloured or Mexican workers. The lowest rates are shown for those geographic divisions where there are large numbers of coloured or Mexican workers, while the highest rates are shown for localities where an 8-hour day is more or less prevalent. The weighted average bourd or entrance rate for

The weighted average hourly common-labour entrance rate for the several industries combined on 1st January, 1928, was 43 cents. Both the highest and lowest rates reported were in general con-tracting, the lowest being 15 cents, and the highest, \$1.12½. The lowest rate, 15 cents, was also reported in the leather and in the earmill industries. sawmill industries.

The highest average hourly rate for any industry, 50.5 cents, appears in the automobile industry, followed by 48.2 cents in general contracting, and more than 44 cents each in the electrical

general contracting, and more than 44 cents each in the electrical machinery, petroleum refining, and paper and pulp industries; the lowest average rate, 31 cents, appears in the sawmill industry. The weighted average hourly entrance rates for all industries covered, including general contracting, were as follows: 1st July, 1926, 42.8 cents; 1st October, 1926, 43.4 cents; 1st January, 1927, 43.2 cents; 1st July, 1927, 42.6 cents; 1st January, 1928, 43 cents.

* The exchange value of the Swedish krona⁵ is approximately 1s. 11d.

(d)

0.80 0.69

Omitting the data for general contracting, which were first included in these compilations on 1st July, 1926, average hourly entrance rates for the periods studied were: 1st January, 1926, 40.2 cents; 1st April, 1926, 40.5 cents; 1st July, 1926, 40.9 cents; 1st October,

1st April, 1926, 40.5 cents; 1st July, 1920, 40.9 cents; 1st October, 1926, 40.9 cents; 1st January, 1927, 41 cents; 1st July, 1927, 40.4 cents; 1st January, 1928, 41.1 cents. The table following shows, for each industry included, the high, low, and average common labour hourly entrance rates in the United States as a whole.

Hourly Wage Rates paid for Common Labour, 1st January, 1928.

Industry	Lowest District.	Highest District.	Average for all Districts.
Antomobiles	Cents. 33·3	Cents.	Cents. 50·5
Automobiles	17.5	60.0	38.0
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	25.0	51.0	38.3
Cement	25.0	51.0	000
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	35.0	51.0	44.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	17.5	56.0	38.1
Iron and steel	20.0	50.0	42.6
······································	15.0	54.2	42.1
	15.0	62.5	31.0
	22.5	55.0	44.2
Paper and pulp	30.0	62.0	44.5
Petroleum refining	35.0	50.0	41.8
Slaughtering and meat-packing		75.0	41.2
Public utilities*	20.0		48.2
General contracting [†]	15.0	112.5	48.2
Total	15.0	112.5	43.0

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

A REPORT on an inquiry into apprenticeship conditions in the building industry has just been published by the United States Department of Labour. The primary purpose of the investigation was to discover what are the existing methods of producing skilled workers for the building industry, what machinery for training apprentices exists, and how it functions. No attempt was made to collect statistics similar to those recently published in the Report on apprenticeship in Great Britain.§ Inquiry was made of trade unions, employers' associations, builders' exchanges, education authorities, and individual employers (both union and non-union) in 19 representative cities. in 19 representative cities.

The apprenticeship problem in the United States is not treated The apprenticeship problem in the United States is not treated nationally, although a few trade unions have national programmes. Even in cities where the problem is treated from the standpoint of the industry as a whole, as in Cleveland, certain crafts in the industry may be acting independently of the general plan, or may be doing nothing whatever. While apprenticeship by formal indenture between employer and boy is not widely practised, there is coming into use a system which amounts to the same thing—the joint apprenticeship committee system. These com-mittees are established for separate crafts, and are composed of representatives of employers and of journeymen and, in some cases, of the city school boards. The close association of the local vocational education authority with the joint committee is found to result in more vitality, better organisation and a more definite to result in more vitality, better organisation and a more definite adjustment to the needs of the industry. Apprentices are under agreement with the committee to serve their full time and to abide the rules of the committee, which on its side undertakes to see by the rules of the committee, which on its side undertakes to see that the boy has continuous employment and proper facilities for training during his apprenticeship. Where joint committees do not operate, the union may serve the same purpose, the apprentice being in effect indentured to the local union and governed by the terms of the working agreement between the union and the employers, with the union acting as placement agent to keep the

employers, with the union acting as placement agent to keep the boy employed. Apprenticeship systems designed and organised to comprise the whole building industry are found in four cities only : Cleveland, Detroit, New York and Niagara Falls. In none of them does the scheme embrace all the building crafts, while the New York organisa-tion in particular is not very strong. In other cities uncorrelated craft action is fairly effective and is most successful in Chicago. Where joint committees are at work participe day.school work Where joint committees are at work, part-time day-school work (e.g., four hours a week) is sometimes compulsory, and attendance at evening continuation or technical schools is always encouraged.

organisations having definite national programmes of fairly wide application, are those concerned with tile and marble of fairly wide application, are those concerned with tile and marble setting, plumbing, bricklaying, electrical and sheet metal work. Trades having no apprenticeship policy are plastering, carpentry, painting and decorating. The cry that "boys won't go into the trades" is not borne out by the inquiry. The unions everywhere reported long waiting lists of applicants for apprenticeship, and it is quite apparent that the dearth of apprentices in the building trades is not due to a dearth of boys interested. Those most closely in touch with the situation do not hesitate to declare that the individual applicance is chiefly responsible for the shortage he on his gide touch with the situation do not heatate to declare that the individual employer is chiefly responsible for the shortage, he on his side pleading that the difficulties created by the seasonal character of the industry and the "hire and fire" system of employment, make continuous employment and training impossible. Although many unions have apprentice quotas, this causes no restriction, as only relatively few employers have any apprentices at all.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY LAW IN **ROUMANIA.***

August, 1928.

By an Act promulgated on 9th April, 1928, the normal working hours of persons employed in industry in Roumania are limited to 8 a day or 48 a week. A Labour Code is in course of preparation, and this Act was passed on the initiative of the Government in order to avoid further delay in carrying out the terms of the Washington Hours Convention which had been ratified. The law deals primarily with the conditions of labour of women and juveniles under 18 years of age, whose working hours may not exceed the above limits on any account whatsoever. So far as males aged 18 years and over are concerned, variations from the 8-hour day 18 years and over are concerned, variations from the 8-hour day and the 48-hour week are permitted (a) on shift working; (b) for seasonal work; and (c) when the normal limits "are considered inapplicable." In the case of shift working, the hours worked may not exceed 48 a week when averaged over a period fixed by collective other two cases when averaged over a period fixed by collective agreement. Exemptions from the provisions of the law are granted in the following cases :--

(i) For work in continuous processes, when the hours of work may not exceed an average of 56 hours a week.
(ii) In case of accident, actual or threatened, or urgent repair

(iii) For preparatory and complementary work which cannot be performed during normal hours of labour.

(iv) For work of an intermittent nature.

(v) When extra work is urgently required for increasing

No limit has been fixed for additional hours worked under the No limit has been fixed for additional hours worked under the last four heads; for those under (iii) and (v) the workers have a right to a wage increase of at least 25 per cent. The maximum working hours of persons employed in unhealthy or dangerous occupations may be reduced by the Minister of Labour with the advice of the Higher Council of Labour and the Higher Council of Health Health.

The law does not apply to fishing, agriculture, commerce, finance, hotel, domestic and other personal service, or to undertakings confined to members of the same family, to sailors and boatmen in sea or inland water transport, to persons in positions of trust,

in sea or inland water transport, to persons in positions of trust, supervision or management, or to home workers. Prior to the passing of this Act, hours of labour in industry in Roumania were regulated in the following way[†]: in the old Kingdom (pre-war Roumania) an Act of 1912 provided that children between the ages of 11 and 15 years could not be bound to work more than eight hours a day in industry ; the Austrian Industrial Code of 1907 provided for a maximum normal working day of eleven hours for factory workers and of eight hours for children from 12 to 14 years in the Province of Bukovina ; in Bessarabia, the provisions contained in the Russian Industrial Code were no longer enforced : in Transvlvania, the Banat and other provinces longer enforced ; in Transylvania, the Banat and other provinces of the Ardeal, a decree of the Directorial Council, issued in 1919. by the first and the normal working hours should not exceed 8 a day and 48 a week in all industries with some minor exceptions, and a limited amount of overtime was permitted in certain

circumstances. The adoption of the eight hour day in industry, prior to the passing of the Act of April, 1928, was far more general than legislation on that subject would appear to suggest. An inquiry made in 1926 showed that of 587 undertakings, employing 143,695 workers, no -less than 314 (54 per cent.) employing 98,526 workers (69 per cent.) worked 48 hours or less a week. Furthermore, during the years 1924 to 1927, the large majority of the collective agreements in which working hours were regulated fixed the normal working time at 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week; for example, in 1927, of 55 agreements dealing with working hours and covering of 55 agreements dealing with working hours and covering 22,608 workers, 40 agreements (73 per cent.) covering 20,251 workers (90 per cent.) contained a clause fixing the maximum normal working week at 48 hours.

EXTENSION OF WORKING HOURS IN SWITZERLAND.

UNDER an Order dated 12th March, 1928, a further extension; of the normal working hours up to 52 a week has been authorised in the following industries:—(1) sawmilling, carpentry and allied trades, (2) the manufacture of tiles, bricks, and artificial (cement) stone; (2) the manuacture of thes, bricks, and article (center) stone; and (3) the impregnation of wood with blue vitriol. In the first two cases the permit is valid until 15th October next, and in the last until the end of September. A similar extension of working hours has also been authorised by

a further Order dated 23rd June, 1928, in certain branches of the embroidery industry, in the singeing, bleaching, dyeing and finishing of cotton and artificial silk piece goods, cotton doubling, the bleaching, dycing and plaiting of straw to be used for hat-making, and flax spinning and linen weaving, including bleaching and linen threadspinning and men weaving, including bleaching and inter thread-making. The permits (with one exception) are valid until 30th June, 1929. In the case of flax spinning and linen weaving, however, where the permit is limited to 31st December, 1928, permits for the extension of working hours beyond that date will only be granted to individual establishments on proof of the existence of urgent reasons.

DISPUTE IN MASSACHUSETTS COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE textile industry in the New England States has been depressed for some months; the workers have been on short time, and wages were reduced in the mills in a number of towns by an average of 10 per cent. during December and January last. One report gives the number of textile operatives affected by the reduction as 50,000. When, on 9th April, the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association announced a wage cut of 10 per cent., the workers who are better organised in New Bedford than elsewhere, decide to strike, and about 30,000 operatives ceased work on 16th April. The employers state that the reduction in wage rates is necessary to enable, them to compete successfully with manufacturers in other States, where wages reductions have already been accepted and where legislation permits longer hours of work than in Massachusetts. New Bedford is primarily dependent upon its textile mills, and the cessation of work for so long a period is having serious consequences. The operatives are receiving no strike pay, but a relief fund has been organised to deal with necessitous cases. On 9th July the employers reopened the mills, but were unable to induce the operatives to to work. The determination of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to make an investigation into the questions at issue, after a proposal to submit the dispute to arbitration had been rejected by both sides, was approved by employers and workers on 3rd August. The results of the investigation are not yet known. The average weekly wage for all occupations in the cotton textile industry in New Bedford is stated* to have been 19.74 dollars in 1925, 19.01 dollars in 1926, and 19.90 dollars in 1927. Before the wage-cuts, full time weekly earnings in New Bedford are stated to have been as follows :—loom fixers 30 dollars, card grinders 20 dollars, warper tenders 17.65 dollars, cloth room operatives 11 dollars.

AMENDMENT TO AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT.

An Act to amend the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which was passed on 22nd June, 1928, and came into force on 13th August, 1928, increases the penalties for strikes and lock-outs; forbids, under penalty, the boycotting (declaring "black") of goods, firms or places; and holds an organisation responsible for the acts of its officials or members unless it has expelled the offending persons, who thus become individually responsible for their actions and can be penalised for them. Another section of the Act provides that, when ten members of an organisation so desire, they may apply for a secret ballot of all the members of the organisation on any point affecting a dispute, and that, should the organisation refuse to conduct the secret ballot when ordered to do so by the Court of Arbitration, it may be held under the control of one of the officers of the Court of the Court.

PROHIBITION OF WHITE PHOSPHORUS IN MATCH MANUFACTURE.

SINCE the last note in this GAZETTE on the prohibition of white phosphorus in match-manufacture (the issue for February, 1924, page 46), several countries have either ratified the International Convention of 26th September, 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white (yellow) phosphorus in the match industry, or have passed legislation on the subject. The British Legation at Berne, on 15th April, 1926, and the French Embassy in Switzerland, on 5th July, 1927, communicated to the Swiss Government the adherence of the Irish Free State and Morocco to the Convention. Palestine, by an Order published in the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine for 1st August, 1925, and *Poland*, by a Decree of 22nd April, 1927, prohibited, and *Italy*, by an Act of 15th May, 1924, converted into law the Royal Decree of 23rd December, 1920, prohibiting, the manufacture, sale or importation of matches containing white (yellow) phosphorus. An order of 9th April, 1927, prohibits the use of white or yellow phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in Colombia

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION: AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

THE International Labour Office has recently published two The International Labour Office has recently published two volumes of a Report† on an inquiry into freedom of association in various countries. The first volume gives a comparative analysis of the subject, the law and practice in the several countries being compared and contrasted. The second volume contains separate reports on freedom of association in Great Britain, the Irish Free State, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, The Netherlands and Switzerland. The three further volumes, to be published shortly,

* American Federationist; July, 1928, published by the American Federation of Labour. Washington. [†] Freedom of Association. Studies and Reports, Series A (Industrial Relations), No. 28, published in the United Kingdom for the International Labour Office, by P. S. King and Son, Limited, Orchard House, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Volume I (Comparative Analysis), price 2s., Volume II (Great Britain, Irish Free State, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland), price 5s.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

will deal with other countries, including Germany, the United

will deal with other countries, including termany, the office States and Russia. The reports for the various countries cover not only the national legislation relating to trade unions, but also the relevant legal decisions and administrative practice and the actual position of trade unions. Each of the studies has, so far as the differences in the local amitted here written on a uniform plan. The the legal systems permitted, been written on a uniform plan. The first part traces the history of the trade union movement and trade union law; the second part is devoted to the present legal status of associations; the third part deals with the possible forms of trade union activity and the limits of such action; while the conclusion deals with the position of the trade unions in law and in fact

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 cities, is carried down to April, 1928 (as a rule, the beginning of the month), in the July 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 wage paid for 48 hours' work at the normal time rate (*i.e.*, apart from extra payment for overtime) to typical categories of adult male workers in certain industries (building, engineering, furnituremaking, printing and bookbinding) common to large cities. The following Table gives the latest figures computed—(a) on

The following fable gives the latest figures computed—(a) of 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 stan-dard 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 percentage of the average level in the same group of occupations in London. Corresponding figures for 1st January, 1928, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for May last.

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

	Ind	Index Number based on Quantities of each Kind of Food Consumed in Working-class Households in						
City.	Belgium and France.	Central Europe.	Great Britain.	Southern Europe.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries.	General Average Inde Nos. based on Food only.	General Average Index Nos. with Allowance for Rent.
a horas and a starting of	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
London Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Dublin Lodz Madrid Madrid Paris Philadelphia Prague Stockholm* Stockholm* Wienna Warsaw†	100 85 63 47 95 97 36 55 47 144 53 169 44 44 42 80 39 37 36	100 83 77 46 116 104 45 56 48 156 62 180 51 40 78 40 78 47 49 44	100 79 67 46 100 103 36 50 46 157 43 184 43 40 88 84 41 34	100 84 67 46 99 98 38 51 147 56 175 47 87 47 87 41 38	100 93 82 65 129 101 49 53 167 65 209 50 44 102 55 45	$100 \\ 84 \\ 72 \\ 46 \\ 110 \\ 101 \\ 43 \\ 53 \\ 49 \\ 160 \\ 56 \\ 190 \\ 47 \\ 45 \\ 95 \\ 45 \\ 46 \\ 40 \\ 100 \\$	100 85 71 49 108 101 41 41 49 155 56 1855 47 43 88 84 44 540	100 85 666 53 107 110 48 153 185 51 39 86 51 41

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. Also, in the case of certain cities in Southern European countries, the relatively low index numbers of real wages may be accounted for in part by differences in the items of food consumption in such countries as compared with those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the Table. Further, the index numbers do not show mcluded 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, furni-ture, 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. and cities selected for comparison.

* The figures are based on wages in the building, furniture-making, and printing industries only. For other cities the metal industry is also included. † Based on a weighted average wage. For other cities an unweighted average has been used.

Including street railways, gas works, waterworks, and electric power

Including street raiways, gas works, waterworks, and electric power and light plants.
 † Including building, highway, public works and railroad construction.
 ‡ Apprenticeship in Building Construction. Bulletin No. 459 of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour, Washington.
 § See page 241 of the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE.

^{*} Buletinul Muncii, Cooperatiei si Asigurarilor Sociale. Bucharest, January-March, 1923. † International Labour Conference, Eleventh Session. Report of Director. Geneva, 1923. ‡ See this GAZETTE for August, 1927, page 291.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included	•••		65%
Food only		the part	661 - 2 R	56%

FOOD.

THE most important movement in prices between 30th June and Ist August was the fall in the prices of potatoes, which at the later date averaged 1[§]d. per 7 lbs. cheaper than a month earlier. Flour and bread were also cheaper in many places. On the other hand, eggs, butter, cheese and bacon were slightly dearer at 1st August than a month earlier. As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase

over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics Northern Ireland) of the articles of lood included in these statistics was about 56 per cent. at 1st August, 1928, as compared with 57 per cent. a month ago, and 56 per cent. a year ago. In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July, 1914, and at 30th June and 1st

August. 1928 :-

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica the nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st August, 1928, as compared with			
no (a)	July, 1914.			July, 1914.	30th June, 1928.	
Beef, British- Bibs Thin Flank	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	6. d. 1 51 0 91	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{s.} \mathbf{d.} \\ 1 51 \\ 0 9\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} s. & d. \\ + & 0 & 71 \\ + & 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	s. d. 	
Beef, Chilled or Frozen— Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7 1 0 4 ⁸	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 31 \\ + 0 & 03 \\ \end{array}$		
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	1 6 ³ / ₄ 0 10 ¹ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8 \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array} $	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{3}{2} \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 5 \end{array} $	 + 0 01	
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{9} \\ 0 & 5\frac{3}{4} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 6 \\ + 0 & 3\frac{1}{3} \\ + 0 & 10\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ & & $	
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 7\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of retail prices at the same dates

		1st Aug	Percentage I 1st, 1928, as ith July, 191	compared	Corre- sponding	
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 30th June 1928.	
Beef, British-	141	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ribs	•••• ••••	75 41	70	72 41	73	
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Froz		41	42	41	43	
Ribs		45	43	44	44	
Thin Flank		10	16	13	14	
Mutton, British-	1 26	La Table			and Mathias	
Legs		79	78	79	80	
Breast		57	55	56	59	
Mutton, Frozen-			and a survey of the second			
Legs		75	67	71	70	
Breast		22	27	25	24	
Bacon (streaky)*		47	45	46	43	
Fish	••••	113	91	102	103	
Flour		55	59	57	59	
Bread		59	59	59	62	
Tea		55	62	58	58	
Sugar (granulated)		67	60	63	63	
Milk		57	66	62	60	
Butter-		ECOM MERCE	a de la come		19840 A.M.	
Fresh		57	61	59	52	
Salt		54	54	54	49	
Cheese†		67	68	68	63	
Margarine		9	4	6	6	
Eggs (fresh)		51	48 69	49 75	32 114	
Potatoes		81	69	15	114	
Transcens	of Food rcentage	56	55	56	57	

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative. † The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative. ‡ The average change was nearly ½d., but not sufficient to alter the average price, as stated to the nearest ½d. § The average change was very small, but just sufficient to raise the average price, as stated to the nearest ½d.

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 Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average interests in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st August, 1928, was approximately 51 per cent. Of the total increase about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges, and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; 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 August 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 there was no appreciable change in the level of prices of coal and gas during July, and at 1st August the prices of coal averaged about 70 per cent. and those of gas between 45 and 50 per cent. above those of July, 1914. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st August, as compared with July, 1914, was approximately 65 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made 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 August is, approximately, **65 per cent.**^{*} over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 65 per cent. at 30th June, 1928, and 64 per cent et 2nd August 1927 cent. at 2nd August, 1927.

cent. at 2nd August, 1927. The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1928 as 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, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much readjustments in expenditure have been enected 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 to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1918 TO 1928.

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

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

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

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.

* 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN JULY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EVELOYMENT during July showed a further decline, which extended.

in varying degrees, to most of the principal industries. In the coal mining industry there was a further decline which, however, was rather less severe than in the previous month. Among the other principal industries, the increase in the rate of unemploy the other principal industries, the increase in the rate of unemploy-ment was greatest in the pottery, iron and steel, shipbuilding, and vehicle-building industries, in the cotton, wool, and linen textile industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing. There was a further seasonal decline in the clothing trades and a sharp decline in the boot and shoe industry. In a number of smaller industries, including the jute textile industry, employment showed some slight improvement.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople numbering approximately 11,800,000 insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd July, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed), was 11.7, as compared with 10.8 at 25th June, 1928, and 9.2 at 25th July, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 23rd July, 1928, was 13.1, as compared with 12.3 at 25th June, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 7.9 and 6.9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, was 8.1, as compared with 7.8 at 25th June, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) percentage at Except Provent Except percentage and private percentage at Except percentage at 25th June, 1928. (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 23rd July, 1928, was approximately 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 25th June, 1928, it was 1,239,000, of whom 986,000 were men and 198,000 were women; and at 25th July, 1927, it was 1,055,000, of whom 838,000 were men and 153,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment was bad, and showed a further decline. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th July, 1928, was 902,285, a decrease of $2 \cdot 0$ per cent. as compared with June; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, was $4 \cdot 18$, as compared with $4 \cdot 52$ in June.

In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with June, 1928, but a decrease of 5.2 per cent. compared with July, 1927. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment continued good; in the Weardale district it was moderate; in the Buxton district a decline was reported. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment was reported as moderate. At slate quarries in North Wales it was good. At china clay quarries and at tin mines in Devon and Cornwall it continued fairly good. fairly good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of July, 1928, was 131, as compared with 141 at the end of June 1928, and with 174 at the end of July, 1927.

At iron and steel works employment was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate and steel sheet industry employment was fair generally, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 28th July, 574 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at works covered by the returns, as compared with 565 in the week ended 30th June 1028 and with 114 th with 565 in the week ended 30th June, 1928, and with 471 at the end of July, 1927.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering, employ ont was slack, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month, especially in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands. It was fair in electrical engineering, but remained bad in marine engineering. In the textile machinery section some improvement was shown, though much short time was still worked. At reliver works there was a further addition the factor At railway works there was a further slight decline, the 5-day week becoming fairly general. In ship-building and ship-repairing, employment remained very bad, and showed a slight decline as pared with the previous month.

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

Textile Industries .- In the cotton industry, employment declined still further, particularly in the cotton industry, employment decined mills spinning Egyptian cotton employment, though below the level of the early months of the year, remained fairly satisfactory; in the weaving section employment also declined, especially with plain

In the wool textile industry employment was generally bad, and showed a further decline in practically all sections of the industry.

In the hosiery trade employment was fairly good, on the whole, but showed a decline as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it also showed a decline, but was still fairly good; in the lace trade it showed a further decline and was moderate; in the jute trade, employment showed an improvement and was reported to be good. In linen it was bad and worse than in the previous month. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades, employment continued slack generally and much short time working was reported. In linen it was bad

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade showed a seasonal decline, but was fair, on the whole; in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke branch, employ-ment continued moderate, short time being worked at a number of the desarrow bing and millinery trades employment centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades, employment showed some decline, but was fair in most districts. In the corset and shirt and collar trades, employment was fair, on the whole, with some short-time working at a few centres. In the felt hat trade, employment was fair on the whole, but showed some decline as compared with the previous month. In the boot and shoe industry, employment was bad, and showed a further decline in most districts

Leather Trades .- Employment showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the tanning and currying section, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather sections it was fair; with saddlery and harness makers it was moderate.

Building, Woodworking, etc.-Employment in the building trades. Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades, except for a further decline in the painting and decorating sectior, showed little change as compared with the previous month; it remained fair to fairly good in many districts with skilled operatives, and moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, it was fairly good, on the whole, with bricklayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners; moderate to fair with slaters; fair, on the whole, with painters and decorators; and generally moderate with plasterers. Dumbers and tradesmen's lobouror moderate with plasterers, plumbers, and tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peterborough district it was again reported to be good.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed a further decline, but was still fairly good, on the whole; with coachbuilders it also showed a decline; with millsawyers it continued moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good, on the whole. With letterpress printers employment continued fair, on the whole; there was some improvement at Glasgow and Leicester where, however, employment was slack. With electrotypers and stereo-typers employment was generally good, and was better than in the previous month in London, and at Manchester and Edinburgh. With lithographic printers employment was again fair, on the whole, though remaining bad at Manchester and Belfast. In bookbinding employment continued fair, on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed a further slight decline, and there was much unemployment and short-time working. In the glass trades employment continued bad in the bottle making section, where it showed a decline, and slack, on the whole, in other sections.

Agriculture and Fishing .- In agriculture in England and Wales Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was generally adequate. In Scotland, also, the supply of regular workers was generally sufficient for require-ments, and casual labour for turnip-hoeing, haymaking and harvesting was also sufficient except in Sutherland, Ross and Dumbarton. With fishermen employment showed a further improvement, and was fair, on the whole

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment remained generally slack; with seamen it continued moderate to fair, on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at the majority 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 July are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. August, 1928.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Summary's faith	Workpeople included		Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a			
Industry.	in the Returns for July, 1928.	July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
Coal Mining Iron " Shale "	902,285 6,156 2,546	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4 · 18 5 · 75 5 · 88	Days. - 0·34 + 0·01 - 0·10	Days. - 0.25 + 0.43 + 0.10		
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 52,901	Furnaces in Blast. 131 Mills working. 574 Shifts Worked (one week) 285,131	Number. -10 +9 Per cent. -2.9	Number. - 43 + 103 Per cent. - 11.7		

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	28th July, Month 1928. before.		Year before.	28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles :	75,229 60,697 86,404 8,129 44,425 10,737 8,746	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 9 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 3.5 \\ - 3.6 \\ - 1.0 \\ + 4.5 \\ - 4.3 \\ + 0.3 \\ - 7.9 \end{array}$	£ 135,361 122,800 160,491 14,269 90,252 19,797 22,526	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ + 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -7.0 \\ -10.3 \\ -4.8 \\ -1.0 \\ -11.7 \\ -0.6 \\ -11.2 \end{array}$	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 23rd July, 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 :-

Estima Numb Insur Divisions. Divisions. 1927			tage Unem at ord July, 19	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a		
	1927. (Totals.)	Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern Sootland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	2,091,260 849,410 807,100 1,733,280 1,961,560 2,090,390 1,268,170 607,580 249,000 126,250	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 18 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 8 \\ 26 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 6 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 5 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 7 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 3 4 \cdot 6 7 \cdot 5 12 \cdot 1 16 \cdot 6 13 \cdot 2 11 \cdot 7 24 \cdot 6 21 \cdot 9 1 \cdot 5 $	$ \begin{vmatrix} + & 0.1 \\ + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.1 \\ + & 1.0 \\ + & 1.4 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 3.3 \\ + & 2.5 \\ + & 0.1 \end{vmatrix} $	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0.2 \\ + & 0.8 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 3.8 \\ + & 3.1 \\ + & 3.0 \\ + & 1.8 \\ + & 5.4 \\ + & 9.6 \\ + & 0.2 \end{array}$
TOTAL	11,784,000	13 · 1	7.9	11.7	+ 0.9	+ 2.5

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from July 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 :--

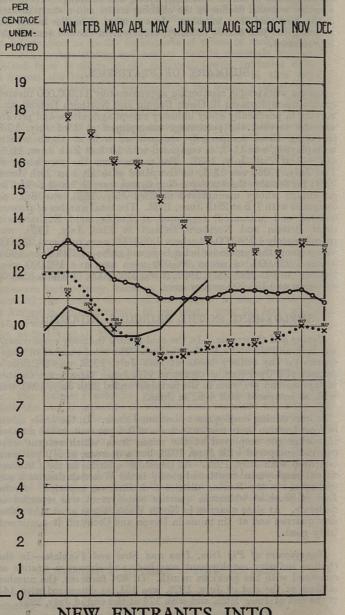
Per	centages	Numbers and Uni	insured)				
osla di		ie. In suffic	Male	s and Fer	nales.	registe Emplo Exchang	yment .
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers.
1927.	pare si	hand of	1000			1927.	and and a
25 July	10.4	5.8	6.6	2.6	9.2	25 July	1,055,000
22 Aug 26 Sept	10.4	6.3	6.8	2.5	9.3	29 Aug 26 Sept	1,076,000
24 Oct	10.8	6.0	7.2	2.3	9.5	31 Oct	1,075,000 1,132,000
21 Nov	11.3	6.4	7.6	2.4	10.0	28 Nov	1,132,000
19 Dec 1928.	11.3	5.9	7.7	2.1	9.8	19 Dec 1928.	1,127,000
23 Jan	12.2	6.8	8.3	2.4	10.7	30 Jan	1,199,000
20 Feb	12.0	6.3	8.2	2.2	10.4	27 Feb	1,139,000
26 Mar	11.0	5.7	7.7	1.9	9.6	2 Apr	1,071,000
23 Apr	11·0 11·4	5.7	7.6	2.0	9.6	30 Apr	1,171,000
21 May 25 June	11.4	6.9	7.6	2.3	9-9 10-8	21 May	
23 July	13.1	7.9	8.1	3.6	10.8	25 June 30 July	1,239,000

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

- PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORKPEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND :-Plain Curve = 1928
- •••••• = 1927. Dotted Curve -• • • • • • • • • = Mean for 1922-25 and 1927 Chain Curve -

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

	re ,5501	ASTR.	1395 bo.	100 200	Total.		
Агеа.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber,	Per- centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1927.*	
South-Eastern :	a vienut	al zast	ada al	, EGGIS	Distance.	annan -	
(a) London (b) Rest of South-		5,396	3,064	5,163	15,035	0.72	
Eastern	1 0 50	2,531	1,371	1,657	6,811	0.80	
South-Western		2,106	1,128	1,610	5,793	0.72	
Midlands		3,862	1,185	3,320	9,265	0.53	
North-Eastern		4,666	1,574	3,154	10,595	0.54	
North-Western		4,215	1,739	3,932	11,004	0.53	
Scotland		2,835	1,260	2,440	7,649	0.60	
Wales	480	1,605	619	558	3,262	0.54	
GREAT BRITAIN	8,474	27,216	11,940	21,834	69,464	0.61	

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

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT was bad during July, and showed a further declin

EMPLOYMENT was bad during July, and showed a further decline Much short-time working was reported in most districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including thos temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment book lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 27.9 at 23rd July, 1924 as compared with 25.7 at 25th June, 1928, and 21.5 at 25th July 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed rose by 0.9 from 14. to 15.4, while the percentage temporarily stopped increased by 1. from 11.2 to 12.5.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 28th Jul

1928, showed a decrease of $2 \cdot 0$ per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1928, and of $9 \cdot 3$ per cent. as compared with 23rd July, 1927. The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, was $4 \cdot 18$, a decrease of $0 \cdot 34$ of a day a compared with the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1928, and a decrease of $0 \cdot 25$ of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd July 1927.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining district the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and th average number of days worked per week* during the fortnigh ended 28th July, 1928, as shown by returns obtained by the Mine Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mine in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the total. totals.

howyd a deoline, while octoorenymering, werenrourened insteel	Wage Ea	l Number rners on ooks at		Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	28th July,		or Dec. ompared th a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
And Antonio and	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Percent	Davs.	Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	45,841	-0.5	- 4.7	4.30	-0.62	-0.39	
Durham Cumberland and West-	126,518	-0.4	- 0.2	4.78	-0.14	+0.15	
morland	10,486	-8.6	-11.7	4.94	+0.39	-0.05	
South Yorkshire	116,200	-0.3	- 3.3	4.18	-0.21	-0.42	
West Yorkshire	53,412	-4.6	-13.7	3.42	-0.35	-0.68	
Lancs and Cheshire	78,817	-2.7	-11.6	3.48	-0.07	-0.45	
Derbyshire	54,107	-2.3	- 9.7	3.36	-0.06	-1.03	
Notts and Leicester	60,688	-0.5	- 9.8	3.90	+0.15	-0.53	
Warwick	16,508	-3.7	-13.2	4.71	+0.19	-0.76	
North Staffordshire	28,608	-2.6	-13.0	3.53	-0.26	-1.04	
South Staffs, † Worcs	77 007	1	1. 1.22	24333	1. 17 . 194	1 - The second	
and Salop	31,027	-0.8	- 7.2	3.77	-0.20	-1.30	
Glos. and Somerset	10,556	-3.6	-10.1	3.82	-0.21	-0.80	
Kent	3,571	+2.6	+49.2	5.45	+0.31	-0.24	
North Wales	14,155	-0.1	- 2.5	4.44	+0.05	-0.88	
South Wales and Mon.	163,226	-3.3	-14.7	5.17	-0.26	+0.41	
England and Wales	813,720	-1.9	- 8.6	4.27	-0.17	-0.30	
SCOTLAND :	Carl Carlos Carl	1. C. C. C. C. C.	A SAME	SALE (CE)		D. S. Marsha	
Mid & East Lothians	12,002	-1.1	-10.2	2.79	-2.52	-1.41	
Fife and Clackmannan	20,886	-0.6	- 8.3	2.92	-2.30	+0.11	
Rest of Scotland	55,677	-3.2	-18.8	3.55	-1.58	+0.33	
Scotland	88,565	-2.3	-15.4	3.30	-1.88	+0.04	
GREAT BRITAIN	902,285	-2.0	- 9.3	4.18	-0.34	-0.25	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, was 1.62 days per week, of which 1.29 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties of which 1.22 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.29 of a day to holidays. The figures for the fortnight ended 23rd June, 1928, were 1.28 days per week, of which 1.24 days per week was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 23rd July, 1927, the figures were 1.37 days per week, of which 1.04 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.28 to holidays. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week day per week.

day per week. The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 28th July, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,901,800 tons, as compared with 16,708,500 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd June, 1928, and 18,939,400 tons in the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1927. The figures of output for July, 1928, and for July, 1927, were affected by holidays. 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 5,980,100 tons in July, as com-pared with 6,031,100 tons in June, 1928, and with 5,888,500 tons in July, 1927.

in July, 1927.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 23rd July, 1928, and the increases

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

	In Une	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages as compared					
	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage		ha	
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before
Great Britain	179,386	145, 546	15.4	12.5	27.9	+ 2.2	+ 6.4
England and Wales	151,450	143,360	14.8	13.9	28.7	+ 2.4	+ 6.7
Scotland Principal Districts in England and Wales :	27,936	2,186	20.3	1.6	21.9	+ 0.5	÷ 3.
Northumber-	0.500	4.170	10.7			MOST	
land Durham	9,529 31,513	4,132 8,233	16·3 19·5	7.0	23·3 24·7	+ 2.7 + 2.2	- 1.6
Cumberland and Westmor-	r di De		R. St. 20	R Car	To. Sign	i hataki	COLL 1
land Yorkshire	1,663 17,180	2,424 33,279	13·3 9·1	19·4 17·5	32·7 26·6	+13.1 + 2.0	+ 7.0 + 16.0
Lancs and Cheshire	11,448	20,173	11.2	19.8	31.0	- 2.2	+ 8.
Derbyshire	3,884	10,489	5.9	15.9	21.8	-2.2 -2.6	+ 1.
Notts and Leicester	5,257	9,159	7.4	12.8	20.2	- 3-3	+11.
Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	1,573	233	11.8	1.7	13.5	+ 1.8	+ 10.9
cester and Salop	7,943	18,318	10.0	23.1	33.1	+ 3.9	+ 23.
Glos. and	1. Calerandes	300-10	2.	unitedin ()	Will Hall	and the states	and the second
Somerset Kent	2,186	2,260	15.8	16.3	32·1 4·5	+ 2.0 - 0.1	+ 16.
Wales and	Name and	these free	Daring T	antiste 1	4.5	- 0.1	T AT
Monmouth	58,646	34,656	22.9	13.6	36.5	+ 6.7	+ 7.

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued slack during July. 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 14.1 at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 13.1 at 25th June, 1928, and 9.8 at 25th July, 1927. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :-

	peor Mir	mber of We ple employed nes included the Returns	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night Dec. (-) ended pared w		as com-		night Dec. (-) as ended pared with		
12	28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,691 2,130 1,335	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ + 2 \cdot 0\\ + 1 \cdot 2\\ - 2 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per}\\ \text{cent.}\\ - 5 \cdot 9\\ - 9 \cdot 1\\ + 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	Days. 5.61 5.94 5.75	Days. + 0.03 + 0.01 + 0.01	Days. + 0.87 + 0.05 + 0.20	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,156	+ 0.8	- 5.8	5.75	+ 0.01	+ 0.43	

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed in the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, by firms making returns was 2,546, showing an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 5.2 per cent. compared with July, 1927. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.88 in July, 1928, compared with 5.98 in June, 1928, and 5.78 in July 1927. 5.78 in July, 1927.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20·1 at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 15·4 at 25th June, 1928, and with 12·3 at 25th July, 1927. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 131 furnaces were in operation at the end of July, compared with 141 at the end of June and 174 at the end of July, 1927. Beturns received from 79 firms amplexing 16.756 workwoods

Returns received from 79 firms employing 16,756 workpeople at the end of July showed a decrease of 5.4 per cent. as compared See footnote * in previous column.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

with June, and a decrease of 11.5 per cent. as compared with July, 1927

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of July, 1928, June, 1928, and July, 1927 :---

District.	Total* Number	Numb	er of Fu in Blast.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on		
	of Furnaces.	July, 1928.	June, 1928.	July, 1927.	Month before.	Year before
ENGLAND AND WALES.	a graden				CAPACITY STOR	(G) (352) (C)
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	97	29	-34	41	- 5	- 12
Lancs Parts of Lancs and	44	11	11	13		- 2
Yorks (including Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	31	8	9	14	- 1	- 6
and Northants	65 24	28 14	28 15	31 15	1	-3 -1
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	Poźnetkies		- Antika an			100
wick South Wales	50 23	10 9	10 8	15 9	+"1	- 5
Fotal,England and Wales	334	109	115	138	- 6	-29
SCOTLAND	90	22	26	36	- 4	-14
Total	424	131	141	174	- 10	- 43

compared with 563,700 tons in June, 1928, and 645,800 tons in July, 1927.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in July was bad and worse than in the previous month. In Scotland most of the works were closed in the week ended 28th July on account of the annual holiday. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 23·1 at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 20·5 at 25th June, 1928, and 18·2 at 25th July, 1927. According to returns received from firms employing 52,901 workpeople in the week ended 28th July, 1928, the volume of em-ployment in that week (as indicated by the number of men employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried

proyment in that week (as indicated by the number of men employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.9 per cent. as compared with June, 1928, and by 11.7 per cent. as compared with July, 1927. The average number of shifts† during which the works were open was 5.4 in July, 1928, the same as in June, 1928, as compared with 5.5 in July, 1927. 5.5 in July, 1927.

The following Table summarises the information received from

mo literation of	emp	of Workpo loyed by f king retur	firms	Aggre	egate number of Shifts.*		
reserved to some of the second	Week ended 28th	Dec. (comp	+) or (-) as pared th a	Week ended 28th July,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
nadali di ang si ini mati na diang si ini	July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Open Hearth Melt-		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.	
Ing Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics.	4,868 1,269 18,912 2,225 7,235 7,512	$ \begin{array}{r} -13.5 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.5 \\ -24.4 \\ -3.0 \\ +0.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -23.6 \\ -27.4 \\ -13.3 \\ -28.8 \\ -7.2 \\ +5.8 \end{array} $	26,434 5,293 95,402 11,358 41,241 42,679	$ \begin{array}{r} -14 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ - 27 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 8 \\ + 1 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 29.0 \\ - 31.7 \\ - 14.5 \\ - 30.5 \\ - 7.7 \\ + 5.4 \\ \end{array} $	
Labourers TOTAL	10,880 52,901	$\frac{+2\cdot 2}{-3\cdot 2}$	$\frac{-3\cdot 6}{-10\cdot 7}$	62,724 285,131	$\frac{+2.6}{-2.9}$	$\frac{-3\cdot 2}{-11\cdot 7}$	
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Mon- mouth	12,917 18,034 781 6,268 5,232 3,359 6,310 	$ \begin{array}{r} - \ 6 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 3 \\ - \ 5 2 \cdot 1 \\ - \ 5 \cdot 3 \\ + \ 2 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 7 \\ - \ 2 \cdot 4 \\ \dots \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \cdot 2 \\ -6 \cdot 3 \\ -59 \cdot 1 \\ -13 \cdot 7 \\ -10 \cdot 2 \\ -3 \cdot 9 \\ -4 \cdot 9 \\ \dots\end{array} $	72,637 95,055 3,819 32,061 28,130 18,922 34,507	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 4 \\ + & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 56 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrr} - & 14 \cdot 0 \\ - & 6 \cdot 8 \\ - & 62 \cdot 9 \\ - & 15 \cdot 6 \\ - & 10 \cdot 9 \\ - & 4 \cdot 7 \\ - & 5 \cdot 8 \\ \end{array}$	
Total, England and Wales	52,901	- 3.2	-10.7	285,131	- 2.9	- 11.7	

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 666,900 tons in July, 1928, as compared with 709,500 tons in June, 1928, and 687,100 tons in July, 1927.

* Revised. † The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the 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. ‡ Most of the works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the weeks ended 28th July, 1928, and 23rd July, 1927.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

August, 1928.

EMPLOYMENT during July was fair generally, and showed an improve EMPLOYMENT during July was fair generally, and showed an improve-ment as compared with the previous month. In the week ended 28th July, 574 mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 565 in the previous month and with 471 in July, 1927. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 7.6, as compared with 8.0 at 25th June, 1928, and 23.7 at 25th July, 1927. The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at works covered by the returns:—

	Numbe	r of Works	Open	Number of Mills in Operation			
Works. Works. Week ending 28th July, 1928.	ending	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ending	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	July,	Month before.	Year before.	28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Tinplate Steel Sheet	76 14	+ 2	+ 14 + 1	445 129	$+ 10 \\ - 1$	+106 -3	
TOTAL	90	+ 2	+ 15	574	+ 9	+ 103	

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in July, 1928, amounted to 95,163 tons, or 13,619 tons less than in June, 1928, and 12,854 tons less than in July, 1927.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT was slack in July and showed a decline as compared with the previous month, especially in the motor vehicle section in the Midlands. It was fair in electrical engineering, and remained bad in marine engineering. In the textile machinery section some improvement was shown, though much short time was still worked.

improvement was shown, though much short time was still worked. At railway works there was a further slight decline, the five-day week becoming fairly general. Compared with a year before employment showed a decline, which was most marked in constructional and in motor engineering. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :--

at 23rd July, 1928.									
ineering, eers' Iron d Steel inding.	ectrical gineering.		tructional ineering.	uction and t of Motor es, Cycles, Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Increase (+) or Decrease (- as compared with a			
Engin Engin Engin	Eng	M Engine	Const Engi	Constr Repair Vehicle and		Month before.	Year before.		
3,393 1,438 1,622 6,900 15,746 17,063 8,426 761 957	308 180 130 1,200 718 1,150 241 30 43	63 233 579 47 3,413 85 2,054 15 885	93 82 83 721 735 191 674 73 7	1,499 949 1,311 15,131 1,070 1,360 427 143 125	5,356 2,882 3,725 23,999 21,682 19,849 11,822 1,022 2,017	$\begin{array}{r} + & 57 \\ - & 60 \\ + & 424 \\ + & 3,625 \\ + & 870 \\ - & 292 \\ + & 729 \\ - & 302 \\ - & 36 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 924 \\ - & 102 \\ + & 93 \\ + & 5,334 \\ - & 824 \\ + & 2,014 \\ + & 2,014 \\ + & 593 \\ - & 136 \\ - & 435 \end{array}$		
56,306	4,000 Perce		1	and the second	92,354 t 23rd J1	1 1 1 1 1 1	Constant of the second		
$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	8·2 7·5 9·1 3·1 16·6 8·9 11·6 7·9 18·3	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	4.1 3.6 5.4 11.0 13.3 11.6 10.6 10.7 14.6	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} - & 0.6 \\ + & 0.3 \\ + & 2.6 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 0.9 \\ - & 1.1 \\ - & 2.8 \end{array}$		
9·7 9·5	5·1 4·9	13·2 13·1	9·9 10·4	9·6	9·5 9·0	+ 0.5	+ 0.8		
	3,393 1,438 1,622 6,900 15,746 761 957 56,306 4.3 3.4 4.3 3.4 4.7 7.8 13.7 13.1 11.1 12.2 14.1	uolishi time 'Suppose 'Suppose 'Suppose 'Suppose 3,393 308 1,433 180 1,622 130 1,623 130 1,7,063 1,200 1,7,064 1,151 17,065 1,200 25,746 1,151 56,306 4,000 Percect 4.3 2.5 3.4 56,306 4,000 Percect 13.7 4.43 2.5 13.7 9.0 13.7 9.0 13.1 6.1 11.1 9.2 12.2 9.1 14.1 17.2	uoriginal uoriginal <thuoriginal< th=""> uoriginal <thuoriginal< th=""> uoriginal <thuoriginal< th=""> <thuoriginal< th=""> <thuor< td=""><td>at 233 ion ion</td><td>$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$</td><td><td +="" 1="" 1<="" td="" y="1"><td><td of="" second="" second<="" state="" td="" the="" to=""></td></td></td></td></thuor<></thuoriginal<></thuoriginal<></thuoriginal<></thuoriginal<>	at 233 ion ion	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	<td +="" 1="" 1<="" td="" y="1"><td><td of="" second="" second<="" state="" td="" the="" to=""></td></td></td>	<td><td of="" second="" second<="" state="" td="" the="" to=""></td></td>	<td of="" second="" second<="" state="" td="" the="" to=""></td>	

On the North-East Coast employment remained bad, and showed a further falling off on the whole. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire employment continued moderate. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad on the whole. Short time was still operative at many textile machinery works, although some improvement was reported in that section; on electrical and motor work employment declined from fair to moderate; railway works remained closed on Saturdays. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district employment was very slack, continued seasonal decline being experienced in the motor vehicle section, though in electrical engineering conditions remained fairly good. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was still fair. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment continued fairly good generally and was very good in the electrical section. In the South-Western Counties conditions were fair on the whole, but some decline was experienced, especially in the motor vehicle section.

August, 1928.

Employment in Scotland remained slack and showed some falling off. In Wales it was also slack, but showed an improvement. In Northern Ireland conditions continued bad and showed little change.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during July, and showed a slight decline compared with the previous month and a considerable decline compared with July 1927. The principal exceptions were the South Western Division, which showed some improvement in comparison both with June and with a year ago, and the North Western Division which showed little change. In the North-Eastern Division and in Wales and Northern Ireland more than one third of the insured workpeople in the industry were recorded as unemployed. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with 25th June, 1928, and with 25th July, 1927:—

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople nployed at July, 1928.	Numbers	se (+) or se (-) in Unemployed ared with a	Percentage Inemployed at ird July, 1928.	Increas Decreas perce Unemp comp wit	se (nta loy par
in design and a second	Total Insured Unen 23rd J	Month before.	Year before.	Unen 23rd J	Month before.	b
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,104 691 2,112 49 21,120 8,252 14,522 4,137 4,208	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 82 \\ + & 45 \\ - & 306 \\ + & 15 \\ - & 295 \\ - & 64 \\ + & 1,569 \\ + & 469 \\ + & 372 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 21 \\ + & 25 \\ - & 662 \\ + & 23 \\ + & 4,946 \\ - & 346 \\ + & 3,204 \\ + & 845 \\ + & 1,005 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \\ 25 \cdot 3 \\ 40 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 7 \\ \end{array} $	+ 0.7 + 0.6 + 1.4 + 0.5 - 1.4 + 0.5 - 0.2 + 2.8 + 4.6 + 3.0	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	57,195	+ 1,887	+ 9,061	27.4	+ 0.9	+

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING July employment was generally bad, and showed a further decline in practically all sections of the industry. As compared with a year before, the worsted section, as a whole, was in a worse position; while the woollen section was still more noticeably below the level of July, 1927. The carpet section, despite a slight falling off as compared with the previous month, showed an improvement upon last year

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $15 \cdot 3$ on 23rd July, 1928, as compared with $12 \cdot 0$ on 25th June, 1928, and with $9 \cdot 5$ on 25th July, 1927.

on 25th July, 1927. Worsted Section.—In this section unemployment continued to increase in nearly all districts, and there was a further marked addition to the numbers working short time. In the week ended 28th July the returns received from employers showed that 33 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing approximately 12½ hours each on the average. Less than 5 per cent. of the operatives covered by the returns were reported to be working overtime. Employment in the wool sorting, preparing and combing depart.

returns were reported to be working overtime. Employment in the wool sorting, preparing and combing depart-ments showed a further decline in all departments, and during the week ended 28th July over 45 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns, lost, on an average, 16½ hours each in short time working. The merino section continued to be better employed than the crossbred and preparing sections. Employment amongst worsted spinners continued to decline in nearly all districts, Huddersfield alone showing a little improvement. The position generally was slightly worse than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase in short time working during the month, and, according to the returns received from employers, 36.5 per cent. of spinners worked short time with a loss of nearly 12 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 28th July. During the same week, overtime was worked by approxi-mately 6 per cent. of the spinners with an average of nearly 6½ hours each.

The decline in employment amongst worsted weavers was more The decline in employment amongst worsted weavers was more marked than in the case of the preparing and spinning departments, and was especially noticeable at Leeds and at Bradford; in the latter district a considerable number of the firms engaged in the dress goods trade and the coating trade were reported to be working not more than four days per week. Among weavers as a whole, approxi-mately 27.5 per cent. lost, on an average, $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours each in short time working* during the week ended 28th July, 1928; very little overtime was worked was worked.

Woollen Section .- Employment was bad in this section taken as a Woollen Section.—Employment was bad in this section taken as a whole, and there was an increase in unemployment and in short time working as compared with June. Employers' returns for the week ended 28th July showed that about 36 per cent. of the spinners and about $45 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the weavers worked short time,* losing on an average approximately $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours each, respectively. There was very little overtime among weavers, but 9 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours each. Taking the woollen section as a whole, $38 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the operatives lost on an average nearly 11 hours each in short-

• The figures given in this article as to short time do not take into account, in the case of the weaving sections, other forms of under-employment, such as "playing for warps" and tending one instead of two looms.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

time working* during the week ended 28th July, while 6.5 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 8 hours each. The mills in Huddersfield and the Colne Valley were largely on

The mills in Huddersfield and the Colne Valley were largely on short time and employment was worse than in June. In the Heavy Woollen district there was decreased activity at Dewsbury and Batley, with a consequent increase in unemployment; and there was also some decline in the Leeds district. The industry in the Yeadon and Guiseley district remained rather depressed, but at Stockport there was little change and employment was fair. The blanket trade generally enjoyed fair conditions; the flannel section of the industry remained fairly satisfactory at Rochdale and Saddle-worth. worth

In Scotland there was some seasonal slackness, with short-time

In Scotland there was some seasonal slackness, with short-time working, but employment was fair on the whole. *Carpet Section.*—Employment in this section was a little below the level of the previous month. At Kidderminster there was seasonal slackness, but employment remained satisfactory, with little change as compared with last month; short time was worked to a certain extent. In the Yorkshire district conditions were reported as quiet, but in Scotland employment was fairly good. The employers' returns for the week ended 28th July showed that roughly 22 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average, of nine hours each; the amount of overtime worked was very small. The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

terti dalla	1	Number o Workpeopl		Total	al Wages I l Workpeoj	ple.
1-12 12-1 	Week ended 28th July, 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	figures	Week ended 28th July, 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index
Departments : Worsted Section :	-10-00	Per Cent.		£	Per	and a state
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving	10,557 41,809 21,409	$ \begin{array}{c} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	96·2 97·5 97·2	£ 24,314 63,925 41,938	Cent. - 3.7 - 3.0 - 9.5	85·9 94·5 93·2
Other Depts Not specified	10,837 1,792	- 0.9 - 4.5	100·0 96·0	26,649 3,665	-3.5 -8.9	96·0 95·8
Total—Worsted	86,404	- 1.9	97.4	160,491	- 5.1	93.0
WOOLLEN SECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,034 13,666 26,025 18,024 1,948	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.6 \\ - 2.6 \\ - 2.0 \\ - 1.4 \\ + 1.0 \end{array} $	97.0 95.0 103.6 96.4 96.8	2,549 28,724 45,219 41,826 4,482	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 4 \cdot 0 \\ - 4 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	105.2 99.9 102.1 101.3 108.6
Total—Woollen	60,697	- 1.9	99.0	122,800	- 3.1	101.5
CARPET SECTION	8,129	- 1.0	106.2	14,269	- 5.5	99.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	155,230	- 1.9	98.4	297,560	- 4.3	96.8
Districts†: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	37,802 10,369 9,839 8,167 9,005 3,524	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	95.1 108.1 93.1 93.2 101.2	71,861 22,475 16,579 14,390 16,517 5,609	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 7 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 3 \\ - & 5 \cdot 9 \\ - & 5 \cdot 7 \\ - & 2 \cdot 9 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	85·3 112·6 89·0 89·4 109·4
Total, West Riding	78,706	- 2.1	97.1	147,431	- 5.6	92.4
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	5,258 335 2,105	+ 0.9 - 2.9 - 0.7	99·9 115·9 105·8	9,261 652 3,147	+ 0.0 - 3.1 + 2.9	92·1 113·9 130·2
Total—Worsted	86,404	- 1.9	97.4	160,491	- 5.1	93.0
WOOLLEN SECTION: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat-	12,267	- 2.1	89.5	25,371	- 2.4	79.4
ley, etc.) Leeds Halifaxand Calder	11,291 8,984	$- \cdot 4 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 4$	$\begin{array}{c}101\cdot 2\\106\cdot 2\end{array}$	24,107 19,529	$\frac{-8.1}{-2.8}$	113·9 117·7
Vale Bradford	2,589 1,343	$\begin{array}{c} - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	97·9 101·9	4,994 2,762	$-11.7 \\ -2.7$	87·3 90·8
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	36,474 5,558	-2.8 -0.1	97·9 102·3	76,763 11,648	-5.0 -2.2	98.6 110.2
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,509 13,983 173	-1.1 -0.5 +6.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 4 \\ 119 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	8,073 26,073 243	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.4 \\ + & 1.9 \\ + & 3.0 \end{array} $	$112 \cdot 0$ $105 \cdot 3$ $106 \cdot 1$
Total—Woollen	60,697	- 1.9	99.0	122,800	- 3.1	101.5
CARPET SECTION	8,129	- 1.0	106.2	14,269	- 5.5	99.4
Total—Wool Textile Industry	155,230	- 1.9	98.4	297,560	- 4.3	96.8

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 28th July, 1928, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the numbers employed by the same firms in the week compared with the number ended 23rd June, 1928 :----

* See note * in previous column. † Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case,

291

tage yed as tred

Year efore.

+ 0.9+ 0.6 + 5.2 + 9.4 + 0.2 + 9.4 + 9.5 + 9.5 + 9.5 *

5.1

August, 1928.

no series e o anar chu	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")								
and a second sec	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).				
WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huldersfield Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) Total, West Riding West of England and	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 5 \\ + 12 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 7 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 2 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 5 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1.6\\ -0.7\\ -4.8\\ -2.0\\ -0.9\\ +0.8\\ -1.5\\ +2.2\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -3.1 \\ +0.0 \\ -2.4 \\ -2.9 \\ -0.4 \\ +0.2 \\ -2.1 \\ +0.9 \end{array} $				
Midlands Lancashire Scotland	$+ 3 \cdot 1$ $- 1 \cdot 6$	-1.1 -2.8 -0.2	$+\frac{1\cdot 2}{-}$	$+ \frac{2 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 4}$	$+0.9 \\ -2.9 \\ -0.7$				
TOTAL	- 1.8	- 1.4	- 3.3	- 0.9	-1.9				

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies " no change.") All Depts. (including tot specified Other Depts. Spinning. Weaving. WOOLLEN SECTION : - 1.9 - 2.0 - 2.9 - 2.1 Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) $\begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 3 \\
- 2 \cdot 9 \\
- 2 \cdot 5 \\
- 4 \cdot 1 \\
- 3 \cdot 2 \\
- 0 \cdot 3
\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 4.0 \\ - 2.9 \\ + 0.8 \\ - 6.7 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 0.0 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} - 4 \cdot 2 \\
- 2 \cdot 4 \\
- 1 \cdot 0 \\
- 3 \cdot 2 \\
- 2 \cdot 8 \\
- 0 \cdot 1
\end{array}$ -3.4-1.3 -2.5 Batley, etc.) eds alifax and Calder Vale rotal, West Riding ... Dancashire West of England and Mid-lands Scotland ... Wales -2.8-1.5+7.7 $\begin{array}{r}
-1.2 \\
-1.2 \\
+15.8
\end{array}$ -1.1-0.5 +6.8 + 0.9 + 0.4 - 5.5... - 2.6 - 2.0 - 1.4 - 1.9 TOTAL

The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 23rd July, 1928 :---

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Kegisters at 23rd July, 1928.									
Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	Total.						
Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	and the state of the				
199	3	202	263	2	265	467				
	10000	- internet				1 700				
						1,326				
						2,056				
						1,337				
244	1 74	318	394	215	609	927				
	017	1 004	700	7 405	7 017	E 077				
	917	1,264	328	3,485	3,813	5,077				
07	10	300	175	100	047	750				
	10	109	135	108	243	352				
	140	0.04	57	1.051	1 104	1,308				
						2,899				
						1,129				
404	43	441	444	430	004	1,145				
2,513	1,933	4,446	4,434	11,508	15,942	20,388				
	Men. 199 273 255 443 244	Men. Women. 199 3 2773 144 255 121 443 61 244 74 347 917 93 16 64 140 114 181 77 233	Wholly Unemployed. Men. Women. Total. 199 3 202 273 144 417 255 121 376 443 61 504 244 74 318 347 917 1,264 93 16 109 64 140 204 114 181 295 77 233 310	Wholly Unemployed. Temp Men. Women. Total. Men. 199 3 202 263 2773 144 417 625 255 121 376 950 443 61 504 704 244 74 318 394 347 917 1,264 328 93 16 109 135 64 140 204 53 114 181 295 409 77 233 310 129	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily State Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. 199 3 202 263 2 273 144 417 625 284 255 121 376 950 730 443 61 504 704 129 244 74 318 394 215 347 917 1,264 328 3,485 93 16 109 135 108 64 140 204 53 1,051 114 181 295 409 2,195 77 233 310 129 3,071	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped. Men. Women. Total. Men. Women. Total. 199 3 202 263 2 265 273 144 417 625 284 909 255 121 376 950 730 1,680 443 61 504 704 129 833 244 74 318 394 215 609 347 917 1,264 328 3,485 3,813 93 16 109 135 108 243 64 140 204 53 1,051 1,104 114 295 409 2,195 2,604 77 233 310 129 3,071 3,200				

pared with 25th	June	, 1928 :-	-	and the grant of the second			The second se	
Desetrent	Whol	ly Unem _I	oloyed.	Tem	Matal			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	- 15	+ 1	- 14	- 17	120 11	- 17	- 31	
and Preparing Wool Combing	+ 39 + 96	+ 11	+ 62 + 107 + 107	+ 67 + 30 + 37	+ 49 + 139 - 52	+ 116 + 169 - 15	+ 178 + 276 + 138	
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing	+ 145 + 39	+ 16	+153 + 55	+ 122	+ 30	+ 152	+ 207	
wool Winding	+ 57		+ 181 + 47	+ 99	+ 1,399 + 41	+ 1,498 + 80	+ 1,679 + 127	
and Warping Worsted Winding and Warping	+ 22	+ 12	+ 34	- 93	+ 270	+ 177	+ 211	
Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+ 22 + 14 + 97	+ 31	+ 53 + 102 + 110	+ 88 + 76 + 43	+ 284 + 1,286 + 67	+ 372 + 1,362 + 110	+ 425 + 1,464 + 220	
Total	+ 559	+ 331	+ 890	+ 491	+ 3,513	+ 4.004	+ 4,894	

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 12,330,700 lbs. in July, 1928, compared with 10,340,500 lbs. in June, 1928, and 20,655,700 lbs. in July, 1927. The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,163,500 lbs., compared with 4,465,700 lbs. in June, 1928, and with 4,375,700 lbs. in July, 1927.

in July, 1927. The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 17,953,700 square yards, compared with 14,681,800 square yards in June, 1928, and 15,977,700 square yards in July, 1927. The *exports* of blankets were 94,810 pairs, 92,301 pairs and 100,0 pairs in July, 1928, June, 1928, and July, 1927.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DURING July employment declined still further, particularly in the American spinning section. In mills spinning Egyptian cotton employment, though below the level of the early months of the employment, though below the level of the early months of the year, remained fairly satisfactory; but in those spinning American cotton suspensions and stoppages became more numerous. Employ-ment in the weaving section also declined, plain weavers mainly being affected; the local trade holidays were extended by many firms. Employment was also worse than in July of last year in all departments, and in almost all districts.

departments, and in almost all districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $15 \cdot 0$ on 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 12.9 on 25th June, 1928, and with 9.4 on 25th July, 1927.

At Ashton the depression in the section spinning American cotton became worse than in June; in the Egyptian section employment was fair; weavers were being furloughed in batches, or were tending two or three instead of four looms, but employment was fairly good with those weaving "fancy" goods. A decline was reported at Stockport and at Hyde. In the Oldham district employ-ment amongst spinners was very bad, and worse than in June; an increasing number of mills were closing down for short periods, and other firms were adopting a regular short time system; in addition, many firms were stopped indefinitely. Amongst weavers employment was generally bad, rather worse than in June, and worse also than a year ago; it was very bad in the fustian and calico sections, but in the velvets and "fancies" sections it was slightly improved. At Ashton the depression in the section spinning American cotton improved.

improved. At Bolton employment was reported as fair with spinners, and slightly better than in June. A slight decline took place with card-room workers, but employment was reported as fair. With weavers and winders employment was reported as bad, and worse than in June. At Leigh spinners were fairly well employed, although some increase in short time working was reported. Employment declined at Bury. At Rochdale there was no marked change; employment remained bad.

at Dury. At isochdard there was no marked change; employment remained bad. At Preston there was a considerable decline; employment was bad in the plain weaving section, but remained fairly good in the fancy weaving section. The depression at Chorley continued. At Blackburn employment remained very bad : frequent stoppages took place at both spinning and weaving mills, and there was much "playing for beams" in the mills that remained open. At Darwen, for the first time for many years, the holiday stoppage was not extended; but employment was still unsatisfactory, with many looms standing, and much under-employment. At Accrington, regular employment was reported with weavers engaged on certain classes of light and fancy fabrics, but those engaged on dhooties, jaconets and shirtings were being "played off" in batches. An increase of unemployment was recorded at Burnley and the local trade holidays were extended by some mills. A slight decline was reported at Great Harwood. In Yorkshire generally short time working increased. At

reported at Great Harwood. In Yorkshire generally short time working increased. At Todmorden extended holidays were taken by several firms, and a decline was reported with spinners at Sowerby Bridge and with weavers at Keighley. Many weavers at Skipton were minding two looms instead of four. The mills at Dewsbury, Northorpe and Mirfield, however, worked fairly regularly throughout the month. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

and emphasized departments		Number Vorkpeog			Wages p Workpeo	
and the spiritual second	Week ended		(+) or -) on a	Week ended 28th	Inc. (Dec. (-	
	28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other	9,866 19,259 30,952 7,493	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 4 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	£ 16,159 33,190 53,593 17,806	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	Per oent. - 5 3 - 7 1 - 6 9 - 4 4
Not Specified TOTAL	7,659 75,229	$\frac{-5\cdot 1}{-1\cdot 8}$	$\frac{-7\cdot 3}{-3\cdot 5}$	14,613 135,361	$\frac{-8\cdot6}{-2\cdot4}$	$\frac{-11\cdot 5}{-7\cdot 0}$
DISTRICTS. Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey-	3,620 7,310 8,407 14,925	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 5.8 \\ - 8.8 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 1.7 \end{array} $	6,155 12,056 15,727 26,267	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 13 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $
wood, Walsden and Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	6,123 4,180 6,317 6,989	-10.7 + 1.2 - 0.9 + 3.4	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	10,440 7,049 11,144 13,975	$ \begin{array}{r} -12 \cdot 7 \\ -0 \cdot 8 \\ -1 \cdot 3 \\ + 6 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 7 \cdot 8 \\ - & 5 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 9 \\ - & 10 \cdot 0 \end{array} $
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	8,405 2,630 3,873 2,450	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 3 \\ - 21 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \\ - 4 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	18,176 3,795 6,873 3,704	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ - & 6 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 30 \cdot 9 \\ - & 10 \cdot 8 \\ - & 17 \cdot 7 \end{array} $
TOTAL	75,229	- 1.8	- 3.5	135,361	- 2.4	- 7.0

Returns from firms employing about 73,000 operatives in the week ended 28th July showed that 15 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of approximately 16 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 23rd July, 1928 :--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd July, 1928.									
Department.	Who	lly Unem	oloyed.	Temp	1					
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp-	768 3,710	3,068 2,610	3,836 6,320	1,360 7,292	6,666 7,346	8,026 14,638	11,862 20,958			
ing Weaving Other Processes	573 1,415 436	2,286 3,924 125	2,859 5,339 561	1,201 2,526 400	10,594 8,395 390	11,795 10,921 790	14,654 16,260 1,351			
Total	6,902	12,013	18,915	12,779	33, 391	46,170	65,085			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th June, 1928 :--

Department	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	oorarily Stopped.	manad
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women. Total.	- Total.
Card Fand Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	al ale	+ 307 + 270	+ 358 + 359	+ 465 + 2,239	+ 1,504 + 1,383 + 3,622	+ 2,327 + 3,981
ing Weaving Other Pro-	+ 55 - 191	+ 421 + 74	+ 476 - 117	- 95 + 416	$\begin{array}{c c} + & 816 \\ + & 1,858 \\ + & 2,274 \end{array}$	+ 1,197 + 2,157
cesses	+ 37	+ 16	+ 53	+ 74	+ 117 + 191	+ 244
Total	+ 41	+ 1,088	+ 1,129	+ 3,099	+ 5,678 + 8,777	+ 9,906

The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 79,956,200 lbs. in July, 1928, compared with 108,246,200 lbs. in June, 1928, and with 49,950,200 lbs. in July, 1927. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 11,375,400 lbs. in July, 1928, compared with 14,370,500 lbs. in June, 1928, and with 13,986,600 lbs. in July, 1927.

in July, 1927.

In July, 1927. The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 338,591,700 square yards, as compared with 277,911,800 square yards in the previous month, and with 335,166,500 square yards in July, 1927.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July was bad and showed a further decline in most districts. Employment was also considerably worse than in July of last year.

July of last year. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.3 on 23rd July, as com-pared with 14.1 on 25th June, and with 12.7 on 25th July, 1927. The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

Week ended 28th July, 1928.	Inc. (Dec. (Month before.	(+) or (-) on a Year	Week ended 28th July,	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
July,				and the second se	
1980 F-12		before.	1928.	Month before.	Year before.
1,575 6,087 1,744 5,142 8,002 2,945 2,565 1,708 1,461 4,942 755 1,772	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 6.8 \\ - 4.8 \\ - 3.8 \\ + 2.3 \\ - 0.3 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 3.2 \\ - 11.0 \\ - 0.5 \\ - 0.4 \\ - 7.9 \\ - 22.8 \\ - 0.6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ -9.9 \\ -6.6 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.5 \\ +2.9 \\ -3.2 \\ -11.1 \\ -4.6 \\ -1.1 \\ -7.4 \\ -23.7 \\ -0.4 \end{array}$	£ 3,256 12,700 3,393 11,640 15,952 7,104 4,652 7,063 2,966 3,021 9,322 1,577 3,084	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 6 \cdot 8 \\ - 6 \cdot 4 \\ - 11 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 18 \cdot 2 \\ - 6 \cdot 5 \\ - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 14 \cdot 1 \\ - 15 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ = 7.5 \\ -13.1 \\ -14.2 \\ = 7.5 \\ -15.0 \\ -5.1 \\ -1.5 \\ -15.5 \\ -18.8 \\ -11.5 \\ -14.6 \\ -13.4 \\ -12.2 \end{array}$
		Carlo Carlos	Stationers En		Physical Pro-
and the second					- 11 · 9
	-	Contractory of the		+ 4.5	- 7.7
A REAL PROPERTY OF	6,087 1,744 5,142 8,002 2,944 2,565 3,681 1,708 1,461 4,942	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Returns from firms employing about 41,700 operatives in the week ended 28th July showed that a little over 60 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 13²/₄ hours each on the average.

each on the average. Employment in London again declined, and was slack, with much short time. At Leicester there was a further decline, and employment was very slack; nearly 70 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 28th July, losing about 16¹/₄ hours each on the average. At Hinckley employment was bad, and worse than in the previous month. The depression at Northampton continued,

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

most factories working short time; about 56 per cent. of the work-people covered by the returns received were on short time, losing about 13[‡] hours each, on the average, in the week ended 28th July. Much short time was worked at Kettering; some firms, however, were fairly well employed, and the position at this centre, generally, was not quite so bad as at many other centres. At Wellingborough, and at Higham and Rushden, there was a further decline, and employment was very slack, with much short-time working. At the smaller Northamptonshire centres, employment was reported to be worse than for some considerable time past. At Stafford and Stone, and at Norwich, employment declined and was very slack : at Stafford it was reported that short time and unemployment had reached a higher level than for many years; and at Norwich a conference was called by the Lord Mayor to consider the serious state of unemployment in the city, principally in the boot and shoe trade. In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment varied as between different firms, but was very quiet on the whole. At Street employment was reported as bad, and worse than in the previous month. In the Leeds district there was some decline, and employment was slack, particularly with some of the smaller firms. previous month. In the Leeds district there was some decline, and employment was slack, particularly with some of the smaller firms. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley there was a further decline, and employment was bad generally; at Bury it showed a further slight decline, but was still described as fair. In Scotland employment was reported as bad at Glasgow and very quiet at Edinburgh; at Maybole it was fair, and showed a slight improvement

improvement. The following Table shows the numbers of men and of women the following Table shows the provider of Employment Exchanges (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 23rd July, 1928 :--

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 23rd July, 1928.												
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	-								
A LINE TARK BRAI	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total						
Boot and Shoe Manu-	20,22	10 3800 3 200 83 1	od orred	149 (68) 21		1000.000							
facture :	a server	And the second second	1000	and a contra	a a ser he	1200	the same						
Preparing Depart- ment	100			Set al	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	C 102 1	1200 01						
Rough Stuff De-	126	73	199	202	84	286	485						
partment	404	17	421	565	The second		Sec. Sec.						
ClickingDepartment	1.094	9	1,103	1,838	14 22	579	1,000						
Closing Department		1,389	1,406	1,000	3,363	1,860 3,375	2,963						
Making Department	1,742	43	1,785	3.079	41	3,120	4,781						
Finishing Depart-	10000000		_,	-,		5,120	4,903						
ment	1,268	523	1,791	1,939	669	2,608	4,399						
Slipper Making	284	108	392	456	721	1,177	1,569						
Clog Making	17	3	20	3		3	23						
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	298	1	000	1000	and a second second								
BUNIL WOLK	290	george and L and	299	45		45	344						
TOTAL	5,250	2,166	7,416	8,139	4,914	13,053	20,469						

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 25th June, 1928 :---

most boyloges and	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	oul		
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture : Preparing Depart-	147 107 10	0 (+) b	No. 1			Disest	-
Rough Stuff De-	+ 34	+ 42	+ 76	+ 104	+ 57	+ 161	+ 23
partment Clicking Department		-1 + 4	+ 71 + 158	+ 248 + 488	+ 2 + 13	+ 250 + 501	+ 321
Closing Department Making Department Finishing Depart-		+ 291 + 3	+ 293		+ 1.358	+1,352 +1,293	+1,64
Slipper Making Clog Making	$^{+275}_{+21}_{+5}$	$+ 81 \\ - 2 \\ - 1$	+ 356 + 19 + 4	+ 814 - 59 - 5	+ 67	+1,102 + 8 - 5	+ 2'
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	- 55	- 1	- 56	12.00		+ 1	Sate (13
TOTAL	+ 804	+ 416	+1,220	+2,879	+ 1,784	+4,663	+ 5,883

The *exports* of boots and shoes in July, 1928, amounted to 128,075 dozen pairs, or 7,434 dozen pairs more than in June, 1928, and 21,227 dozen pairs more than in July, 1927.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during July, except for a further decline in the painting and decorating section, showed little variation as compared with the previous month; it was fair to fairly good in many districts with skilled operatives, but was reported as slack or poor at a few centres; it remained moderate with unskilled workers. Employment was generally worse than in July, 1927, particularly in Wales. As regards individual occupations, employment was fairly good, on the whole, with bricklayers, masons, and carpenters and joiners; it improved, and was generally moderate, with plasterers; it declined somewhat with slaters, and was moderate to fair. Employment continued generally moderate with plumbers; it showed a further

somewhat with slaters, and was moderate to fair. Employment continued generally moderate with plumbers; it showed a further decline with painters and decorators, but was fair, on the whole; it continued moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with July, 1927, employment was considerably worse with plasterers, and also showed a decline with each of the other classes. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, together with the

294

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous

tion, bore you, other to the second s	Insured	ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a					
the market	mated Number of Number of Insured Work- people at July, July, 1927. Numbers Unem- loyed at 23rd July, July, 1927. CUPATIONS. enters 128,090 x, 1509 8,469 x,469 Klayers 72,170 x,23,390 4,245 Dns 23,390 1,509 erers 21,080 2,000 terers 109,080 9,868 nbers 32,600 3,031 pourers to 00ve 252,230 31,442 other occu- titions 163,620 13,453 h-Eastern 100,310 8641 ands 91,380 9,316 th-Western 106,900 14,031 lands 72,650 7,104 es 28,280 6,813 thern Ireland 13,600 2,965	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.					
OCCUPATIONS.	100.000		established	6.6		+ 3.6				
			260 180	5.9	+ 0.7	+ 4.3				
And Property and the second se			53	6.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.0				
NI-L	5,850	493	16	8.4	+ 1.0	+ 4.7				
Plasterers	21,080		49	9.5	- 1.6	+ 8.0				
			142 91	9·0 9·3	+ 2.0 - 0.1	+ 0.8 + 2.6				
	32,600	3,031	91	9.3	- 0.1	T 2.0				
the second s	252.230	31.442	803	12.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.6				
All other occu-	marrier Marriel	C. Contractor I	a homeron	Sept. 11	iers victor	10/91-28/99				
pations	162,720	23,835	903	14.6	+ 0.4	+ 4.0				
Total	807,210	84,892	2,497	10.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.4				
DIVISIONS	E-an-in	garacted	bad adw.d	noursol	quins by	n sente				
London	163,620	13,453	6	8.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.5				
South-Eastern			23	4.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.3				
South-Western			66	8.6 10.2	+ 0.3 + 0.9	+ 3.4 + 3.8				
			579 878	10.2	+ 0.9 + 0.4	+ 3.8 + 6.2				
North-Western			486	13.1		+ 5.3				
C 11 1		7,104	203	9.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.3				
Wales	28,280	6,813	254	24.1	+ 0.4	+11.5				
Northern Ireland	13,600	2,965	2	21.8	+ 2.4	- 2.5				
Great Britain and Northern										
Ireland	807,210	84,892	2,497	10.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.4				

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 16,007,000, show that in July, 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £6,097,800, as compared with £5,696,100 in June, 1928, and £5,295,000 in July, 1927. Of the total for July, 1928, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,597,700 ; factories and workshops for £692,900 ; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £519,400 ; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,287,800.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during July showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it was again reported to be good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.2 at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 10.1 at 25th June, 1928, and 4.9 at 25th July, 1927.

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

Walnam Forst		umber o orkpeopl		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.					
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a			
162 + 505 - 10 + 10	28th July, 1928.	7, Month Year		28th July, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.†			
Northern Counties, York-		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.			
shire, Lancashire and Cheshire	1,878	+ 0.6	- 9.5	4,549	+ 0.8	- 16.7			
didlands and Eastern Counties	5,183	+ 3.6	- 7.4	13,770	- 3.2	-10.2			
South and South-West Counties and Wales Scotland	1,497 188	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	-9.2 +7.4	3,668 539	- 4.6 + 9.1	-10.1 + 9.8			
. TOTAL	8,746	+ 2.3	- 7.9	22,526	- 1.4	- 11.2			

Returns from employers relative to short time, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 8,699 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, $33 \cdot 0$ per cent. were working on an average about $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ending 28th July, 1928; on the other hand $3 \cdot 0$ per cent. were on overtime to the extent of 2 hours each on the average.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further slight decline and there was much unemployment and short-time working. At Derby employment continued good; at Worcester it was fairly good. In the stoneware section in Scotland, employment was again reported to be slack.

again reported to be slack. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges was 17.9 at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 16.7 at 25th June, 1928, and with 16.4 at 25th July, 1927. The following Table summarises the information received from employers who furnished returns for the three periods :---

Aged 16-64 inclusive.
 † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. Number of Workpeople. Week ended 28th Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Week Inc. (+) or ended Dec. (-) on a July, Month Year 1928. before. before. July, Month Year 1928. before. before. Per Per cent. Per Per cent. £ BRANCHES. China Manufacture ... Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including unspecified) $1,851 + 2 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 4$ $3,548 + 2 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 2$... 10,737 + 0.1 + 0.3 19,797 - 1.2 - 0.6TOTAL ... DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts ... TOTAL ... 10,737 + 0.1 + 0.3 | 19,797 - 1.2 - 0.6

August, 1928.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 9,829 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,521, or $36\cdot 0$ per cent., were working on an average about 14 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th July, 1928.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

BOOKBINDING. EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good on the whole in the paper-making industry. Full time was worked in most districts from which reports were received, but there was short time in several districts in Lancashire, including Bolton and Bury. With letterpress printers employment continued fair on the whole. There was some improvement at Glasgow and Leicester, though employment was reported as slack at both these centres. At teeds, Birmingham and Derby employment was slack, and worse tan in the previous month. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and was better than in June in London and at Manchester and Edinburgh. With lithographic printers employment was again fair on the whole, though continuing bad at Manchester and Belfast ; a further decline was reported at the former centre. Employment was also generally fair with lithographic artists ; in London it was good and better than in the previous month, but there was a further decline at Manchester and Leeds, where employment was slack. Employment continued fair on the whole in the bookbinding industry.

industry

Industry. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding industries was $4\cdot 1$ at 23rd July, compared with $3\cdot 8$ at 25th June, and $4\cdot 3$ at 25th July, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was $4\cdot 3$ at 23rd July, compared with $3\cdot 9$ at 25th June, and $5\cdot 4$ at 25th July, 1927. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was $4\cdot 5$ at 23rd July, compared with $3\cdot 9$ at 25th June, and $3\cdot 9$ at 25th July, 1927

The following Table summaries the returns received from Trade

Tai Shy saw? 1001	No. of Members of Unions at end of July, 1928.		Percentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
20.(+).00 1000 (-).01 5 1000 (-).01 5		July, 1928.	June, 1928.	July, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing :	i de postad	ANTENSE MARTINE	1000		1		
London	39,679	4.2	4.2	5.3		- 1.1	
Northern Countles,	400 400			40.2	EN. Bas		
Yorkshire, Lanca- shire and Cheshire	16,772	3.9	3.8	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	
Midlands and Eastern	10,112	3.9	3.0	0.0	TOI	T V ·	
Counties	10,858	3.0	2.8	2.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	
Scotland	6,952	4.6	5.3	4.4	- 0.7	+ 0.2	
Other Districts	10,582	2.6	2.3	3.6	+ 0.3	- 1.0	
Total	84,843	3.8	3.8	4.4		- 0.6	
Lithographic Printing	10,854	2.9	3.0	2.8	- 0.	+ 0.1	
Bookbinding	20,202	3.8	3.7	3.8	+ 0.1		

SEAMEN.

SEAMEN. DURING July employment continued moderate to fair on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at the majority of the ports. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, was 15·1, compared with 14·9 at 25th June, 1928, and 14·3 at 25th July, 1927. The demand for men on the Thames was moderate to fair during July. It declined on the Tyne and on the Wear from fair to quiet in the course of the month; a slight shortage of able seamen occurred at South Shields. The demand was dull on the Tees; a temporary scarcity of able seamen was reported at West Hartlepool. An improvement took place at Hull, the demand being fairly good until late in the month, when a decline set in. At Southampton it fluctuated from quiet to very brisk, and there was a shortage of coal-burning firemen. The demand was moderate at Bristol, and fair at Avonmouth and at Newport. It was fair at Cardiff, but declined Avonmouth and at Newport. It was fair at Cardiff, but declined in the closing stages, and was fairly good on the whole at Swansea. It was fairly good on the Mersey, and fair at Manchester, apart from a falling-off at the latter port towards the end of July. The demand on the Clyde declined from fair to quiet in the first three

August, 1928.

weeks of the month, but improved afterwards. It was generally fair at Leith. At Belfast the demand was fair in the first half of the

and very quiet subsequently. 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 July :---

The difference of the	Station of	Number	of Seamen*	shipped	993-12 1993 - 24 1993 - 24
Principal Ports.	July,	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a		Months ded
	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	July, 1928.	July 1927
ENGLAND & WALES : Liverpool† Manchester Southampton Synderland Middlesbrough Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	12,377 721 12,439 11,018 3,290 412 304 2,051 1,019 926 2,827 940	$\begin{array}{r} + & 191 \\ + & 72 \\ + & 1,591 \\ - & 1,235 \\ + & 552 \\ + & 111 \\ - & 66 \\ + & 1,148 \\ + & 233 \\ + & 152 \\ + & 270 \\ - & 42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 824 \\ - & 33 \\ + & 2,058 \\ - & 181 \\ + & 713 \\ - & 266 \\ - & 142 \\ + & 64 \\ + & 1 \\ + & 54 \\ - & 300 \\ + & 88 \end{array}$	83,524 5,195 70,135 69,103 18,801 2,364 2,986 9,278 6,873 5,178 18,720 5,159	85,96 5,53 63,09 68,01 17,50 2,67 2,56 9,24 7,47 5,46 19,78 5,74
SCOTLAND: Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	583 607 2,924	+ 295 + 105 - 1,010	+ 111 - 134 - 592	2,494 2,858 20,621	2,68 2,79 20,44
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	228	- 19	+ 54	1,267	1,47
TOTAL for above Ports	52,666	+ 2,248	+ 1,181	324,556	320,45

		Month before.	before		July, 1927.	tion. Whe provided a laster of particular	Males	. Females.	Total.
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpoolt	12,377	+ 191	- 82	4 83,524	85,966	ANumber of C	aims.	20 20 editor	1 97.8 790 2 97.8 76 9 2 97.9 76 9
Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports	721 12,439 11,018 3,290	+ 72 + 1,591 - 1,235 + 552	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 3 \\ + & 2,05 \\ - & 18 \\ + & 71 \end{vmatrix}$	53 5,195 58 70,135 51 69,103 53 18,801	5,530 63,091 668,015 17,501	Fresh and Renewal claims made	571,15 921,74		750,661 1,096,392
Middlesbrough Hull	412 304 2,051	-66 + 1.148	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 2 \\ - & 14 \\ + & 6 \end{vmatrix}$	2 2,986 4 9,278	9,241	B.—Disallowances by Ins	urance Off	icers.	Tan garia Enertheren
Newport, Mon. Cardiff§ Swansea	1,019 926 2,827 940	+ 233 + 152 + 270 - 42	+ 5	0 18,720	5,464 19,784	Permanent provisions: First statutory condition [•] (30 contributions in past 2 years) Not unable to obtain suitable employment	4	8 1,704	72 2,792
SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil an	583	+ 295	+ 11	1 2,494	2,688	Not genuinely seeking work Trade disputes Employment lost through misconduct	7,73 1,00 3,04	5 56	14,153 1,062 3,956
Grangemouth .	607 2,924	+ 105 - 1,010	- 13 - 59		2,799 20,446	Employment left voluntarily without ju cause	3,90		5,700 1,532
NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast	228	- 19	+ 5	4 1,267	1,473	Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Ad 1927): Less than 8 contributions paid in previo	t,		
TOTAL for above Por	ts 52,666	+ 2,248	+ 1,18	1 324,556	320,456	two years or 30 contributions paid at an time Not normally insurable and not seeking	y	4 35	139
DOCK .	AND RI	VERSII	DE LA	ABOUR.		obtain a livelihood by means of insurah employment Not a reasonable period of insurable er	le 69	639	1,338
EMPLOYMENT during Among insured w					l harbour	ployment during the preceding two year	8,14		9,022
service, 32.4 per ce 1928, as compared v	nt. were re	corded as	unemp	loyed at 2	3rd July,	Total claims disallowed	26,87		39,766
22.0 per cent. at 25 London.—The foll	th July, 19	27.				C.—Recommendations of C	ourts of Re	ferees.	
dock labourers emp returns were receive	loyed at do d for each	cks and v week of th	vharves ne mont	in respect	of which	Recommended for allowance	13,792 5,063	5 1,400	18,50 6,463
	Docks :	and at Prin	cipal Wh	bourers emp arves in Lor	ndon.	First statutory condition* Not unable to obtain suitable employme Not genuinely seeking work	it 29	642	2 937 3,888
Period.	By the Port	n Docks.		At	Total	Trade disputes Employment lost through misconduct . Employment left voluntarily without ju	. 54	4	58 877
	of London Authority	By Ship- owners,	Total.	making	Docks and Principal Wharves.	cause Other grounds Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Ac	. 808		1,127 635
	or through Contractors	etc.				1927)	4,23	-	4,517
Week ended— 7th July, 1928	3,992	1,507	5,499	7,624	13,123		. 8,729	3,312	12,041
14th " " " " 21st " " " " 28th " " "	4,226 4,570 4,010	2,194 2,021 1,677	6,420 6,591 5,687	7,473 7,522 7,269	13,893 14,113 12,956	D.—Decisions by		Senter i min	17 August
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th July, 1928	} 4,199	1,850	6,049	7,472	13,521	Cases referred by Insurance Officer { Allowed. Disallow Appeals by Associations { Allowed. Disallow Appeals by Claimants { Allowed.	ed 43 27 ed 36	11 	68 54 27 84 9
Average for June, 1928	3,988	2,116	6,104	7,769	13,873	Appeals by Claimants {Allowed. Disallow Total {Allowed. Disallowed. Disallowed.	ed	8	17 104 155
Average for July, 1927	4,541	2,256	6,797	7,511	14,308	It should be noted that the disallow	t Deserver	Las ende	Lessing the
Tilbury.—The ave during July was 748 July, 1927. East Coast.—With fair on the Tyne and classes of dock worl moderate; at Blyth There was a marked fair at Hull and mod	3, compared coal trim d at Blyth kers on the it was bad l decline at	l with 849 mers and but bad Tyne ar but som Middles	9 in Jun teemer on the nd Wea ewhat b prough.	ne and wit s employn Wear. W r employn etter than Employn	th 719 in ment was ith other ment was in June. ment was	are those recorded during the period a cases to claims made earlier. A similar relative to Courts of Referees and the UNEMPLOYMENT The following Table shows approxi payments from, the Unemployment Fu and the liabilities of the Fund :—	nd relate remark a Umpire. FUND.† mately th	in a prop pplies to the	ortion of he figures
somewhat more plen arrival of timber can the other East Coast	tiful than i goes. At ports empl	n the pre Yarmouth oyment w	vious m and Ip as fair c	onth, owin oswich and on the who	ng to the most of le.	ende	1 28th en	ded 30th e	'ive weeks nded 30th 'uly, 1927'
Liverpool.—Emplo number of dock labo Liverpool Docks Sc 27th July was 14,55	urers registe heme as e 79, compar	ered at the mployed ed with	e clearin in the 14,435 i	g houses u four week in June, a	inder the index ended and with	Employers 1,50 Employed Persons 1,30	0,000 1	,395,000	£ 1,820,000 1,580,000 1,340,000
14,519 in July, 1927. these men through the	ne clearing l	nouses wa	s £39,72	0 in the fo	ur weeks	Total 3,88	5,000 4	,175,000	4,740,000
ended 27th July, con in July, 1927. Other Ports in En Wales and Bristol Ch	gland and nannel ports	Wales.—I s was ver	Employı y slack	nent at th and worse	he South than in	Cost of Administration 38 Interest accrued on Treasury Advances 99	0,000 4 0,000 5,000 0,000	170,000 475,000 120,000 15,000	3,090,000 455,000 115,000 10,000
June. At Plymouth slack. At Southamp	and most of	ther South ment dec	Wester	n ports it c nd was onl	ontinued ly fair.	Total 4,00	5,000 4		3,670,000
Scottish and Irish and bad at Ayr. It at Leith, where an i moderate.	was fair at	Glasgow a	and Gran	ngemouth a	and good	Other Liabilities (net), including	0,00 0 2 5 5,000	,680,000 2 115,000	2,930,000 250,000
* It will be understoo engagements, and not o	f separate in	dividuals.	en are th	e numbers o	f separate	• This condition at present operates only 18 years of age.			
† Including Birkenhe Including Avonmon	ad and Garst	on.				† A detailed account of the Fund is pr (see House of Commons Paper No. 5 o	sented to	Parliament	annually d ending

Including Avonmouth and Portishead.
 Including Barry and Penarth.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. The following Table gives, for the period 12th June to 9th July 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 :—

(see House of Commons Paper No. 5 of 1928 for the period ending 31st March, 1927).

August, 1928.

August, 1526.	JAME	MIL 21		BRITAIN		RTHERN I	RELAND.	2733	MUM	GREA	r Britain	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		UNEMP: uding Case		TEMPOR	LARY STO	PPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMI RARY STO ND CASUA	PPAGES,
134. Investora (+) on Entropy Develope (+) on Entropy	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	54,011	149	54,160	3,014	21	3,035	57,025	170	57,195	52,830	157	52,987
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	6,691 1,208	523 21	7,214 1,229	3,181 101	220	3,401 101	9,872 1,309	743 21	10,615 1,330	9,766 1,265	743 19	10,509 1,284
	2,806 2,417	1,094 686	3,900 3,103	365 2,044	220 377	585 2,421	3,171 4,461	1,314 1,063	4,485 5,524	3,162 4,450	1,313	4,475
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	1,059	968	2,027	562	223	785	1,621	1,191	2,812	1,621	1,063 1,190	5,513 2,811
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,536 349	820 13	2,356 362	351 55	121	472 55	1,887 404	941 13	2,828 417	1,881 403	941 13	2,822
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Metal Industries not separately	1,335	910	2,245	576	419	995	1,911	1,329	3,240	1,895	1,329	3,224
specified Textile Trades : Cotton	8,279 10,204	4,910 17,367	27,571	3,656	1,905 40,545	5,561	11,935 26,473	6,815	18,750 84,385	11,821 26,470	6,811 57,879	18,632
Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	4,850 778 4,533	4,386 863	9,236 1,641	8,919 580	18,424 1,741	27,343 2,321	13,769 1,358 7,284 1,146	57,912 22,810 2,604	36,579 3.962	13,715 1,346	22,782 2,592 2,109	84,349 36,497 3,938 2,625
Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	1,076	11,811 2,096	16,344 3,172	2,751 70	6,306 137	9,057 207	7,284 1,146	18,117 2,233	25,401 3,379	516 1,146	2,109 2,228	2,625 3,374
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	530 418 259	1,005 2,200 258	1,535 2,618 517	208 531 466	755 3,818 503	963 4,349 969	738 949 725	1,760 6,018 761	2,498 6,967	606 931 725	1,362 5,925	1,968 6,856
Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately specified	236 570	361 1,723	597 2,293	-316	1,340	1,656	552	1,701	1,486 2,253	552	761 1,701	1,486 2,253
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	3,306	1,725	2,293 4,580	247 9,267	1,260 2,807	1,507 12,074	817 12,573	2,983 4,081	3,800 16,654	754 11,901	2,414 2,768	3,168 14,669
Leather and Leather Goods :	1,685	351	2,036	709	172	881	2,394	523	2,917	2,391	523	2,914
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	842	659	1,501	339	277	616	1,181	936	2,117	1,173	933	2,106
Clothing Trades : Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	4,517	3,495	8,012	764	5,964	6,728	5,281	9,459	14,740	5,104	9,328	14,432
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	530	2,590	3,120	26	1,399	1,425	556	3,989	4,545	540	3,789	4,329
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	568 331	1,150 3,073	1,718 3,404	76 79	453 3,314	529 3,393	644 410	1,603 6,387	2,247 6,797	642 307	1,602	2,244
Dress Industries not separately	490	361	851	72	813	885	562	1,174	1,736	546	3,431 1,173	3,738
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco :	7,112 6,179	2,915 2,161	10,027	10,578 242	6,077 183	16,655	17,690 6,421	8,992 2.344	26,682, 8,765	17,533 5,911	8,978 2,158	26,511 8,069
Grain Milling Coccoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	1,638 2,051	163 2,205	1,801 4,256	276 422	45 3,179	321 3,601	1,914 2,473	2,344 208 5,384	2,122 7,857	1,827 2,459	200 5,367	2,027
Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries	3,300 4,911	3,112 1,216	6,412	145	706	851	3,445	3,818	7,263	3,383	3,718	7,826 7,101
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff	510	1,155	6,127 1,665	292 13	114 255	406 268	5,203	1,330 1,410	6,533 1,933	4,966 476	1,274 1,300	6,240 1,776
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	4,184 1,055	96 108	4,280 1,163	383 194	29 29	412 223	4,567 1,249	125 137	4,692 1,386	4,403 1,193	124 137	4,527
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified	5,330 1,303	766 445	6,096 1,748	495 365	159 346	654 711	5,825 1,668	925 791	6,750 2,459	5,701	912	6,613
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,218	303	1,521	439	311	750	1,657	614	2,455	1,569 1,644	777 614	2,346 2,258
Wall Paper Making and Paper	796	1,113	1,909	155	444	599	951	1,557	2,508	920	1,494	2,414
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	167 112	45 97	212 209	7 10	11	18 20	174 122	56 107	230 229	174 122	55 107	229 229
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding Building and Construction of Works :	6,048	3,329	9,377	242	637	879	6,290	3,966	10,256	6,103	3,820	9,923
Building	82,255 28,669	140 12	82,395 28,681	2,491 784	6	2,497 784	84,746 29,453	146 12	84,892 29,465	81,784 28,419	143 12	81,927 28,431
Other Manufacturing Industries :	2,386	1,437	3,823	219	234	453	2,605	1,671	4,276	2,602	1,670	4,272
Oilcloth Linoleum etc Manufacture	442 560	61 177	503 737	35 189	14 183	49 372	477 749	75 360	552 1,109	464 716	75 358	539 1,074
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making Tors Games and Sports Benuisites	362 1,090	155 122	517 1,212	24 207	32 18	56 225	386 1,297	187 140	573 1,437	382 1,290	185 140	567 1,430
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	345	259	604	155	62	217	500	321	821	500	321	821
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	8,727	74	8,801	419	14	433	9,146	88	9,234	8,921	81	9,002
Transport and Communication :	6,970 3,240	132 158	7,102	2,101	5	2,106	9,071	137	9,208	8,922	137	9,059
Tramway and Omnibus Service Road Transport not separately specified	18,020	152	3,398 18,172	845	2	847	3,390 18,865 20,984	163 154 233	3,553 19,019	3,330 18,011	162 152	3,492 18,163
Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	20,821 53,685	202 98	21,023 53,783	163 1,396	31 25	194 1,421	20,984 55,081	233 123	21,217 55,204	20,389 53,813	232 123	20,621 53,936
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,193	71	2,264	78	7	85	2,271	78	2,349	2,236	78	2,314
Distributive Trades ·	58,323	20,395	78,718	2,667	2,246	4,913	60,990	22,641	83,631	57,817	21,875	79,692
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4,134	635	4,769	39	22	61	4,173	657	4,830	4,066	647	4,713
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	6,546 18,418	474 269	7,020	203	33 15	236 677	6,749 19.080	507 284	7,256 19,364	6,148 18,118	· 473 282	6,621 18,400
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	18,418 2,121 4,086	688 1,627	18,687 2,809 5,713	105 125	43 87	148 212	19,080 2,226 4,211 7,919	731 1,714	19,364 2,957 5,925	2,176 4,026	718 1,673	2,894 5,699
Industries and Services not separately	7,804 994	10,195 2,910	17,999 3,904	115 37	308 563	423 600	1,031	10,503 3,473	18,422 4,504	7,660 984	10,331 3,262	17,991 4,246
specified	21,052 823,068	1,163 135,499	22,215 958,567	689 299,296	342 119,168	1,031	21,741 1,122,364	1,505 254,667	23,246 1,377,031*	20,890 1,091,732	1,465 230,828	22,355 1,322,560
IOTAL	020,008]	100,499	556,567	233,230	113,108	110,104	1,122,304	204,007	1,011,031	1,051,132	200,028	1,022,560

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 the 23rd July, 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,

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 service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public autho-rities, 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 when-ever 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

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

This last item determines in the main the difference between the total number of unemployed persons given in the following Table and the figure given on page 300 showing the total number of persons *registered* at Employment Exchanges. The difference would be greater were it not that this latter figure includes uninsured persons who are maintaining registration. These do not appear in the figures of "books lodged," which relate solely to insured persons. persons

persons. Insured persons who are disqualified for the receipt of unemploy-ment 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 in July, 1927, have therefore been revised to exclude persons aged 65 and over who, it is computed, numbered approximately 323,000 men, and 24,000 women. 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. The number of insured persons aged 65 and over whose books were lodged at the beginning of January did not exceed 30,000, and a proportion of these continued to register as uninsured persons. 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 23RD JULY, 1928.

		Arrente Propositione Propositione	GREAT .	BRITAIN	AND NOR	THERN IR	ELAND.	io 19danK	e liqui sua	GREAT	BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMPI uding Casu		TEMPOI	ARY STO	PPAGES.	A THE REAL	TOTAL.	To Bon	TEMPO	LY UNEMPL RARY STOPI ND CASUAL	PAGES,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing Mining :	2,454	66	2,520	77	65	142	2,531	131	2,662	2,521	131	2,652 324,932
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	178,825	601	179,426	144,862	684	145,546	323,687	1,285	324,972	323,647	1,285	A REAL
Quarrying	1,537	2	1,539 763	467 28		467 28	2,004	24	2,006 791	1,958 787	24	1,960 791
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	759 2,565	4 8	2,573	824	3	827	3,389	11	3,400 399	3,136 398		3,14
Slate Quarrying and Mining	332	1	333	66		66	398		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Later A and	ALL CHART	1,52
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately specified Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit	1,102	109	1,211	338	- 38	376	1,440	147	1,587	1,378		the second second
Digging	657	9	666	71	3	74	728	12	740	717	Carlos And Carlos	729
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	1,218	25	1,243	267	4	271	1,485	29	1,514	1,485	29	1,514
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	2,110	67	2,177	343	20	363	2,453	87	2,540	2,443	86	2,529
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	956	47	1.003	192	10	202	1,148	57	1,205	1,127		1,183
Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc	5,947 1,916	617 2,008	6,564 3,924	1,506 3,371	318 5,189	1,824- 8,560	7,453 5,287	935 7,197	8,388 12,484	7,353 5,269		12,46
Glass Trades :	1,754 2,048	262 141	2,016 2,189	482 970	44 50	526 1,020	2,236 3,018	306 191	2,542 3,209	2,230 3,014	306 191	2,53 3,20
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	4,512	634 290	5,146 817	609 95	231 68	840 163	5,121 622	865 358	5,986 980	4,991 622		5, 85 98
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	534	99	633	47	10	57	581	109	690	581	109	69
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,103	595	3,698	1,476	92	1,568	4,579	687	5,266	4,564	679	5,24
Metal Manufacture :	3,007	11	3,018	1,674	4	1,678	4,681	15	4,696	4,678	15	4,69
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	15,747	119	15.866	27,506	129	27,635	43,253	248	43,501	43,245	248	43,49
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	and an	158	3.056	764	31	795	3,662	A DE Staly	3,851	3,635	5 189	3,82
Tin, Lead, etc Manufacture of Tin Plates	2,898 840	. 71	911	1,325	101	1,426	2,165	172	2,337 3,476	2,165	5 172	2,33
Tron and Steel Tube Making	1,850	and the second	1,973	1,486	038.2	1,503	3,336	1 11 180.5	A State	2,338	and the start of	2,63
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,299	236	1,535	1,043	58	1,101	2,342	294	2,636	2,000	254	
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron		a section of the	144 1933 34 144 1933	E house	1.54.00	1 0000	- Geographia		F0 500	53,310	2,039	55,34
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	38,397	1,215	39,612 3,364	15,862	832 189	636	54,259 3,279	2,047	56,306 4,000	3,236	721	3,95
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	6,556 2,111	20	6,576 2,146	796 493	- 2		3,279 7,352 2,604	22 55	7,374 2,659	6,468 2,597		2,65
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :	Malleria Alleria	SAG Los	ola ola dal	TORNA.	2:39		a bar an	a ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang an	and success	00.00	5 1,804	21,89
Vehicles Cycles and Aircraft	15,205	1,305	16,510	5,001	. 504	5,505	20,206		22,015	20,086		1,83
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	1,340	113	1,453	340	72	412	1,680	185	1,865	1,650	Stor Isur 121	and the
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,559	24	3,583	2,718	14	2,732	6,277	38	6,315	6,263	1 38	6,29

• See footnote * on page 299.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

297

* Including 77,546 Casuals (Males 76,493, Females 1,053).

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1928

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

CTECONERO CAMEN	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 23RD JULY, 1928. INCREASE (+) OR														CERT	
		TED NUM]	PERCEN	TAGE	UNEMPI	lo ye d .	AT 23R	d Jul	v, 1928	J	DECR	EASE (- EASE (-) IN	GREA BRITA ONLY TOTA
INDUSTRY.	16-64	D PERSON INCLUSITULY, 192	TE, AT	UN (in	HOLLY EMPLOY Icluding asuals).	YED g		MPORAB OPPAGE			FOTAL.		1	AL PER AGES A PARED	18	PER- OENTA AT 23RI JULY
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- mąles.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JUNE, 1928.	25TH JULY, 1927.		1928
	26,600	950	27,550	9.2	6.9	9.1	0.3	6.9	0.6	9.5	13.8	9.7	- 0.5		- 1.0	9.7
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,157,580	ALC: NOT	1,164,380	15.4	8.8	15.4	12.6	10.1	12.5	28.0	18.9	27.9	+ 2.2	+ 6.4 + 4.3	1 State	27.9
Quarrying	14,220 5,420	30 60 330	14,250 5,480 41,230	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.8 \\ 14.0 \\ 6.3 \end{array} $	6·7 6·7 2·4	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.8 \\ 13.9 \\ 6.2 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	 0.9	3·3 0·5 2·0	14·1 14·5 8·3	6·7 6·7 3·3	14·1 14·4 8·2	+ 1.0 - 0.5	$+ \frac{4 \cdot 3}{+ 8 \cdot 1}$ + 2 \cdot 4	- 0.9	14-4
Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	40,900 10,690	10	10,700	3.1	10.0	3.1	0.6	A	0.6	3.7	10.0	3.7	128 5 1 2 5 1	+ 2.9	+ 1.0	3.
specified	16,130	1,590	17,720	6.8	6.9	6.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	8.9	9·2 7·5	9·0 5·0	+ 0.6 - 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.7 + 1.9	8· 5·
on-Metalliferous Mining Products :	14,570 11,180	160 120	14,730 11,300	4·5 10·9	5·6 20·8	4·5 11·0	0·5 2·4	1·9 3·4	0·5 2·4	5·0 13·3	24:2	13.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2	- Walter	13.
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	15,040	1,350	16,390	14.0	.5.0	13.3	2.3	1.4	2.2	16.3	6.4	15.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	+ 3.0	15.
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	17,930	880	18,810	5.3	5.3	5.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	6.4	6.2	6.4		+ 0.3	+ 3.1	6.
rick, Tile, etc., Making	75,010	7,570	82,580	7.9	8.2	7.9	2.0	4.2	2.3	9.9	12.4	10753680	+ 0.1	1. 398	+ 4.5	10.
ottery, Earthenware, etc	32,110	37,790	69,900	6.0	5.3	5.6	10.5	13.7	12.3	16.2	19.0	17.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	- 1.4	17.
lass Trades :	19,650 15,510	5,300 2,170	24,950 17,680	8·9 13·2	4·9 6·5	8·1 12·4	2·5 6·3	0·9 2·3	2·1 5·8	11·4 19·5	5·8 8·8	10·2 18·2	- 0.2 + 1.0	+ 0.5 + 0.7	$- \frac{1 \cdot 2}{+ 2 \cdot 8}$	10· 18·
hemicals, etc. :— Chemicals Manufacture	70,040	22,560	92,600	6.4	2.8	5.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	7.3	3.8	6.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	- 2.4	6.
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	12,360	5,990	18,350	4.3	4.8	4.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	5.0	6.0	5.3	+ 0.3	- 1.4	1 1 1 1 2 S	5.
Lead Manufacture Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match,	13,790	4,300	18,090 76,620	3.9	2·3 2·8	3.5	0.3	0·2 0·5	0·3 2·1	4·2 8·2	2·5 3·3	3.8	-0.2 + 0.5	 + 0·1	- 0.9 $- 1.3$	3. 6.
etc., Manufacture letal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces	55,700 23,090	20,920	23,360	13.0	4.1	12.9	7.3	1.2	7.2	20.3	5.6	20.1	+ 4.7	+ 7.8	Bairte	20.
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	183,790	4,200	187,990	8.6	2.8	8.4	14.9	3.1	14.7	23.5	5.9	23.1	+ 2.6	+ 4.9	- 3.1	23.
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc	35,910	3,030	38,940	8.1	5.2	7.8	2.1	1.0	2.1	10.2	6.2	9.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	- 1.9	
Manufacture of Tin Plates	26,820 26,110	3,950 1,340	30,770 27,450	3·1 7·1	1·8 9·2	3·0 7·2	5·0 5·7	2·6 1·2	4·6 5·5	8·1 12·8	4·4 10·4	7.6	- 0.4 + 0.5	-16.1 + 0.8		12
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	17,820	3,950	21,770	7.3	6.0	7.1	5.8	1.4	5.0	13.1	7.4	12.1	- 0.2	- 5.7	- 2.7	12.
ngineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron	and the second	- Stanute	1 12 and				A States		and the second	1000	1	-	1	intel.	103 E 100	
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	535,820 61,130 54,840 25,740	42,100 16,670 1,130 1,050	577,920 77,800 55,970 26,790	$ \begin{array}{r} 7 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	2·9 3·2 1·8 3·3	4·3 11·7	2·9 0·8 1·4 1·9	$2 \cdot 0$ $1 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 1$ $1 \cdot 9$	2·8 0·8 1·5 1·9	10·1 5·4 13·4 10·1	4·9 4·3 1·9 5·2	5·1 13·2	+ 0.2 + 0.2 + 0.1 + 0.1 - 0.5	+ 0.3	-0.5 -8.8	5 12
construction and Repair of Vehicles :	101	1998.3	IL.	1 23			i sta			1 20£.		16 age	1	None -	Distant in the	
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages,	207,310	A PARTICIPACION	230,130	7.3	5.7	7.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	9.7	7.9	12200	an an	There a	+3.0 - 1.1	
Carts, etc Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	18,020 52,830		20,270	7·4 6·7	5·0	7·2 6·6	1·9 5·2	3·2 1·1	2·0 5·1	9·3 11·9	8·2 2·9	and Cart	Time	1.39.4	+5.3	a starter.
car Building	005 140		208,480	26.3	4.5		1.5	0.6	1.4	27.8	5.1	27.4	÷ 0.9	+ 5.1	$ -7\cdot7$	27.
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General		R 070	04.040	8.7	6.7	8.5	4.1	2.8	4.0	12.8	9.5	12.5	+ 0.5	+ 3.4	+ 1.7	12.
Iron Founding Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	77,010 13,150	7,830 1,160	84,840 14,310	9.2	1.8		0.8		0.7	10.0	1.8	9.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.8	3 + 0.5	9
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	53,170		83,730 34,220	5·3 10·2	3.6 6.5		0·7 8·7	0·7 3·6	0·7 7·0	6·0 18·9	4·3 10·1	5·4 16·1	- 0.2 + 0.7	-1.5 - 0.5		
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	14,230	11,110	25,340	7.4	8.7	8.0	4.0	2.0	3.1	11.4	10.7	11-1	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	5 - 2.2	11
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	18,020		28,760 7,350	8·5 5·1	7·6 2·7	8·2 4·9	2·0 0·8	1.2	1.6	10·5 5·9	8·8 2·7	9·8 5·7		+ 0.1 + 0.7	$\frac{1}{1} - \frac{2 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 0}$	
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	23,220	- State	43,820	5.7	4.4	5.1	2.5	2.1	2.3	8.2	6.5	7.4	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 4.3	7
Metal Industries not separately specified	115,810	67,080	182,890	7.1	7.3	7.2	3.2	2.9	3.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	5 + 0.2	10
Cotton Woollen and Worsted	202,250 96,430	143,370	562,130 239,800	5·0 5·0	4·8 3·1	3.9	8·1 9·3	11·3 12·8	10·1 11·4	13·1 14·3	16·1 15·9	15·0 15·3	+ 3.3	+ 5.8	3 - 6.4	15
Silk and Artificial Silk	21,920 25,490	31,660 57,370	53,580 82,860	3·5 17·8	2·7 20·6	3·1 19·7	2·7 10·8	5·5 11·0		6·2 28·6	8·2 31·6	7.4	+ 1.0 + 4.5	+ 0.8 + 20.2		17
Jute	12,230 7,060	and the second	38,400	8·8 7·5	8·0 8·4		0·6 3·0	0·5 6·3	0·5 5·0	9·4	8·5	8·8	-0.6 + 1.1	Carlo Carlos Carlos	1000	
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	21,410	78,100 10,320	99,510 17,310	2.0	2.8	2·6 3·0	2.4	4·9 4·9	4·4 5·6	4.4	7.7	7.0	+ 1.2 + 1.4	+ 0.8 + 1.5	3 - 3.0 - 10.9	6 8
Carpet Manufacture Textile Industries not separately	9,540	14,840	24,380	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.3	9.1	6.8	5.8	11.5	A Charles	+ 2.1	+ 2.]	$ -2 \cdot 0 $	
specified Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,	13,080		43,290	4.4	5·7 3·9	5·3	1.8	4·2 8·4	3·5 10·4	6·2	9·9 12·3	1000	+ 0.2 + 2.9	State of the		13
etc eather and Leather Goods :	71 000		41,360	5.3	3.9	14	2.2	1.9	2.2	7.5	5.6	10.00	+ 0.6	States !		and the second
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	10.000	A BERGH	26,080	6.5	5.0	1	2.6	2.1	2.3	9.1	7.1	8.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.1	L - 2·4	. 8
Tailoring Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	67,030	130,950	197,980	6.7	2.7	4.0	1.2	4.5	3.4	7.9	7.2	7.4	+ 3.1	+ 2.4	+ - 1.6	a desired
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	10,250	1200 5	104,960	1.1.2	2.7	1	0.2	1.5		5.4	4.2		+ 0.9	1		
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	12,980	and the second	32,940	4.4	5.8	1000	0.6	2.2		5.0	8.0		and the second	STATUS.	A Long	
ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately	7,250	1 320 40	74,500 26,990	4.6	4·6	and the	1.1	4.9	4.5	5·7 5·9	9·5 6·7	9.1	+ 2.0 + 1.4	E Star	$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$	6
specified Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades					5.6		12.4	11.5					+ 5.2			

August, 1928. ESTIMATED INSURED PE 16-64 INOI JULY, INDUSTRY. Males. Fem Food, Drink and Tobacco :--Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making... Grain Milling ... Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-fectionery ... Food Industries not separately specified Drink Industries ... Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture ... Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :--Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :--Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified Printing and Paper Trades :--Paper and Paper Board Making ... Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper 91,550 26,010 25,960 53,240 85,050 13,960 2 53,440 10,740 89,490 18,130 20 38,730 14 19,630 Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Stationery and Typewriting Requisites 3,670 (not paper) ... 2,440 Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding 160,700 Building and Construction of Works :---
 Building
 ...
 799,150

 Public Works Contracting, etc.
 ...
 161,490
 Other Manufacturing Industries :--Rubber Manufacture Oileloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture Brush and Broom Making ... Scientific and Photographic Instru-ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making ... Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture ... 33,960 11,550 5,810 14,980 18,940 5,910 157,310 136,390 125,460 162,340 134,220 168,510 2 16,360 1 938,770 613, 149,520 72,0 105,930 226,680 65,850 42,450 108,120 24,940 24,9 18,1 48,7 24,1 198,9 99,

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING JULY 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 23rd July, 1928, differed from the figures for 25th June, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more :--

Industry.	Numbers at 23rd	(+) or Decrea recorded as U July, 1928, as th 25th June, 1	compared	Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 23rd July, 1928, as compared with 25th June, 1928.			
249 5,859 198 26,959	Males.	Females.	Total		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Linen	$\begin{array}{r} + & 905 \\ + & 3,359 \\ + & 4,382 \\ + & 4,991 \\ + & 1,693 \\ + & 5,073 \\ + & 2,207 \\ + & 3,275 \\ + & 25,531 \\ + & 63,912 \\ + & 69,660 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,794 \\ + 369 \\ + 1 \\ - 4 \\ + 4,587 \\ + 2,143 \\ + 5,673 \\ + 8,816 \\ - 36 \\ \hline + 30,841 \\ + 34,011 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

	OF	2129	NAL	G	REAT]	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	ERN I	RELANI	. 34	HT	MO	23	(0.2)	EEC.
	ESTIM	ATED NUM	BER OF	P	ERCEN	LAGE U	JNEMPI	OYED A	AT 23R	D JUL	r, 1928		INCR	EASE (-	+) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	16-64	ED PERSON A INCLUSI JULY, 192	VE, AT	UN (WHOLI VEMPLO includi Casuals	YED ng		MPORAR OPPAGE			TOTAL	1 303 	DECR TOTA	EASE (AL PER AGES A PARED	-) IN CEN- S	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 23RD
aladitor eter per matema attiliza gligati di ano per m a anti-tre fer	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	25TH JUNE, 1928.	25TH JULY, 1927.	27TH JULY, 1925.*	JULY, 1928.
od, Drink and Tobacco :	91,550 26,010	53,200 3,350	144,750 29,360	6·7 6·3	4·1 4·9	5·8 6·1	0·3 1·1	0·3 1·3	0·3 1·1	7·0 7·4	4·4 6·2	6·1 7·2	-0.3 +0.4	+ 0.6 + 1.5	-1.8 + 2.5	5·8 7·1
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Food Industries not separately	25,960	51,510	77,470	7.9	4.3	5.5	1.6	6.2	4.6	9.5	10.5	10.1	1990	+ 3.8	11111	10.1
specified	53,240 85,050		108,560 109,100	6·2 5·8	5·6 5·1	5·9 5·6	0·3 0·3	1·3 0·4	0·8 0·4	6·5 6·1	6·9 5·5	6·7 6·0	- 0.8 - 0.1	- 0.1 + 0.7	- 1.7 - 0.3	6·6 5·8
Manufacture	13,960	- Satas	42,790	3.7	4.0	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	3.7	4.9	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	- 1.2	4.4
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork Wood Box and Packing Case Making Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. Woodworking not separately specified nting and Paper Trades :	53,440 10,740 89,490 18,130	2,010 20,530	56,330 12,750 110,020 23,520	7.8 9.8 6.0 7.2	3·3 5·4 3·7 8·3	7.6 9.1 5.5 7.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.5 \\ 2.0 \end{array} $	1.0 1.4 0.8 6.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.8 \\ 0.6 \\ 3.1 \end{array} $	8.5 11.6 6.5 9.2	4·3 6·8 4·5 14·7	10·9 6·1	+ 0.1 + 1.0 + 0.6 + 1.2	+ 2.2 + 1.7 + 1.5 + 1.5	- 0.8 - 2.6 - 1.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \end{array} $
Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	38,730	14,080	52,810	3.1	2.2	2.9	1.2	2.2	1.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	+ 0.4	- 1.1	- 2.6	4.3
Stationery	19,630	36,350	55,980	4.1	3.1	3.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	4.8	4.3	4.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 1.3	4.4
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	3,670	A CASE	5,180	4.6	3.0	4.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.7	3.7	4.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	4.4
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,440 160,700	3,200 89,680	5,640 250,380	4·6 3·8	3·0 3·7	3.7 3.7	0·4 0·1	0·3 0·7	0·4 0·4	5·0 3·9	3·3 4·4		-0.2 +0.3		-1.7 -0.4	4·1 4·0
ilding and Construction of Works :	799,150 161,490	8,060 920	807,210 162,410	10·3 17·8	1.7 1.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	0·3 0·4	0·1 	0·3 0·4	10·6 18·2	1·8 1·3	10·5 18·1	+ 0.5 + 0.5	+ 3·4 + 3·4	$\begin{array}{c} + & 2 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	10·3 18·0
er Manufacturing Industries :	33,960 11,550 5,810	24,470 2,200 4,500	58,430 13,750 10,310	7·0 3·8 9·6	5·9 2·8 3·9	6·5 3·7 7·1	0·7 0·3 3·3	0·9 0·6 4·1	0·8 0·3 3·7	7·7 4·1 12·9	6·8 3·4 8·0	4.0	$+ 0.9 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.6$	+ 0.2	-2.7 -0.7 -1.3	7·3 3·9 10·5
ment and Apparatus Manufacture fusical Instrument Making oys, Games and Sports Requisites	14,980 18,940	8,570 4,980	23,550 23,920	2·4 5·8	1.8 2.4	2·2 5·1	0·2 1·0	0·4 0·4	0·2 0·9	2·6 6·8	2·2 2·8	2·4 6·0	$- 0.1 \\ - 1.5$	- 0.2 - 1.1	-1.9 -1.0	2·4 6·0
Manufacture	5,910	5,550	11,460	5.8	4.7	5.3	2.7	1.1	1.9	8.5	5.8	7.2	+ 2.2	+ 1.3	- 0.5	7.2
, Water and Electricity Supply Industries nsport and Communication :	157,310	5,860	163,170	5.5	1.3	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	5.8	1.5	5.7		+ 1.0	+ 0.2	5.6
tailway Service ramway and Omnibus Service toad Transport not separately	136,390 125,460	7,890 5,500	144,280 130,960	$5.1 \\ 2.6$	1.7 2.9	4·9 2·6	$1 \cdot 6$ $0 \cdot 1$	0·0 0·1	1·5 0·1	6·7 2·7	1.7 3.0	6·4 2·7			+ 0.6 - 0.5	6·3 2·7
specified	162,340 134,220	5,740 5,970	168,080 140,190	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	2·6 3·4	$\begin{array}{c} 10\cdot 8\\ 15\cdot 0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 0\cdot 5\\ 0\cdot 1\end{array}$	0·1 0·5	0·5 0·1	11·6 15·6	2·7 3·9	11·3 15·1	+ 0.2 + 0.2	+ 1.7 + 0.8	- 0.6 - 2.6	$11 \cdot 1 \\ 15 \cdot 1$
Service	168,510	, 2,060	170,570	31.9	4.8	31.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	32.7	6.0	32.4	+ 0.6	+10.4	+ 2.1	32.2
Storage not separately specified	16,360	1,840	18,200	13.4	3.9	12.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	13.9	4.2	12.9	+ 1.3	+ 1.6	- 2.2	12.8
merce, Banking, Insurance and	938,770	K CONTRACT	1,552,730	6.2	3.3	5.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.2	3.7	5.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	- 0.4	5.2
Finance	149,520	72,030	221,550	2.8	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.9	Real Property	+ 0.1	and the	- 1.1	2.2
ocal Government rofessional Services ntertainments and Sports otel, Boarding House, Club Services aundries. Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	105,930 226,680 65,850 42,450 108,120 24,940	24,940 18,170 48,710 24,110 198,470 99,310	130,870 244,850 114,560 66,560 306,590 124,250	$6 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 0$	1.9 1.5 1.4 6.7 5.1 2.9	5·4 7·6 2·5 8·6 5·9 3·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.6 \end{array} $	0·1 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·1 0·5	6·4 8·4 3·4 9·9 7·3 4·1	2·0 1·5 7·1 5·3 3·5	7·9 2·6 8·9 6·0	$ \begin{array}{r} + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ + \ 0.2 \\ - \ 0.4 \\ - \ 0.1 \\ + \ 0.3 \end{array} $	+ 0.2 + 0.7 + 0.6	-0.6 -2.0 -1.8	5·2 7·7 2·6 8·7 5·9 3·5
adustries and Services not separately specified	88,790	33,330	122,120	23.7	3.5	18.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	24.5	4.5		- 0.9	A	· · · (30)	18.7
Total	8,576,200	3,207,800	11,784,000	9.6	4.2	8.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	13.1	7.9		+ 0.9			11.5
The state of the s			-	Station 1	1	- P	-	Contraction I	E III	1	14.255		1	Sec. 1	Area Juli	CREEDOGOG

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

299

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

August, 1928.

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 30th July, 1928. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

	Num	ber of Pers at 30th J	sons on Rea uly, 1928.	gister	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as compared
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 25th June, 1928.
London Divisionf	81,588	16,869	7,198	105,655	+ 4,349
South-Eastern Division	29,078	5,318	3,058	37,454	+ 2,555
Brighton	1,303	156	251	1,710 3,107	+ 264 + 466
Chatham ' Ipswich	2,300 1,567	232 101	575	1,744	+ 394
Norwich	3,500	1,101	205	4,806	+ 633 + 798
Rest of South-Eastern	20,408	3,728	1,951	26,087	
South-Western Division Bristol	47,930 11,966	7,104 2,382	3,935 1,025	58,969 15,373	+ 1,931 + 627
Plymouth	4,473	363	234	5,070	- 30 - 84
Portsmouth Reading	3,269 1,078	323 115	401	3,993 1,390	- 137
Southampton	3,079	299	554	3,932 832	+ 302 + 3
Swindon	615 23,450	91 3,531	126 1,398	28,379	+ 1,250
Midlands Division	154,305	39.522	10,202	204,029	+ 17,097
Birmingham	22,687	7,359	2,399	32,445 8,538	+ 4,384 + 2,942
Coventry Cradley Heath	7,371 2,739	800	85	3,624	+ 182
Derby	1,667	661	276 209	2,604 9,627	+ 658 + 1,675
Northampton	5,390 2,427	4,028 1,038	216	3,681	+ 531
Nottingham Smethwick	6,426	2,009	447	8,882 3,190	+ 980 + 263
Stoke-on-Trent	2,130 14,958	6,108	928	21,994	- 654
Walsall West Bromwich	4,546 2,121	747 402	407	5,700 2,666	+ 744 + 126
Wolverhampton	5,022	766	232	6,020	+ 1,613
Rest of Midlands	76,821	13,757	4,480	95,058	+ 3,653 + 34,423
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	275,859 4,751	37,455 732	16,305 271	329,619 5,754	- 2,754
Bradford	10,274	6,426	862 139	17,562 2,086	+ 6,713 - 55
Darlington Dewsbury	1,766 1,244	181 661	291	2,196	- 364
Doncaster Gateshead	12,162	269 745	425	12,856 8,207	+ 9,669 + 310
Grimsby	6,855 2,816	103	103	3,022	- 338
Halifax Hartlepools	2,525 5,743	1,326 164	67 545	3,918 6,452	+ 424 + 585
Huddersfield	2,522	2,046	333	4,901	+ 748 - 695
Hull Leeds	10,197 12,523	781 5,402	790 646	11,768 18,571	+ 3.653
Lincoln	1,353	213	247	1,813 8,572	+ 170 + 1,238
Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	8,013 16,205	283 1,364	276 1,159	18,728	+ 1,022
Rotherham Sheffield	6,060	263	327	6,650 24,651	$+ 2,147 \\ - 167$
South Shields	20,413 7,554	2,555 284	1,683	8,297	+ 367
Stockton-on-Tees Sunderland	3,972 11,129	142 717	359 631	4,473 12,477	- 14 + 1,118
Wakefield	4,855	300	299	5,454	+ 1,703 - 262
York Rest of North-Eastern	1,607 121,320	165 12,333	233 5,553	2,005 139,206	+ 9,205
North-Western Division	188,534	74,263	15,662	278,459	+ 26,936
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	1,883	1,110	111 307	3,104 5,907	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 103 \\ + & 1,434 \end{array}$
Barrow	3,084 2,626	2,516 142	246	3,014	+ 289
Birkenhead Blackburn	4,796 3,608	309 4,258	310 378	5,415 8,244	+ 75 + 1,132
Blackpool	1,041	114	26	1,181	- 64
Bolton Burnley	4,579 2,256	3,470 2,205	500 147	8,549 4,608	+ 553
Bury Chorley	1,467	1,383	101 64	2,951 2,829	+ 191 - 180
Liverpool	2,140 42,496	625 4,733	3,954	51,183	+ 1,681
Manchester Nelson	16,850	7,627	1,763	26,240 1,203	+ 3,890 - 278
Oldham	9,730	6,485	697	16,912	
Preston Rochdale	3,152 3,410	2,190 2,131	346 142	5,688 5,683	+ 1,039 + 612
St. Helens Salford	6,543	267	235 828	7,045 11,514	$\begin{array}{r} + 1,963 \\ + 1,039 \\ + 612 \\ + 335 \\ + 1,354 \end{array}$
Stockport	7,866 3,029	2,820 3,090	263	6,382	+ 1,768
Warrington Wigan	2,065 8,962	284 2,190	433 314	2,782 11,466	+ 1,768 + 495 + 449
Rest of North-Western	56,228	25,854	4,477	86,559	+ 9,357
Scotland Division	120,009	19,589	8,967	148,565	+ 12,027
Aberdeen Clydebank	2,634 1,231	593	166 167	3,393 1,572	+ 133 + 123
Dundee Edinburgh	4,359	2,059	346 624	6,764 12,077	+ 22 + 182
Glasgow	9,818	1,635 6,743	3,264	51,009	+ 5,323
Greenock Motherwell	4,742	577	260 282	5,579 4,999	+ 114 + 1,153
Paisley	4,550 2,005	376	294	2,675	+ 379
Rest of Scotland	49,668		3,564	60,497	+ 4,598
Wales Division Cardiff	133,296 9,961	<i>3,357</i> 692	5,568 700	142,221 11,353	+ 13,089 + 1,702
Llanelly Newport	3,467	96	116	3,679	+ 1,148
Swansea	4,972 5,415	233 267	280 388	5,485 6,070	+ 454 - 83
Rest of Wales	109,481	2,069	4,084	115,634	+ 9,868
Northern Ireland Belfast	27,301	19,634	<i>1,934</i> 1,248	48,869 30,612	+ 2,538 + 1,376
Londonderry	18,102 1,266	11,262 1,134	84	2,484	+ 390
Lurgan Lisburn	839	1,204	70 64	2,113 1,557	+ 561 + 69
Newry Rest of Northern Ire-	846	383	14	1,243	+ 107
land	5,527	4,879	454	10,860	+ 35

 Great Britain and Northern Ireland ... } 1,057,900
 223,111
 72,829
 1,353,840
 + 114,945

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 653 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index"—see advertisement pages of this GAZETTE.]

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER.

Ar 30th July, 1928, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain was 1,304,971; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,353,840.

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 for men, boys, women and girls, separately, under each

of these headings are given :---

	1018,58	30th July	, 1928.		25th June, 1928.
	Persons i in regular e		Persons normally		Total
	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.	Total.
		Gre	at Britain.		dinin books ting as bi
Men Boys Women Girls	672,008 30,471 97,939 26,781	286,169 7,906 104,493 5,608	72,422 119 1,045 10	1,030,599 38,496 203,477 32,399	959,085 28,045 180,208 25,226
Total	827,199	404,176	73,596	1,304,971	1,192,564
2 2 12 12	Green C	reat Britain	and North	ern Ireland.	han yajalin Teottali
Men Boys Women Girls	694,225 31,239 111,703 27,406	288,528 8,044 110,353 6,011	75,147 119 1,055 10	1,057,900 39,402 223,111 33,427	985,679 28,930 198,151 26,135
Total	864,573	412,936	76,331	1,353,840	1,238,895

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

THE following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the five weeks ended 30th July, 1928. Of the 118,347 vacancies filled, 59,648 were for men, 34,733 for women and 23,966 for juveniles :--

1. 14 1. 10 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1. 14 1.		tions from loyers.	Vacancies	Number of Work-
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†	people on Registers.
25th June, 1928	28,339	21,047	25,239	1,238,895
2nd July, 1928 9th ,, , 16th ,, 23rd ,, 30th ,,	26,704 27,573 27,034 27,434 27,539	21,979 21,129 21,289 20,967 20,689	22,352 24,595 23,584 24,015 23,801	1,263,767 1,303,258 1,307,933 1,333,591 1,353,840
Average (5 weeks)	27,257	···· ···	23,669	1,312,478

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 296 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 23rd July, 1928, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 5 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 5) and including lines 1 and 6, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :--

12. offerr <u>el (cor</u>) the large	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special	1,686	6	148	4	1.844
2. Claims admitted or under	1,000		110		1
consideration	930,892	16,330	180,065	8,405	1,135,692
3. Claimants disqualified, but		1000	States and		00.004
maintaining registration	20,999	369	5,258	198	26,824
4. Insured non-claimants on		0 701	2,441	1,665	59,084
main file	52,677	2,301	2,441	1,000	55,001
5. Uninsured persons on Register	14.344	14,975	13,946	18,069	61,334
6. Two months' file	62,778	3.694	29,328	3.316	99,116
Persons on Register (lines	0_,	-,	and the second second	- and the second	and a set of the
2-5)	1,018,912	33,975	201,710	28,337	1,282,934
Books Lodged (lines 1-4	FILLS T IS	and the second			
and 6)	1,069,032	22.700	217,240	13,588	1,322,560

August, 1928.

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 13, Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 8 new disputes. as compared with 20 in the previous month and 22 in July, 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 1,700. In addition, about 19,900 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before July and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 25, involving about 21,600 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during July of about 2007 000 meeting down 227,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments

noor -Net Amount of		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work-	Aggregate Duration	Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis-	Number of Work- people	Aggregate Duration in Working		of Work- people	Aggregat Duration in Working
Groups of Industries.	Started before begin- ning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	people in- volved in all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	in Working Days of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	and house and house and house and house and house and	putes begin- ning in period.	involved in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Disputes in progress.	putes begin- ning in period.	involved in all Disputes in progress.	Days of all Dispute in progress
Aining and Quarrying Ietal, Engineering and	1	2	3.	600	4,000	Mining and Quar- rying	60	51,300	569,000	64	62,500	315,000
Shipbuilding		4	4 4	700 19,500	2,000 213,000	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc Engineering and	1	100	2,000	8	600	19,000
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc Other Industries	5 3	2 4	7 7	500 300	7,000 1,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	20 22 15	6,900 2,900 2,700	22,000 24,000 19,000	23 10 17	3,600 2,600 22,100	14,000 37,000 675,000
Total, July, 1928	12	13	25	21,600	227,000	Clothing Woodworking and	9	5,400	11,000	5	200	1,000
Total, June, 1928	13	20	33	23,700	452,000	Furniture Building, Public	9	400	6,000	15	500	6,000
Total, July, 1927	13	22	35	25,000	104,000	Works Con- tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	23 13	7,500 1,800	122,000 6,000	31 8	2,800 1,300	74,000 9,000
Causes.—Of the 13 d 500 workpeople, arose lirectly involving 400	e out of	propose	ed redu	ctions in v	wages; 4,	tribution and Finance Other	1 5	100 300	‡ 6,000	4 8	300 500	8,000 8,000
lirectly involving 400 employment of parti-) workp	eople, o	n quest	tions respe	ecting the	Total	178	79,400	787,000	193	97,000	1,166,000

Occupations and Locality.§	Approximate Number of Work- people involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§
Constant Sector	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	Classes of the classe	Thismle
SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY : Rivet heaters, rivetters, holders on, etcTyne.	198	372	1928. 25 July	1928. 27 July	For advance in wages of 1s. 6d. per week, as granted to time-workers.	Claim abandoned.
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES : Cotton weaving (all occupations) : Grey cloth section Coloured goods section Nelson.	12,000 2,000	1,800 800	30 May 25 June	12 July	Lock-out by federated firms follow- ing strike at one firm for rein- statement of a weaver, dismissed in connection with his objection to payment of a fine for alleged bad work. The local Union would not agree to the weaver being found work at another firm.	Weaver to be found work at another firm, question of right to strike for reinstatement of an individual referred to central bodies, and questions of fining (1) at the particular firm, and (2) in the local area to be enquired into by a central and a local committee respectively.
Time-workers, etc. (members of National Union of Textile Workers) in the dyeing and finishing industry—Huddersfield, Bradford and various centres in Lancs.	3,000	A second	16 June	3 July	For advance in the wages of adult time-workers, pending substitu- tion of piece rates for time rates, employers proposing a simulta- neous reduction in the rates payable to juvenile workers.	Union accepted an agreement effected on 23 June between Employers' Association and other Unions in the industry, involving a modified advance to adult time-workers, pending substitu- tion of piece rates, and a reduc- tion in rates payable to work- people under 18 years of age.
BUILDING, PUBLIC WORKS CON- TRACTING, ETC. : Plasterers and plasterers' labourers Manchester, Salford and Dis- trict.	319		5 May		Against proposed adoption of standard rates of wages and working conditions prevailing in the building industry, involving a reduction in wages.	No settlement reported.

* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (*i.e.*, number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. † In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals, but the amount of such duplication is very slight. ‡ Less than 500 working days.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, *i.e.*, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons. || At some works in Huddersfield the strikers had not been reinstated by 31st July.

300

TRADE DISPUTES IN JULY.*

Results .-- Settlements were effected in the case of 8 new disputes, *Results.*—Settlements were effected in the case of 8 new disputes, directly involving 730 workpeople, and 7 old disputes, directly involving 17,490 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, one, directly involving 40 workpeople, was settled in favour of the workpeople; 9, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 5, directly involving 17,580 workpeople, were compromised.

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST SEVEN MONTHS OF 1927 AND 1928.† The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first seven months of 1928, as compared with the corresponding period of 1927 :—

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING JULY, 1928.

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 July in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £5,300 in the weekly full-time wages of 150,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £2,450 in those of 31,000 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown helow

Group of Industries.			Number of	ximate Workpeople ced by	Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
			Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Metal Textile Other			53,000 83,000 14,000	15,750 15,250	£ 3,700 900 700	£ 350 2,100		
Total			150,000	31,000	5,300	2,450		

The principal increase in the metal group affected men 21 years of age and over employed as plain timeworkers in federated shipbuilding yards in England and Scotland, the increase amounting to 1s. 6d. per week in the case of most classes of skilled timeworkers, while the majority of semi-skilled men and labourers received increases varying in amount up to 1s. 6d. per week. Similar increases were given to adult male timeworkers employed in the shipbuilding industry at Belfast. Other workpeople in the metal group who received an increase in July included shuttle workers in Lancashire and Yorkshire. There was a small reduction (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blastfurnace workers in the Cleveland district. Similar classes of men in Cumberland also sustained a reduction, equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on current rates. A reduction of about 13 per cent. on current rates took place in the wages of iron puddlers and millmen in the West of Scotland.

The increases in the textile group mainly affected workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, printing, etc., industry in York-shire, Lancashire and Scotland, who had their wages slightly increased under cost-of-living sliding scale arrangements; the increases amounted to rather under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages in Yorkshire, and to 3d. and 2d. per week in the case of adult male and female workers respectively in Lancashire and Scotland. Engravers employed in calico print and engraving works had their cost-of-living wage increased by 4d. per week, and workpeople employed in the woollen and worsted spinning industry at Leicester had their bonus increased by ¹/₄d. on each shilling earned.

In other industrial groups the principal bodies of workpeople affected by increases included wholesale warehouse employees at Manchester, who received increases amounting to 1s. 3d. and 6d. per week in the case of men and women respectively, and building trade operatives at certain towns in the South-Western and Eastern

counties, who received increases of varying amounts as the result of up-grading under the National Grading Scheme. The work-people affected by reductions included shale miners and shale oil workers in Scotland, whose tonnage and shift rates were reduced by 10 per cent.; men employed by public works contractors in the London area, who sustained a reduction of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour; and men employed in the non-trading services of certain local authorities in the East Midlands, whose wages were also reduced by $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour

August, 1928.

Of the total increase of £5,300 per week, nearly £1,200 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

workpeople. Of the total reduction of £2,450 per week, over £800 took effect under cost-of-living scales, including nearly £700 under scales arranged by conciliation boards or other joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £120 took effect under other arrange-ments made by joint standing bodies; £350 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remaining sum was the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for f120 for £120.

SUMMARY OF	CHANGES	REPORTED	IN	JANUARY-J	ULY, 1928.
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Group of Industries.		te Number people† by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases		
Albard Arnell		1209-00				
and the second se			£	£		
dining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	550	395,000	115	59,700		
cal, etc	200	3,500	15	600		
ron and Steel	35,000	68,000	1,200	6,700		
and Other Metal	53,000	38,000	3,800	2,260		
Cextile	55,000	72,000	4,500	3,100		
lothing	500	30,000	60	1,520		
Woodworking, etc	3,200	10,200	290	1,750		
Building and Allied Industries	7,100	452,000	790	42,000		
las, Water and Electricity	and the second s		altern and all	No. Office and		
Supply	31,000	600	5,800	60		
Cransport	1,150	10,500	100	560		
Public Administration	12,200	9,200	570	750		
Other	100	18,000	10	1,000		
Total	199,000	1,107,000	17,250	120,000		

In the corresponding seven months of 1927, there were net increases of £7,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 62,500 workpeople, and net reductions of £303,000 in those of 1,693,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in July.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shale Mining	Scotland	4 July	Workpeople employed in or about shale mines and oil works.	Decrease of 10 per cent. in tonnage and shift rates, leaving wages the same as those ruling prior to 25th April, 1928.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lan- cashire. Cleveland and	10 June 2nd full pay in July.	Workpeople (excluding skilled crafts-men and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blast-furnaces. Blastfurnacemen	 Decrease of 2 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus carnings. Decrease of 2 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus carnings, leaving a percentage of 202 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. Decrease of 1 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 81 per
	Durham. Tees-side North Staffordshire	1 July lst making-up day in July.	Cokemen and by-product workers Tonnagemen employed at blast- furnaces.	cent. on standard rates of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate after change, for labourers 6s. per shift, plus 84 per cent. Decreaset of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 423 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	West of Scotland	30 July {	Iron puddlers and millmen Iron and steel sheet millmen	Decrease ¹ of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard. Percentage payable on base rates reduced ¹ / ₂ from 50 to 47 ¹ / ₂ for work- people with a normal base rate of 33s, per week and under, from 47 ¹ / ₂ to 45 for those with a normal base of over 33s. and not more than 35s. 6d., from 45 to 42 ¹ / ₂ for those with a normal base of over 35s. 6d. and not more than 40s., and from 42 ¹ / ₂ to 40 for those with a normal base of over 40s.
Shipbuilding and Ship-repairing.	North East Coast, Hull, Southamp- ton, Cowes, Bir- kenhead, Barrow. Clyde and East of Scotland. Belfast	1 Julys	Men 21 years of age and over em- ployed as plain timeworkers in the shipbuilding and ship-repair- ing trade (except joiners and other wood-workers who are in receipt of a special bonus of 3s. per week in excess of other skilled plain timeworkers, and men whose wages are regulated by move- ments in some other industry).	The restored bonus of 7s. per week previously paid to skilled men increased by 1s. 6d. per week, and the existing bonus paid to semi-skilled men and labourers increased by 1s. 6d. per week or such smaller amounts as will raise their bonus to 10s. per week.§

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 80,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.
‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.
§ The change took effect by agreement between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the various trade unions. By the terms of the agreement the restored bonus, in the case of the timeworkers affected, is to be increased to los, per week in two instalments on 1st July and 1st September. Timeworkers who receive under the agreement a total advance of 1s. 6d. per week or less are to receive the whole amount on 1st July, and timeworkers whose advance exceeds 1s. 6d. are to have 1s. 6d. from 1st July and the balance on 1st September. The increase in bonus did not apply in the River Thames, Bristol Channel, Mersey and Manchester Ship-repairing districts to men whose total weekly wage, including bonus, exceeds the pre-war wage of the different for their class by 17s. per week. Engineers were not generally affected by the change, except at Southampton and East Cowes, and also at Belfast. Belfast.

August,	A STATE AND A STAT	A. S. L. L. L. T. L.	NISTRY OF LABO	A LALFICATAN CALLER .
PRINCIP	AL CHANGES	IN RAT	ES OF WAGES REPOR	TED DURING JULY, 1928 (continued).
Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire (except Garston and Blackburn). Lancashire	lst pay day in July. Ist pay day in July.	Journeymen shuttlemakers Apprentices to shuttlemakers	 Addition to base rates increased* from 44 to 45 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus 45 per cent. (1s. 5.40d. per hour). Addition to base rates increased* from 26½ to 27½ per cent Rates after change: 9s. per week at 14 years, increasing to 11s. at 15 years, 13s. at 16 years, 15s. at 17 years, 17s. at 18 years, 19s. at 19 years and to 21s. at 20 years, plus, in each case. 274 per cent.
A DE CONTRACTOR	Yorkshire	lst pay day in July.	Journeymen shuttlemakers	case, 27½ per cent. Addition to base rate increased* from 47 to 48 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change : 11d. per hour, plus 48 per cent. (1s. 4.28d. per hour).
Woollen and Worsted Spinning.	Leicester	lst pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in the lambs' wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding engineers, etc.).	Bonus increased* from 2 ⁴ / ₂ d. to 3d. in the shilling on earnings making minimum rates for timeworkers: men, 42s. 6d. women 25s. 6d., plus, in each case, 3d. in the shilling.
Sailmaking	Tyne, Wear and Tees Districts. Hull Clyde District	1 July 1 July 1 July	Sailmakers Sailmakers Sailmakers	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 2d. per hour, plus 1s. 6d. per week. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: machinemen, 60s. 7d.: bench hands, 58s. 7d. Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (56s. 6d. to 58s.).
	Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.†	lst pay day in Aug.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 69 [‡] per cent. to 70 [‡] per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 55 [‡] per cent. to 56 [‡] per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers) and from 41 [‡] per cent. to 42 [‡] per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers [§] :—The Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd.—men, 21 and over, 28s., plus 8 per cent. plus 70 [‡] per cent. on total; other firms—men, 21 and over, 30 [§] s. 3d., plus 70 [‡] per cent.; women, 18 and over, 18s.
and a second sec	Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms), and certain firms in Yorkshire.	lst pay day in Aug.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and main- tenance of plant).	plus 701 per cent. MALE WORKERS: Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 1d. to 21s. 4d. per week for those 21 and over and by smaller amounts for those under 21. FEMALE WORKERS:—Cost-of living wage increased* from 12s. 6d. to 12s. 8d. per week for those 18 and over and by smaller amounts for those under 14 (except those 14 and under 15 for whom there was no change) Minimum rates after change§:—men 21 and over, 28s., plus
atter chrone B. Cha.; Chao	Middleton	lst pay day in Aug.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching, etc. trades.	21s. 4d.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 12s. 8d. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 2d. to 21s. 5d. per week for male workers 21 and over, and from 13s. 1d. to 13s. 3d. per week for female workers 18 and over, and by
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc.	West Riding of York- shire.	1st pay day in Aug.‡	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	proportionate amounts for juveniles. Increase* of 3d. per week. Total rates after change : Bradford Leeds and Shipley, 61s. 7d.; other towns, 60s. 7d.
	Macclesfield	Pay day in week ending 14 July.	Workpeople employed in the silk dyeing and finishing trades :	Increase of 3s. per week for those 21 years and over and o 2s. per week for those 18 and under 21. Rates afte change: 31s. 6d. at 18 increasing each half year to 45s. 9d. a 21 and to 51s. 3d. at 22 ¹ / ₂ . Increase of 1s. 6d, per week. Rate after change, 29s. 3d.
A Constant Street Stree	Scotland	lst pay day in Aug.‡	over. Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and mainten-	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 1d. to 21s. 4d. per weel for men 21 and over and from 12s. 6d. to 12s. 8d. per weel for women 21 and over, and by proportionate amounts fo those under 21. Minimum rates after change for timeworker 21 and over: men, 25s., plus 21s. 4d.; women, 15s., plu 12s. 8d.
And Andrewson and	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land and Belfast.	lst pay day in Aug.‡ lst pay day in Aug.‡	ance of plant). Engravers, etc. employed in calico print works. Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 29s. 2d. to 29s. 6d. pe week for engravers and from 21s. 1d. to 21s. 4d. per week fo turners, polishers, and varnishers. Cost-of-living wage increased* from 29s. 2d. to 29s. 6d. pe week for men, and from 17s. 7d. to 17s. 9d. per week fo women, and by proportionate amounts for youths under 21.
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing.	London (West End)	lst pay day in July.	Handsewn boot and shoe makers and repairers (pieceworkers).	Increase of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on rates paid in October, 1921 (viz. pre-war rates, plus 100 per cent.), leaving wages 10 per cent below those rates.
Furniture Manufacture.	Reading	1 June	Cabinet makers, carvers, french polishers and upholsterers.	Increase of 1d. per hour. Rates after change : carvers, 1s. 9d. others, 1s. 6d.
Wallpaper Manufacture.	Lancashire, York- shire, and surround- ing districts, and London.	2nd pay day in July.	Adult workers over 21 years of age Juvenile workers and apprentices	 Revised schedule of minimum rates adopted for the variou occupations, resulting generally in an increase of 4s. per weel on the previous minimum rates for labourers and semi-skilled men, and in increases of 2s. or 4s. per week on those for certain classes of skilled men, the minimum for women remaining unchanged (at 31s. per week). Merit pay, where previously given owing to nature of work, to be reduced pro rata where rat increased by new schedule; and floating bonuses previously paid to men to be reduced as follows: —men receiving 61s. pe week or over, by 4s. per week, those receiving 60s. per week, Minimum rates (excluding bonuses, etc.) after change fo semi-skilled men and labourers respectively: 48s. and 44s per week, plus 4s. in London. Revisad schedules of minimum rates adopted for juvenile workers that for males being same as previously, except at 21 year (40s. in 1st six months and 44s. in 2nd six months, in lier of full adult rate), and that for females resulting in decrease varying from 1s. to 3s. per week at ages 16 to 20 years.*' New scale adopted for apprentice colour mixers, the scale already fixed for other apprentices remaining unchanged juvenile scales: 10s. at 14 years, increasing for males and previously for males and 24s.

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

manufacturers. 1 In respect of the preceding pay period. 5 A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. per week (according to basis rates) for men and of 1s. per week for women is made in addition where systems of collective piecework have not yet been introduced (see page 265 of July GAZETTE). 1 The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 54 per was no change). 1 Was no change).

I Any bonuses remaining over and above the minimum rates to be deducted by annual instalments of 2s. per week, starting in July, 1929.
** These reductions were not to apply to present employees.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Paper Box Making	Northern Ireland	20 July	Female pieceworkers employed in the paper box trade.	Scale of general minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act (Northern Ireland), 1923, revised and extended, and in the case of certain boxes, cancelled. (<i>See also</i> page 309).
	North - East Coast	21 July	Plasterers	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. $8\frac{1}{2}d$. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.).
1893 Jan Stored adams	district.* Bourne	July	Building trade operatives	Standard rates adopted applicable to B1 towns under the National Grading Scheme, viz., craftsmen, ls. 5d.; labourers,
d, per hour, pe	Epping	27 July	Building trade operatives	ls. 0 ⁴ / ₄ d. [†] Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from B3
aunos no salis 19 augusta marks 20 augusta augusta	Hatfield	27 July	Building trade operatives	to A3, making standard rates : craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 14d.† Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from B1
Building	Harwich and Dover-	27 July	Building trade operatives	to A3, making standard rates : craftsmen, 1s. 6d.; labourers, 1s. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. [†] Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from B2
nation in the second	court. Saffron Walden	27 July	Building trade operatives	to B1, making standard rates : craftsmen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 0 ³ / ₄ d. [†] Classification under National Grading Scheme altered from 01
was in the day	transfer the state of the Base	1 100	manual In the second	to C, making standard rates : craftsmen, 1s. 3 ¹ / ₂ d.; labourers, 11 ¹ / ₄ d. [†]
No stie to state	Newton Abbot	1 July 1 July	Building trade operatives Building trade operatives	Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 7d.) and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for labourers (1s. 2d. to 1s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.). [‡] Increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour for craftsmen (1s. 7d. to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and
1 dataset the light La	Torquay	1 July	Building trade operatives	¹ d. per hour for labourers (1s. 2 ¹ / ₂ d. to 1s. 2 ³ / ₂ d.). ¹
Public Works Construction.	London (Metropolitan Police Area).§	1 July	Men employed by public works contractors.	 Decrease of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: City and County of London, Croydon, East Ham, Ilford, West Ham, Barking Town, Dagenham, Edmonton, Leyton, Mitcham and Tottenham: —granite masons, 1s. 8½d.; blacksmiths, fitters, granite sett dressers, kerb fixers, paviors, street masons and flag dressers, 1s. 74d.; steam-roller drivers, 1s. 7d.; scatfolders, 1s. 6d.; platelayers and pipe jointers, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; petrol locomotive, roller and air compressor plant drivers, 1s. 5d.; duct or earthenware drainlayers, jointers, pneumatic pick operators, rammermen, screeders, tarpot men, timbermen and wood-block layers, 1s. 4d.; concrete levellers and labourers, 1s. 3d.; Rest of District: —
tin	AS ACCEPTED TO AND A STATE OF A S	in the solid solid		not more than 1d. less than the above rates.
Waterworks Undertakings. (See also under Local Government.)	Certain Undertakings in the Home Coun- ties Area.¶	lst pay day in July.	Able-bodied male manual workers	Increase of 1s. per week. Minimum rates after change for labourers: Grade A areas, 42s. 9d.; Grade B, 47s.; Grade C, 51s. 3d.; Grade D, 53s. 6d.
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour.	Bristol Channel Ports.	16 July	Coal tippers	Extra payments for digging out small coal (other than "washed duff" coal) reduced from 2s. to 1s. 10d. per wagon at Swansea, and from 3d. to 2d. per ton at other ports.
National Government.	Great Britain	1 July	First-class masters of yard craft in the Admiralty Service.	New scale of rates adopted, starting at a minimum of 10s. per day, and increasing by an increment of 6d. per day biennially to a maximum of 12s. per day. (I.C. Decision, 1378, see page 308)
	Hull	11 July	Certain classes of lower-paid manual workers employed in waterworks	Decreasell of 1s. per week; men rated at between 52s. and 53s. per week to have their rate reduced to 52s.**
Id , and , and an	Hastings	Week ending	and non-trading departments. Manual workers employed in water- works and non-trading depart-	Increase of 2s. per week in basic rates. Rates after change : refuse collectors, 50s. 7d.; road labourers and sweepers, 48s. 7d.;
at along which of all	Certain Authorities in London. ^{††}	10 July. 1 July	ments. Masons, paviors, road labourers (not on permanent staff), etc. Manual workers employed in non- trading departments :	other labourers, 49s. 6d. Decreasell of $\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour. Rates after change: masons and paviors, 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$.; road labourers, 1s. 3d.
Government.	in the same and the second sec	9 73 Law 19	Men paid hourly rates	Decrease of ¹ / ₄ d. per hour. Scheduled minimum hourly rates after change for road and general labourers and scavengers Grade A areas, 1s. 1d.; Grade B, 11d.; Grade C, 10d.; Grade D, 10d. (industrial districts) and 9d. (agricultural
131 LOI OI EDER	Certain Authorities in the East Mid- land Area. ^{‡‡}	lst pay day in July.	Men paid weekly rates (in- cluding attendants, care- takers, porters, lamplighters, etc.). Women (baths, library and lavatory attendants).	Grade D, 10d. (industrial districts) and 9d. (agricultural districts). Decrease of 1s. 10d. per week for Grade A areas, of 1s. 8d. for Grade B, and of 1s. 5d. for Grade C areas. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change: Grade A, 47s. 2d.; Grade B, 43s. 8d.; Grade C, 37s. 4d. Decrease of 11d. per week for Grade A areas (24s. 9d. to 23s. 10d.).
Wholesale Warehousing.	Manchester	lst pay day in July.	Workpeople employed in wholesale warehouses (clothing, millinery, cotton, etc.).	Increases of from 3d. to 1s. 3d. per week for male workers, and of from 3d. to 6d. per week for female workers. Minimum rates after change: male workers—10s. 3d. at 14, increasing each year to 21s. 9d. at 18, 37s. 6d. at 21, and to 50s. 3d. at 23; female workers—9s. 9d. at 14, increasing each year to 20s. at 18, and to 28s. 6d. at 21.
Cotton Waste Reclamation.	Great Britain	30 July	Workpeople employed in the cotton waste reclamation trade.	General minimum rates previously fixed under the Trade Boards Acts extended to cover those workers newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, Great Britain) (Cotton Waste Branch) (Amendment) Regulations, 1927 and 1928. (See also page 309).

* The principal districts affected are :--Tyne and Blyth (including Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, Blyth, Morpeth and Ashington), Sunderland district, Durham, Stanley and district, Tees-side (including Middlesbrough, Hartlepools, and Stockton), Staithes, Stokesley, Yarm, Darlington and Bishop Auckland.

† The above new gradings are in accordance with recommendations approved by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. Details of the various Grade rates were published on page 103 of the GAZETTE for March, 1928.

[‡] The above increase had the effect of up-grading Torquay from A1 to A, and Newton Abbot from A2 to A1, under the National Grading Scheme. The increases were given by local agreement, and have not yet received the approval of the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. § The change took effect under an award of the Public Works Conciliation Board.

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

¶ The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the District Join. Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry, and include :-Grade A Areas-Eastbourne Waterworks Co. (pumping staff); Faversham Water Co.; Grade B Areas-Ashford (Kent); Grade C Areas-Eastbourne Waterworks Co. (distributing staff); Folkestone Waterworks Co.; Brighton.

** Under the terms of a previous resolution the Corporation had agreed that the wages of adult male workers should not fall below 52s. per week. Men in receipt of that rate (including scavengers and labourers) were not therefore affected by the above reductions. †† Viz., Fulham, Hammersmith, Kensington, Lambeth and Stoke Newington. In the case of Stoke Newington the change took effect from 1st June.

^{‡‡} The reductions took effect in accordance with an agreement made by the East Midlands Joini Industrial Council for Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services. The Authorities affected include :-Grade A-Chesterfield; Grade B-Grantham, Kirby-in-Ashfield, Loughborough, Ripley, Rushden; Grade C-Desborough, Rothwell (takes effect from 1st September), Warsop; Grade D-Daventry. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the minime quoted shows the minima quoted above.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epithelio-matous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during July, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 42. Eight *deaths** were reported during the month, five due to epitheliomatous ulceration and three due to lead poisoning. (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 July, 1928, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 670,038, or 2.5 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 11.9 per cent. less than in July, 1927. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 375, 384, and 426 per 10,000 of the estimated population. (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING) (b) CA

a) CASES OF LEAD POISONI	NG.	(b) CASES
mong Operatives engaged in	1	A
Smelting of Metals	3	Aniline I
Plumbing and Soldering		(c) CASES (
Shipbreaking		Wool
Printing	1	Handling
Tinning of Metals		Hides
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1	TOTAL, AND
White and Red Lead		(d) Chang
Works	1	(d) CASES
Pottery†	1	Pitch
Vitreous Enamelling		Tar
Electric Accumulator		Paraffin
Works		Oil
Paint and Colour Works		TOTAL, I
Indiarubber Works		ULCERAT
Coach and Car Painting		(e) CA
Shipbuilding		U
Paint used in Other	1 h i fille	Manufact
Industries		mates
Other Industries		Dyeing a
Painting of Buildings	6	Chrome ' Other In
		Other III
OTAL OF ABOVE	16	TOTAL, CHR
		and the second se

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during July, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 207, as compared with 186 in the previous month and with 214 in July, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in July, 1928, numbered 36, as com-pared with 31 in the previous month and with 26 in July, 1927.

RAILWAY SERVICE.		FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods		(continued).
Guards	3	Locomotives, Railway and
Engine Drivers and Motor-		Tramway Carriages,
men	1001	
Thingson	100	Motors, Aircraft 4
Cara I (D)	ï	Other Metal Trades 1
Demonstration of the second		Shipbuilding 2
	6	Wood 2
Chanton	1	Gas 1
Machanica	2	Electric Generating Stations 1
Mechanics	2	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 7
Labourers	2	Chemicals, etc 6
Miscellaneous	5	Food and Drink 4
Contractors' Servants	3	Paper, Printing, etc 3
and the second second		Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE	26	Rubber Trades
another 8.770 withher means	-T-cl	Other Non-Textile Industries 2
MINES.	States .	
Underground	92	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Surface	10	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
San several anal. in stores and.	00	Docks, Wharves, etc 8
TOTAL, MINES	102	Buildings 8
and all and and all allow		Warehouses and Railway
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep	8	Sidings
	0	
And and a second second second		TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 70
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOP	s.	and a patient manufacture of manufacture
Cotton	5	Construction or Repair of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	2	Railway 1
Other Textiles	and the second	
Textile Bleaching and		Total (excluding Seamen) 207
Dyeing	1	Total (excluding Seamen) 201
Metal Extracting and Re-	-	SEAMEN.
fining		
Metal Conversion, including		Trading Vessels, Sailing 1
Rolling Mills and Tube	and the second	" " Steam … 33 Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Making Millis and 1000	~	Fishing vessels, Sailing
Making	6	" " Steam … 2
Metal Founding	4	A share the second seco
Engineering and Machine		TOTAL, SEAMEN 36
Making	3	to the party that was applied to the second
Boiler Making and Con-	AND I	Total (including Seamen) 243
structional Engineering	1	and the same of allow. The information
* Create 1 1 1 11 11	C.L.C.F.	the states and and an entering and

* 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 28th July, and those for Scotland to 15th July. ‡ 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 209 noti ncluded in district figures. * 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 person affected in the pottery industry was a female. ‡ In addition to these cases reported under the Act, one case of anthrax among dock labourers was reported.

304

OF OTHER FORMS	01
Poisoning	2
OF ANTHRAX.	128
ng and Sorting of	1
and Skins	2
THRAX	3:
OF EPITHELIOMATO)US
OLCERATION.	2
	3
·	10
EPITHELIOMATOUS .	
TION	15
ASES OF CHROME	
ULCERATION. cture of Bichro-	
s	1
and Finishing	4
Tanning ndustries	
	-
ROME ULCEBATION	6

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Numb of Poo	per of per r Law Re in July	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per				
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-			
ennigh anstait	and the second	Tint	and the second	mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Metropolis.	0.004	0.070	14.004	107			
West District North District	8,774 10,209	6,030 14,194	14,804 24,403	181 241	$-\frac{2}{-3}$	+ 4 - 21	
Central District	2,166	2,420	4,586	350	+ 5	+ 3	
East District	9,605	48,588	58,193	906	- 20	- 155	
South District	18,934	54,590	73,524	378	- 14	- 55	
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,897§	125,822	175,719§	386	- 10	- 49	
West Ham	4,332	19,128	23,460	311	- 11	- 170	
Other Districts. Newcastle District Stockton and Tees	2,764	25,312	28,076	547	+ 1	- 28	
District	1,329	11,283	12,612	455	- 14	- 161	
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	4,053 1,793	7,225 13,894 27,283 55,193	11,278 15,687	144 342	+ 1 - 17	-10 - 18	
Manchester District	9.234	27,283	36.517	348	- 12	- 93	
Manchester District Liverpool District Bradford District	9,418	55,193	36,517 64,611 7,386	505	- 22	- 61	
Bradford District	1,748	5,638	7,386	197	- 1	- 21	
Halifax and Hudders field	1,461	2,837	4 2 98	115	- 2	- 4	
Leeds	2,708 1,015	10,957	4,298 13,665 11,727 24,171 15,538	283	+ 1	+ 14	
Barnsley District	1,015	10,712	11,727	340	- 10	- 10	
Sheffield Hull District	2,439 1,712 2,319 2,174	2,837 10,957 10,712 21,732 13,826 8,710 11,956 4,161	15 538	468 480	$-13 \\ -27$	-109 - 8	
North Staffordshire	2,319	8,710	11,029	264	and the second	+ 16	
Nottingham District	2,174	11,956	15,538 11,029 14,130 5,267	301	$- \frac{6}{3}$	+ 14	
Leicester Wolverhampton	1,106	4,161	5,267	215	- 3	+ 5	
District	3,470	13,921	17,391	226	- 7	- 24	
Birmingham	7,542	13,921 16,428	17,391 23,970	252		- 22	
Bristol District Cardiff and Swansea	2,437 2,545	10,076 14,456	12,513	300	-18 - 36	- 77	
			17,001	352		- 63	
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts		285,600	346,867	330	- 9	- 38	
TOTAL, Districts in Eng land and Wales	115,496	430,550	546,046	345	- 10	- 48	
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District Paisley and Green-	5,584	75,372	80,956	848	- 8	- 94	
ock District	770	10,243	11,013	570	- 24	- 236	
Edinburgh	1,613	16,395	18,008	424	- 10	+ 22	
Dundee and Dun- fermline	820	3,940	4 760	219	- 11	- 44	
Aberdeen	496	3,259	4,760 3,755	237	- 8	- 63	
Coatbridge & Airdrie	378	5,122	5,500	543	+ 18	- 16	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,661	114,331	123,992	605	- 9	- 73	
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in July, 1928	125,157	544,881	670,038	375	- 9	- 51	
Scottish Districts TOTAL for above 31 Dis-	Call State			The second	Sector of Party of Pa		

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during July, 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	Pass	otal Assisted Passages Granted.		Total Departures.	
Schemes.		in July, 1928.	1922 to 1927.	Jan July, 1928.	in July, 1928.	1922 to 1927.	Jan July, 1928.
To Australia		1,429	140,575	11,850	1,296	137, 503	12,367
" New Zealand " Canada …	•••	142 2,594	40,650 66,314	1,093 20,732	198 2,302	38,855 65,484	1,401 15,912
" South Africa		11	751	97	2,302	420	15, 514
Minor Schemes	••••	386	8,135	844	354	7,380	577
Total	••••	4,562	256,425	34,616	4,159	249,642	30,347
The figures are	prov	isional a	nd subj	ect to r	evision	; they i	nclude

both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical 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 en percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I-FOOD

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

	P	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*						
Country.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
Teneral States	1924. 1925. 1926	1926.	1927.	Rise.	Date.			
GREAT BRITAIN AND	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	100000		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	cent. 62	cent. 67	cent. 61	cent. 59	cent. 56	1928 1 Aug		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		080,43		and the second		address.		
Czechoslovakia	737	816	776	862	828	June		
Denmark Egypt (Cairo)†	100 48	110	59 58	53 47	53	July		
Finland	916	1,007	967	965	39 987	May June		
France (Paris)†	260	321	474	457	447	July		
" (other towns)†	300t	351t	510±	453t	430	May		
Germany		54	45	57	54	July		
Holland (The Hague)	67	76	68	72	72	Apr.		
Italy				458§	433	June		
Norway	148 82	160	98	75	73	July		
Spain (Madrid)† (Barcelona)†	84 72	90 82	86 63	89 64	71 63	May		
Omodonik	59	69	56	51	57	May June		
Switzerland	70	69	59	57	56	June		
United States	40	56	54	50	50	June		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.		CT IL				in self		
Australia	495	56	59	52	54	June		
Canada	34§	42§	51 §	49	47	July		
India (Bombay):	026.11	339 6	6 625 35	1-19-27.34	C. Sydia	L. S. C.		
Native families Irish Free State	51 85	52	55	54	43	July		
Nom Zeeland	85 48	88 51	74 49	66 44	62 46	Apr.		
South Africa	40	20	49	19	46	July June		

II.-ALL ITEMS.

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

	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*							
Country.	which Computa- tion is based.	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.			
17 - 18 - 18		1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Rise.	Date.		
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 73	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	1928. 1 Aug		
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	CIND.		1 B.C.	the state	GE		C.C.P.		
Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	393	409	537	690	711	July		
(Prague) Denmark Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	589 114 1,032 267¶	641 119 1,094 301¶	618 84 1,018 439¶	647 76 1,081 407¶	634 76 1,096 419	June July June 2nd gr		
Germany Greece (Athens) Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	1,225	43 1,372	42 1,708	50"	53 1,908	July May		
sterdam) Italy (Milan) , (Bome) Luxemburg Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	73§ 412 349 381 151§	79§ 498 395 415 161§	71§ 549 462 509 121§	67§ 448 403 681 103	70 430 383 694 93	June June May May July		
Poland (Warsaw) Sweden Switzerland United States	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	71 69§	76 68 74§	72 62 75§	15 69 60 73§	22 73 61 72	June July June Dec.'2		
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C.		372		-1	and the second		Can's o		
Australia Canada India (Bombay):	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	42¶ 53§	44¶ 55§	47¶ 57§	45¶ 55	47 55	lst qr. July		
Native families Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	57 83 601	57 88 631	57 82 61	56 71 61	47 70 62	July Apr. July		
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	32	33	30	32	32	June		

Exceptions to this are : France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Greece, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913–1914; Amsterdam, 1911–1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914; Poland, January, 1914.
† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.
‡ Figure for August.
§ Figure for August.
§ Figure for June.
|| A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.
¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

August, 1928.

INTELECTIVILIAT COVERCENTS. 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. 287–288 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.

The official journal of the German Ministry of Labour* states that during June, the slow decline in industrial activity continued, but only to a slight extent. The demand for coal remained at about the only to a sight extent. The demand for coal remained at about the same level as in the preceding month, but it was impossible to avoid discharges and further idle shifts. In lignite and potash mining the demand was comparatively good. The heavy iron and engineering industry reported a drop in orders received in the second half of the month. The position in the electrical industry was satisfactory, but in the textile industry there was further deterioration

was satisfactory, but in Employment Exchanges making returns At the end of June the Employment Exchanges making returns reported 1,206,005 persons as available and seeking work as against 1,248,895 at the end of May, and 1,192,599 at the end of June, 1927. The number of vacant situations registered at the end of June was 76,280, as compared with 79,294 at the end of the preceding month,

76,280, as compared with 79,294 at the end of the preceding holdin, and 70,299 a year ago. The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 30th June, 1928, was 724,282 (including 113,595 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On 31st May, the corresponding total was 761,919 (including 132,449 in maximum of emergency unemployment benefit). receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). Returns were received from national trade unions relating to

4,311,867 organised workers. Of these, 268,443, or $6\cdot 2$ per cent. were totally unemployed on 30th June, as compared with $6\cdot 3$ per cent. on 26th May, and $6\cdot 3$ per cent. also on 25th June, 1927. In addition, 255,090 or $5\cdot 9$ per cent. were working short time, as against 5.0 per cent. at 26th May and 2.7 per cent. at the end of June, 1927. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal groups of trades represented in the above

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at	Percentage unemployed at end of month.		
Gloups of Flades.	end of June, 1928.	June, 1928.	May, 1928.	
All Unions making Returns	4,311,867	6.2	6.3	
Mining Quarrying, stone, brick, pot-	152,200	1.3	1.9	
tery, etc	243,700	5.4	5.1	
Engineering and metal	961,800	4.8	4.8	
Fortilo	110,200 386,400	4·8 6·7	5.4	
Danor	116.800	4.4	6·3 4·5	
Leather	74,000	12.5	11.8	
Wood	309,600	10.1	10.2	
Food, tobacco, etc	281,700	6.5	6.6	
lothing	172,700	16.2	12.4	
Building	637,900	8.0	9.5	
Printing	143,600	3.8	3.4	
Fransport	342,600	4.3	4.8	

Employers' returns were received in June from 3.770 establishments Employers' returns were received in June from 3,770 establishments in various industries. On the 15th of the month 19 per cent. of the aggregate workpeople covered by the returns were employed in establishments reporting good employment (as compared with 20 per cent. in the previous month and 28 per cent. in June 1927), and 29 per cent. in those reporting bad employment (as against 26 per cent. in the previous month and 22 per cent. in June 1927).

FRANCE.+

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 28th July was 8,009 (5,145 men and 2,864 women). At the end of June the corresponding total was 9,124. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 16,143 (10,704 for men and 5,439 for women), as compared with 16,227 at the end of June. During the week ended 28th July the Exchanges succeeded in placing 24,839 persons in situations, including 6,755 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 770 foreign immigrants.

AUSTRIA.1

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employ-ment Exchanges at the end of June, 1928, was 140,931 (including 72,859 in Vienna) as compared with 153,946 (76,618 in Vienna) at the end of May. The number of persons in receipt of unemploy-ment benefit at the end of June was 118,737 (including 60,757 in Vienna) as compared with 130,393 (63,687 in Vienna) at the end of May. of May.

* Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th July, 1928. Berlin.
† Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5rd August, 1928. Paris.
‡ Statistische Nachrichten, 25th July, 1928. Vienna.

August, 1928.

BELGIUM.*

Returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 162 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 619,460, show that 3,509 (0.6 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the last week of June, 1928. The corresponding percentage at the end of the preceding month was 0.7, and in June, 1927, 1.4. In addition, 18,746 members was 0.7, and in June, 1927, 1.4. In addition, 16,16 members $(3 \cdot 0 \text{ per cent.})$ were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment during June numbered 188,413, or 1.27 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.29 and in June, 1927,

ITALY.†

According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 247,021 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 30th June, 1928, as compared with 306,629 at the end of May and 214,603 at the end of June, 1927. The total for 30th June includes 62,580 at the end of June, 1927. The total for 30th June includes 62,580 engaged in building, road construction, etc., and 54,025 in the textile industry. In addition 30,296 persons were partially un-employed at that date, as compared with 45,569 on 31st May and 103,792 on 30th June, 1927. (The foregoing totals are to some extent approximate only.) In June, 1928, 105,150 insured workers received benefit in respect of 1,544,140 days of unemployment.

SWITZERLAND.[‡]

On 30th June, 1928, 5,378 applications for employment $(4 \cdot 1 \text{ per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 6,410 at the end of May and 7,735 at the end of June, 1927. The$ improvement in employment is stated to be due to the hay-making season, to an unexpected recovery in the silk ribbon manufacture, and to an increased demand for unskilled workers in most branches of industry. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 4,125, 4,126, and 3,068 respectively.

DENMARK.S

Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that 13.5per cent. of the 274,351 workpeople covered by the statistics were unemployed at the end of July, 1928, as against 13.7 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 17.2 per cent. at the end of July 1927 July, 1927.

NORWAY.

Out of 16,580 members of trade unions making returns 15.3 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of May, 1928. The corre-sponding figure for the end of April was 18.5 per cent., and that for May, 1927, 22.3 per cent. (The particulars for the most recent month are stated to be somewhat uncertain on account of disputes in the building, printing and bookbinding trades.)

SWEDEN.¶

The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th June, was 7.7, as compared with 8.1on the last day of the preceding month, and 9.5 on 30th June, 1927.

POLAND.**

According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 30th June, 1928, was 116,247, as compared with 131,454 on 2nd June. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 46,212 and 55,917 respectively.

UNITED STATES. ++

Figures relating to the volume of employment in June, based on returns from 11,231 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing returns from 11,251 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,091,921 employed in June, 1928, an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with the total for May. The aggregate wages paid for June also showed an increase of 0.1 per cent. as compared with those for May, while the average estimates are non-parent with those for May, while the average earnings per head remained unchanged. This is stated to be the first occasion for five years in which employment has not fallen off in June. Apart from fertilisers, which showed a further seasonal drop of 20.9 per cent., there were decreases in employment in the rubber boot and shoe (8.1 per cent.), millinery and lace goods (6.3 per cent.), women's clothing (5.1 per cent.), and carpet and rug (3.4 per cent.) industries. Increases were shown in the ice cream (7.6 per cent.), men's clothing (5.7 per cent.), carriage and wagon (5.1 per cent.).

slaughtering and meat packing (3·4 per cent.) industries. As compared with June, 1927, there was in June, 1928, a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in the numbers employed, a decrease of 3.3 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid and an increase of 0.7 per cent. tent. In the aggregate wages paid and an increase of 0.7 per cent. in average earnings per head. Increases in employment over a year ago were shown in the motor-car industry (20.5 per cent.), agricultural implements (18.5 per cent.), machine tools (6.5 per cent.), and fertilisers (4.3 per cent.). The outstanding decreases over the same period were in shipbuilding (24.4 per cent.), cane sugar

Revue du Travail, 31st July, 1928. Brussels. Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, July, 1928. Rome. Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale, July, 1928. Berne. Statististe Efterretninger, 6th August 1928. Copenhagen. Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo. Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs. * Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th July, 1928. Warsaw. * Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries, June, 1928.

refining (19.4 per cent.), pianos (13.4 per cent.), cotton goods (13.0 per cent.), brick, tile, etc. (12.8 per cent.), petroleum refining (12.4 per cent.), cast-iron pipe (10.3 per cent.), and steam fittings, etc. (10.2 per cent.).

Index Number of Employment, June.-If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for June, 1928, is $85 \cdot 6$, as compared with $85 \cdot 5$ in May, and $89 \cdot 1$ in June, 1927.

AUSTRALIA.*

The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed in the 2nd quarter of 1928 amounted to $11 \cdot 2$ per cent., as compared with 10.7 per cent. in the preceding quarter and 6.4 per cent. in the second quarter of 1927. (These figures relate to persons out of work for three days or more during a specified work in each quarter b week in each quarter.)

CANADA.+

For 1st July, 1928, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,599 firms with an aggregate of 976,078 on their pay-rolls. On 1st June, 1928, the same firms reported 943,967, and the total for 1st July thus shows an increase of 32,111. If the employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st July, 1928, is $116 \cdot 3$ as compared with $112 \cdot 4$ at the beginning of the preceding month, and 108.4 on 1st July, 1927. On 30th June, 1928, 3.2 per cent. of the aggregate membership

of trade unions making returns were unemployed as compared with 3.7 per cent. at the end of May and 3.2 per cent. at the end of June, 1927.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 to 1918.

LAUNDRY TRADE BOARD-EMPLOYEE IN HOTEL LAUNDRY-APPLICATION OF MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS.

THE plaintiff, Frederick George Lambert, a laundryman, claimed £69 18s. Od. from his employers, the Hotel Cecil, Ltd., on the ground that this sum had been unlawfully deducted from his wages on account of meals which had been supplied to him by the defendants from 1st June, 1923, to 21st November, 1927. His contention was that, as a result of the aforesaid deductions, he had been paid wages at a rate less than the minimum fixed by the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919. His Honour Judge Turner, at Westminster County Court, held

that the above-mentioned Order was one which applied to the plaintiff, and gave judgment accordingly. From this decision the defendants appealed. Mr. Justice Acton, in the course of his judgment, referred to the

case of Skinner v. Jack Breach, Ltd., and said : "What seems to me to emerge quite clearly here is that, although it may be possible "What seems to to argue correctly that an employer is not carrying on a trade or business of a specified kind, it may nevertheless equally be possible to argue correctly that he is employing by way of trade persons to carry on at a regular weekly wage operations or processes incidental to a trade of that specified kind.

In the present case, taking the principles as revealed by the judgments in Skinner v. Jack Breach, Ltd., it seems to me that the learned County Court Judge was quite right in the light of that authority to say that in the present case, whatever was to be said on the issue as to whether the Hotel Cecil, Ltd., were carrying on the issue as to whether the Hotel Cecil, Ltd., were carrying on the trade or business of a laundry, it nevertheless was clear that the plaintiff and those who were employed along with him in the laundry of the Hotel Cecil were people who were employed by way of trade for laundering articles and for performing processes and operations incidental thereto, and that, where that is established, there is also established the proposition that the plaintiff and his co-employees are within the protection and entitled to the benefits of the Trade Boards (Laundry) Order, 1919."

Mr. Justice Finlay agreed. The appeal accordingly failed.— Lambert v. Hotel Cecil, Ltd. King's Bench Division. 17th May, 1928.

Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927.

MEMBERSHIP OF A TRADE UNION A CONDITION OF EMPLOYMENT-DECLARATION AGAINST BIRKENHEAD CORPORATION.

An action was brought by the Attorney-General, at the relation of Mr. H. Halsall, against the Corporation of Birkenhead for a declaration that certain resolutions passed by various committees of the Borough Council in May and June, 1927, were void as from of the Borough Council in May and June, 1927, were void as from 29th July, 1927, by virtue of the provisions of Section 6 of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. It was alleged that these resolutions required persons employed by the defendants to become, or be, members of a trade union as a condition of employment or of continuance of employment; that it was unlawful for the defendants to enforce the resolutions; and that the decision of the Council on 7th December, 1927, whereby they refused to declare that those resolutions should cease to operate, was unlawful and void. The plaintiff also sought an injunction to restrain the defendants from enforcing the resolutions or acting on them. It was alleged that, after the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions

It was alleged that, after the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, had been passed, a Mr. Stafford, who was in the employ of the defendants, was dismissed because he was not a member of a certain trade union; subsequently he joined the union, but on

* Information supplied by the Prime Minister's Department, Canberra, and Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, March, 1928. Melbourne. † The July Employment Situation, 1928. Ottawa.

being re-instated he brought an action against the Corporation for wrongful dismissal, and recovered £19 7s. 6d. damages in the County Court.

The defendant Corporation maintained that the res complained of became null and void automatically on 29th July, 1927, when the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act became opera-1927, when the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act became opera-tive, and that they had not acted on them. They asserted that Mr. Stafford had been suspended because the local secretary of the Electrical Trades Union had threatened to withdraw all the workmen from the job on which Mr. Stafford was employed unless he trans-ferred his membership from another union to the Electrical Trades Union Union

Mr. Justice Maugham, giving judgment, said that if the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, had been in operation at the time when the resolutions had been passed he would have been bound to come to the conclusion that by Section 6 of the Act the resolutions were unlawful, inasmuch as they made it a condition of employment that the persons employed should be, or become, members of a trade

that the persons employed should be, or become, members of a trade union. Actually, however, the resolutions were quite legal at the time when they were passed, and the Court was not concerned to enquire what was the object of the Council in passing the resolutions. The Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, came into force on 29th July, 1927. He was not satisfied that there was then an obligation on the defendants to pass another resolution declaring that the previous resolutions had become void as being illegal. If that had been all, it would have been reasonable to conclude that the defendants had not acted on the resolutions. But in fact some very significant incidents had occurred after that date. For example, Mr. Stafford was dismissed because he was not a member of a certain

union. Again, whereas in most departments the resolutions were posted up before they became illegal, in the Tramways Department they were not posted up until 1st September, 1927; it was clearly unlawful for such notices to be posted after 29th July, 1927. At a meeting of the Council on 7th December, 1927, Mr. Halsall

At a meeting of the Council on (th December, 1927, Mr. Halsan moved that, in compliance with the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, and having regard to the County Court decision relating to Mr. Stafford, the defendants should give instructions that the resolutions in question should no longer be operative : this motion was defeated. Accordingly he (his Lordship) could only infer that the Corporation did not wish the resolutions to become inoperative, but, on the contrary, desired that they should still weigh with their officials, so that persons who were trade unionists might be given preference in the matter of employment. He, therefore, considered that the plaintiff was entitled to a

limited declaration. He did not think that an injunction ought to be granted, because, except to a limited extent, there did not appear to have been any desire on the part of the defendants to oppress Accordingly, he made a declaration that it was not lawful for

the defendants to require any person to be or become a member of a trade union as a condition of employment or of continuance of employment. The costs of the action would have to be paid by the defendants.—Attorney-General v. Birkenhead Corporation. High Court of Justice, Chancery Division. 27th July, 1928.

"WATCHING AND BESETTING."

John Kelly, secretary of the Chester branch of the United Operative Plumbers' and Domestic Engineers' Association, was charged with watching and besetting the premises at which John Henry Langley was employed, and also with intimidating him.* Evidence was given that Langley, who was a member of the National Operative Plumbers' Association, had refused to join the defendant's union, and, while he was working for a firm at Chester,

the defendant came to him and said : "You are in the new Society at Birkenhead. We here do not recognise your Society, and I mean to clear you out of this." As a result of the defendant's action Langley was dismissed, and had not obtained employment since.

Langley was dismissed, and had hot obtained employment since. For the defendant it was argued that " watching and besetting " meant " picketing," and the prosecution had to satisfy the jury that the defendant did intimidate Langley in such a way as to cause him reasonable apprehension of injury: if the defendant simply went and told Langley something that he was entitled to say there was no case against the defendant.

The jury found that the defendant approached Langley for the and Domestic Engineers' Association; that his action was calculated to cause reasonable apprehension of injury in Langley's mind; but that the object of his visit was not to induce Langley to stop work.

Council for the defence submitted that these findings amounted to a verdict of "Not Guilty." The Recorder agreed, but in discharging the defendant he refused to award costs to the defence. on the ground that the prosecution was justified, since the jury had found in the affirmative on certain questions.—Rex v. Kelly. City Quarter Sessions. 5th July, 1928. Chester

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

INTERFERENCE WITH WORK-" SHOW CARDS "-PICKETS AT A COLLIERY.

The Markham Steam Coal Company brought an action in the Abertillery County Court against various defendants, including a number of officials of the Tredegar branch of the South Wales Miners' Federation, claiming damages and an injunction. Members of the Federation had to contribute to its funds, and it was the practice of the officials to examine the cards of the members from time to time in order to make sure that all contributions had

* A report of the magisterial proceedings is given in the June, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 232.

been duly paid up to date : this proceeding was known as "show cards

On the 22nd February and other dates the Executive of the Tredegar branch ordered the members at the Markham Colliery to "show cards." The colliery was picketed and the miners were prevented from getting their lamps, with the result that they could

not descend the pit. His Honour Judge Thomas found that the defendants had prevented the miners from carrying out their contracts with the plaintiffs. He came to the conclusion that the defendants had gone to the mine with a view to preventing the men from working and that they had intimidated them; the plaintiffs were accordingly entitled to relief.

Damages were assessed at £5, and an injunction was granted restraining the defendants from interfering with the workmen employed at the Markham Colliery.—Abertillery County Court. 3rd August, 1928.

REFUSAL TO WORK-BREACH OF CONTRACT OF SERVICE.

The City Glass Bottle Company, Ltd., of Canning Town, summoned fourteen persons, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, for wrongfully absenting themselves from work.

For the prosecution it was stated that a lad who had refused to do his work properly broke a number of bottles deliberately, and was accordingly discharged. The defendants took the part of the discharged employee, and refused to work. One of the machines had to be stopped, and a number of persons would have been thrown out of work if other assistance had not been procured. The Magistrate made an order depriving the defendants of various sums due for wages.—West Ham Police Court. 2nd August, 1928.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS-CERTIFICATION OF PHYSICAL FITNESS.

Messrs. O. and J. Folds, Ltd., Rishton Cotton Mill, Burnley, were summoned for employing two lads without having obtained a certificate of their physical fitness from the certifying surgeon.

The factory inspector prosecuting stated that, when he visited the factory on the 25th May, he found that at least six young persons, between fourteen and fifteen years of age, had not been certified. The proceedings had been brought to check an undesirable practice which had grown up, of delaying the examination of young persons for several months until there were a number of them to be certified

For the defence it was pleaded that the irregularity had been

due to an oversight, and an undertaking was given that in future there would be no further cause for complaint. Fines of 20s. and 10s. were imposed, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.—Rex v. O. and J. Folds, Ltd. Burnley Petty Sessions. 27th June, 1928.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

COAST AND LAND PREVENTIVE MEN-CUSTOMS AND EXCISE. Coast and Land Preventive Staff Association v. H.M. Board of Customs and Excise. Difference.—Claim for extra pay for Sunday attendance. Decision.—Claim not granted. Award issued 2nd July, 1928. (1377.)

FIRST CLASS MASTERS, YARD CRAFT SERVICE, H.M. DOCKYARDS. -First Class Masters of Yard Craft in the Admiralty Service v. Admiralty. Difference.—Claim for advance on present rates of pay. Decision.—From 1st July, 1928, scale of pay to be minimum, 10s. a day, increasing by increment of 6d. a day biennially to a 10s. a day, increasing by increment of 6d. a day biennially to a maximum of 12s. a day. Award issued 4th July, 1928. (1378.)

CIVILIAN OFFICERS APPOINTED FOR DUTY AT ROYAL NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS ABROAD.—Staff Side v. Official Side, Admiralty Administrative Whitley Council. Difference.—Colonial Allowance -Method of computation. Decision.—Colonial Allowance shall be assessed in one sum, the amount of which shall be reviewed annually by the Admiralty. Award issued 9th July, 1928. (1379.)

UNESTABLISHED MALE SHORTHAND WRITERS AND TYPISTS, GENERAL POST OFFICE, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.—Civil Service Clerical Association, Post Office Section v. Post Office. Difference.— Rate of Pay and Annual Leave. Decision.—New weekly basic Award issued 14th July, 1928. (1380.)

ASSISTANT OVERSEERS, GRADE II.—ADMIRALTY.—Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Shipbuilding Trade Joint Council for Govern-ment Departments. Difference.—Overseeing Duty Allowance. Decision.—An allowance of 30s. per week granted. Award issued 16th July, 1928. (1381.)

ELECTRICAL WORKERS-RAILWAY COMPANIES OPERATING IN LONDON DISTRICT.—Electrical Trades Union v. London Electric Railways. Difference.—Assistants and Probationers under 21 years of age at Sub-stations—Rates of Pay. Decision.—The provisions of the Committee on Production Award No. 2773 contemplated a uniform rate for probationers employed as Assistant Sub-station Attendants, and that the term "minimum rate" in the Agreement of 20th July, 1927, means the rate applicable to Sub-stations with a capacity of less than 3,000 kilowatts. Award issued 26th July, 1928. (1382.)

August, 1928.

TECHNICAL OFFICERS AND ASSISTANT TECHNICAL OFFICERS, SUPPLIES DIVISION, H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.—Institution of Pro-fessional Civil Servants v. H.M. Office of Works. Difference.—Salary fessional Orvin Servants J. H.M. Once of Works. Difference, Salary scales. Decision.—As from 1st July, 1928, new basic scales to be :— Assistant Technical Officers, £170-£10-£320, and Technical Officers £370-£15-£470. Award issued 27th July, 1928. (1383.)

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTAL CLERKS HOLDING APPOINT MENTS AS DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF MERCANTILE MARINE.— Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Board of Customs and Excise Civil Service Clerical Association v. H.M. Board of Customs and Excise. Difference.—Claim for allowances. Decision.—As from 1st July, 1928, Customs and Excise Departmental Clerks (Basic Grade) holding appointments as Deputy Superintendents of Mercantile Marine shall be paid allowances at the following rates :—At Methil, Port Talbot and West Hartlepool, including Hartlepool—£20 per annum; at all other places—£10 per annum. Such allowances to be in addition to basic salary and to carry bonus on the Civil Service scale. Award issued 30th July, 1928. (1384.)

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

IRON AND STEEL TRADE : SOUTH WALES .- Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, Dowlais, Glam. (a member of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association), Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association), v. Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. Difference.—As to the rate of wages to be paid to certain grades of men employed by the firm. Board of Arbitration, consisting of Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C. (Chair-man), Mr. J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative), and Mr. W. T. Griffiths (Workpeople's Representative), appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to determine the matter. Award fixing the rates in question issued on 9th July, 1928.

UPHOLSTERY TRADE : LONDON .-- London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation v. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers. Differ-ence.—Claim for the introduction of a new rule in the "Working Rules to Govern the Upholstery Trade in the London District" to States to Govern the Opholistery Trate in the bolication but its establish the addition to the ordinary day-rate of a fixed amount as remuneration for operatives employed exclusively during the night. Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as *Arbitrator* to determine the matter. *Award.*— Claim refused. Issued 24th July, 1928.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C.W. (15), dated 20th July, 1928, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes of male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade cluded by the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Reclamation Trade included by the Trade Boards (Waste Materials Rectamation Trade, Great Britain) (Cotton Waste Branch) (Amendment) Regulations, 1927 and 1928, which are not included by the Regulations with respect to the Constitution and Proceedings of the Trade Board for the Cotton Waste Branch of the Waste Materials Reclamation Trade, Great Britain, dated 27th August, 1920, and specifying the 30th July, 1928, as the date from which such minimum rates shall become effective

Paper Box Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Order N.I.B. (11), dated the 4th July, 1928, confirming minimum rates of wages as fixed and as varied and the cancellation of certain other minimum rates of wages for female workers in the Paper Box Trade in Northern Ireland.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales). Proposal M.D. (13), dated 31st July, 1928, to fix minimum rates

of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1928. Objection period expires 30th September, 1928.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Proposal M.D.S. (15), dated 27th July, 1928, to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive) Order, 1928. Objection period expires 27th September, 1928.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901. HORIZONTAL MILLING MACHINE **REGULATIONS**, 1928.

The Home Secretary has made Regulations,* dated 10th July, 1928, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to all factories or parts thereof in which horizontal milling machines are used. The Regulations, which may be cited as the Horizontal Milling Machines Regulations, 1928, will come into force on 1st Santamber 1928 on 1st September, 1928.

* Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 548. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1d. net.

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

AGRIOULTURAL WAGES.—Agricultural wages in Scotland. Whit-sunday, 1928. Supplement to Monthly Agricultural Report. Board of Agriculture for Scotland.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—Statistical summary showing the operations of building societies, 1918–1927. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 2d.)

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION.—Report on census of woodlands and census of production of home-grown timber, 1924. Forestry Commission. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 9d.) Contains a table of the number of persons employed in forestry.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1927. Home Office. (Cmd. 3144; price 2s. 6d.)

FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.—Freedom of association. Volume I. Comparative analysis. Volume II. Great Britain, Irish Free State, France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Switzerland. Studies and Reports, Series A. (Industrial Relations), Nos. 28, 29. International Labour Office. (Geneva, 1927; London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price 2s. and 5s., respectively.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(i) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1926. Part 2. Friendly Societies. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.) (ii) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1927. Part I. General. (H.C. 81; price 1s. 3d.)

INDUSTRIAL TRANSFERENCE.—Industrial Transference Board Report. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3156; price 1s. 6d.) (See page 276.)

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.—(a) Report of Advisory Committees for the year 1927. (i) Bolton and district. (ii) Bootle and district. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publications; price 6d. each.) (b) Report on the work of the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employ-ment during the year 1927. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 3d.) (See page 278.) (c) Report of the Conference of Local Juvenile Organisations Committees. Board of Education.

LABOUR STATISTICS.—Nineteenth Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1928. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3140; price 4s.) (See page 280.)

MINING.—Seventh annual report of the Secretary for Mines for the year ended 31st December 1927, and the annual report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, for the same period, with a statistical appendix to both reports. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. pub-lication; price 5s. 6d.) (See page 281.)

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—Memorandum of decisions as to liability to insurance under the National Health Insurance Acts. Yolume III (Third Edition), with appendix and index. 1926–1927. (Decisions 423-500). (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—Reports of the Guardians (a) of the Bedwellty, (b) of the West Ham Union for the periods ended 31st March and 31st May, 1928. (Cmd. 3141, 3142; price 2d. and 3d., respectively.) SAFETY.—Fire protection in factories. Safety Pamphlet No. 13-Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

STUDENT EMPLOYEES.—Text of an arrangement between the com-petent French and British authorities for facilitating the admission of student employees into the two countries and of notes exchanged between the Marquess of Crewe and M. Briand. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3138; price 3d.) (See page 280.)

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—Day classes for building apprentices. Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

TRADE BOARDS.—Report by Sir Harold Morris, K.C., Commissioner appointed by the Minister of Labour, on an inquiry into a proposal to alter the description of the milk distributive trade. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of June, 1928. U.I. 440. Pamphlet No. 6/1928. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.—Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1926. (New annual series No. 6.) Text. General Register Office. (S.O. publication; price 5s.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, JULY, 1928.

ADMIRALTY.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Turbo-Modifications to : British Thomson-Houston Alternators, Turbo—Modifications to: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby.—Bags, Waterproof: C. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Boards, Charging: Park Royal Engineering Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—Boilers, Locomotive: R. & W. Hawthorne, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Boilers, Vertical Multitubular: Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan.—Butter: Maypole Dairy Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Cable, Chain, Cast-Steel: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Sheffield; National Steel Foundry (1914), Ltd., Leven, Fife; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Hadfields, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Firth & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Manchester; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Cable Holder and Capstan Heads: Harfield & Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—Castings, Steel: Wm. Beardmore

& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Castings, Steel Bedplates : Vickers-Arms-strongs, Ltd., Barrow.—Cheese : J. F. Pereival, Ltd., London, S.E.— Collars, White, Stiff : R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E., and Coleraine, Ireland.—Coolers, Oil : Serck Radiators, Ltd., Bir-mingham.—Cupboards, Electric, Hot : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Cardenda Conduits Co. Ltd. Birmingham. Birmingham: Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Davits : Birmingham; Credenda Conduits Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Davits : Mechans, Ltd., Glasgow.—Electrodes : Alloy Welding Processes, Ltd., London, N.—Fairleads : Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—Fans, Ship - Ventilating : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Fans, Table, and Spares : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham.; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—Flour : Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Song Branch) Lorder E. C. Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers, Pathered) & Sons' Branch), London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers & Bakers' Branch), Cardiff; Spillers, Ltd. (W. Vernon & Sons' Branch), Liverpool; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; S. P. Mumford Liverpool; Buchanan's Flour Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; S. P. Mumford & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & H. Robinson, Ltd., London, S.E.; Sun Flour Mills Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Forges, Portable Folding: W. Allday & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Gear, Steering: Brown Bros. & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—Generators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Installa-tion of Cable and Electric Light: G. E. Taylor & Co., London, E.C.— Jam, Strawberry: Lipton, Ltd., London, E.C.—Jam, Blackcurrant: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon.—Lathes, Capstan: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes, Combination Flat and Hexagon Turrets: H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Lathes, Hexagon Turret: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lathes, Screwcutting: Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley.—Machine, Boring, Milling and Drilling: H. W. Kearns & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Grinding, Internal Cylinder: Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Planing: C. Redman & Sons, Halifax.— Manchester.—Machine, Planing: C. Redman & Sons, Halifax.— Machine, Plate-Scarphing: Scriven & Co. (Leeds), Ltd., Leeds.— Machine, Plate-Stretching: J. Bigwood & Son, Ltd., Wolverhamp-ton.—Machine, Radial Drilling: Kitchen & Wade, Ltd., Halifax; Southampton; Owen Parry, Ltd., London, E.C.; Smith Bros. & Co., London, E.; Younghusband, Barnes & Co., London, S.E.-Oil, Mineral Lubricating : Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., London, S.W., Shell-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Alan Thelwall, Ltd., Hull.—Plant, Sinen-Mex, Ltd., London, W.C.; Alah Theiwali, Ltd., Hull.—Plant,
Compressing: G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow; Peter Brotherhood, Ltd.,
Peterborough; Fullerton, Hodgart & Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.—
Plant, Electric Welding: Marryat & Place, London, W.C.—Pouches,
Magazine, Web: M. Wright & Sons, Ltd., Loughborough.—Rations,
Meat and Vegetable: C. & T. Harris (Calne), Ltd., Calne.—Rods,
Bronze : L. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd. Birmingham : C. Clifford Bronze: J. Booth & Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford & Son, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., Bronze : J. London, S.W.-Rope. Steel-Wire : Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington London, S.W.—Rope, Steel-Wire: Wintecross Co., Ltd., Warrington. —Shackles, Anchor and Buoy: Laird & Son, Ltd., Irvine, Scotland; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—Tinfoil: Cheswright & Nicholls, Ltd., London, E.—Tractors: Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.— Trucks, Railway Box: C. Roberts & Co. (1927), Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—Tubes, Naval Brass: Hudson & Wright, Ltd. Binninghory Mathematical Mathematical Con-Ltd., Birmingham.-Valves, W/T: Mullard Radio Valve Ltd., London, S.W.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL

Royal Hospital School, Holbrook, near Ipswich. Construction and Completion of Works and Buildings : J. Gerrard & Sons, Ltd., Swinton, Manchester.

WAR OFFICE

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