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

EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT during August, apart from temporary fluctuations at the holiday periods, showed little change in total volume.

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 $11 \cdot 7$ at 20th August, 1928, as compared with $11 \cdot 7$ at 23rd July, 1928, and $9 \cdot 3$ at 22nd August, 1927.

The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th August was $8\cdot 3$, as compared with $8\cdot 1$ at 23rd July; while the percentage temporarily stopped was $3\cdot 4$, as compared with $3\cdot 6$. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th August, 1928, was approximately 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 30th July, 1928, it was 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women; and at 29th August, 1927, it was 1,076,000, of whom 845,000 were men and 161,000 were women.

In the coal-mining industry there was a slight improvement, which reduced the number of workpeople temporarily suspended from their employment; and there were also reductions in the numbers unemployed in the tinplate, tube, linen, carpet, and confectionery industries, and in canal, dock, harbour, etc. service. On the other hand, there were increases in unemployment in a number of industries, including constructional and motor engineering, pottery manufacture, public works contracting, the cotton industry, and most of the clothing trades.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during August resulted in a reduction of over £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 573,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £145 in those of 5,800 workpeople.

The reduction indicated by the above figures was mainly due to the operation of the agreements made between the principal railway companies in Great Britain and the various trade unions concerned, under which a temporary deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was to be made from the earnings of the majority of railway employees of all grades. Workpeople whose wages were increased during the month included iron miners and blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire, machine calico printers, and silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield. During the eight completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of nearly £17,400 in the weekly full-time wages of 201,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £167,500 in those of 1,680,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of $\pm 30,600$ in the weekly full-time wages of over 287,500 workpeople, and net reductions of $\pm 319,000$ in those of 1,709,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st September 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. This figure is the same as that for a month ago and a year ago. For food alone the corresponding percentage for 1st September was 56, as compared with 56 a month ago and 57 a year ago.

The principal movements in prices between 1st August and 1st September were reductions in the prices of flour, bread and potatoes, and advances in those of eggs and butter.

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.

For further particulars and details of the statistics for 1st September reference should be made to the article on page 325 of this issue.

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August, was 12. In addition, 8 disputes which began before August were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in August (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes) occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 5,400, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during August was about 23,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 21,600 workpeople involved and 227,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 19,000 workpeople involved and 169,000 days lost in August, 1927.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eight months of 1928 was about 1,188,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 103,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were 954,000 days and 87,000 workpeople respectively.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE DEPRESSED AREAS: THE PRIME MINISTER'S APPEAL.

THE Report of the Industrial Transference Board* repeatedly emphasizes the importance of securing the co-operation of employers generally in relieving the unemployment now existing, particularly among miners, in the depressed areas. The following, among many similar expressions in the Report, may be quoted :-

"The transfer of men to districts not enjoying immunity from unemployment, but bearing a relatively lighter load, is the essential and immediate aim; and the search for openings of employment must extend to the length and breath of the land

'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."

"Active co-operation is required from all individuals who are in a position to offer work. Apart from private employment there are, it is estimated, some 120,000 employers of labour normally employ 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 same appeal was strongly urged by the Prime Minister in his speech in the House of Commons, during the debate on unemploy-ment which took place on 24th July. He said :---"I want to make an appeal, not only to the employers of labour in this country, but to all the people in this country whom my voice may reach . . . I appeal for this help—immediate, practical, sustained, with nothing spectacular. This can be done inch by inch, in accumulations of offers of work. . . . I hope that employers, large and small, will do their best to provide employment; and that, just as they found employment after the War for the wounded and the ex-Service men, so to-day they will find employment for men the ex-Service men, so to-day they will find employment for men who are strong, able, and willing to work, and whose wound is in their spirit.

The Prime Minister has now addressed an individual letter of appeal to employers in the following terms :---

10, Downing Street, S.W. 1. August, 1928.

Dear Sir. You will no doubt have noticed the Press references to the Report of the Industrial Transference Board dealing with the con-ditions of severe unemployment in the depressed areas, and with the steps that can be taken to transfer the men to other work in other areas. The Report shows that, while the Government car help to some extent by providing—as they are doing—training and travelling facilities, the main contribution to the solution of the problem lies in a widespread response by employers to the suggestion that each one who can should offer employment to as many men and boys as possible from these areas, even if in some cases the number can only amount to one or two.

On behalf of the Government I have since made an appeal in the House of Commons to employers on these lines, and venture to ask for the practical support of your firm. I feel confident that it is unnecessary for me to emphasise to you the importance, both from the national and the local point of view, of doing everything possible to effect the transfer of these men. At the same time the experience of a number of employers (including representative employers who attach the greatest importance to efficiency in their worknessele) who have taken a some of these men have that the workpeople) who have taken on some of these men shows that they are willing and capable workmen.

If, as I hope may be the case, I can count both upon your sympathy and your practical help, I shall be glad to arrange for a representative of the Ministry of Labour to come and discuss the matter with you if you will sign and return the attached notice.† Yours faithfully,

STANLEY BALDWIN.

The Ministry of Labour have dispatched copies of this appeal to some 150,000 employers; and in connection therewith they have pointed out that the hardships which befall men from the depressed areas, who on their own initiative set out in search for work, can be areas, who on their own initiative set out in search for work, can be mitigated if transfers are carried out through the Employment Exchanges. Employers are therefore asked to make known to the nearest Exchange any openings which they can offer. It is not only a question of immediate vacancies, but a promise to remember the appeal when labour is required, and to give the Employment Exchanges the opportunity of bringing suitable labour from the hard-hit areas. In suitable places the Exchanges will advance the travelling expenses of men from the depressed areas, and also the cost of removing their of men from the depressed areas, and also the cost of removing their families and household effects; advances towards the cost of separately maintaining families for short periods while awaiting transfer may also be granted when necessary.

Further details of the scheme of transfer will be furnished by representatives of the Ministry of Labour to those employers who, in response to the Prime Minister's appeal for sympathy and help, communicate with their local Employment Exchange on receipt of his letter.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS. THE 60th Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Swansea. on 3rd September and the five following days. The President was Alderman Ben Turner, Chairman of the General Council. The number of delegates appointed to attend the Congress, as shown in the Statistical Statement compiled by the General Council, was 619; the number of organisations affiliated to the Congress (including those organisations, with a membership of about 33,000, which did not appoint delegates) was 160,* with a membership of approximately 3,815,000, excluding the membership of the National Union of Seamen, which was expelled in the course of the Congress. In the following Table these figures are analysed by groups of unions (the classification adopted being that used by this Department for its annual statistics of membership of trade unions), and corres-ponding figures are given for 1927 :--

		192	27.	an an Tanàn Tanàn	192	28.	
Group of Organisations.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	Number of Organisations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Members.	
Agriculture Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conveyances,	18	4 166	30,000 830,355	17	4 150	30,000 751 ,111	
etc	44 29* 8 7	86 101 29 10	549,329 423,251 162,288 56,408	45 28* 8 8	84 96 31 13	514,095 410,667 160,350 56,512	
Paper, Printing, etc Building, Public Works Con- tracting, etc Food, Pottery, and Other Manu-	12 9	22 29	95,277 299,564	12 9	27 29	135,072 289,659	
facturing Industries Railway Service Other Transport Commerce and Finance	13 3 5 8	15 25 52 24	47,202 433,803 417,142 164,652	12 3 4 8	14 26 54 24	44,950 423,806 356,321 168,559	
Government Entertainments and Miscel- laneous General Labour	13 6 2	21 8 54	167,916 35,189 451,618	6 7 2	9 7 51	29,688 36,392 407,660	
TOTALS	168*	646	4,163,994	160*	619	3,814,842	

The decrease in the number of trade union members represented affected most of the groups of organisations, especially the Government group, unions of Post Office workers and others having been obliged to withdraw from representation at the Congress in con-sequence of the operation of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927. The "other transport" group was reduced by the non-representation of the National Union of Seamen. The paper, printing, etc., group, on the other hand, showed an increase owing to the re-affiliation of the National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers. In the remaining groups of organisations there were no important changes in constitution, but most groups showed some decline in membership, especially mining and guarring concel labour and metals machines convert and quarrying, general labour, and metals, machines, convey ances

ances, etc. The Chairman in his opening address reviewed the progress of the movement historically, and touched upon the principal question which would come before Congress, relating to the recent conferences of the General Council with a group of employers.[†] The principal business of the Congress was the consideration of the General Council's Report (a comprehensive statement running to over 200 pages, covering their work for the past twelve months), and 67 resolutions, with 14 amendments, which had been sub-mitted by the trade unions affiliated. In addition, there was one resolution submitted by the General Council itself. Of the 67 resolutions 35 related to subjects dealt with by the General Council resolution submitted by the General Council itself. Of the 67 resolutions, 35 related to subjects dealt with by the General Council in their Report, and were taken in conjunction with the part of the Report with which they dealt. Thus, five resolutions related to the industrial conferences of the General Council with certain employers; twenty-two pages of the Report were devoted to this matter. The attitude of the General Council to the section with attitude of the General Council to the question of co-operation with employers was set out as follows :---

"Broadly speaking, there were three possible lines of policy open to the Trade Union Movement. The first was to say, frankly, that the unions will do everything possible to bring the industrial machine to a standstill..... The second course was one of standing aside and telling employers to get on with their own job, while the while the unions would pursue the policy of fighting sectionally for improve ments. The third course is for the Trade Union Movement to say ments. The third course is for the Trade Union Movement to say boldly that, not only is it concerned with the prosperity of industry, but that it is going to have a voice as to the way industry is carried on, so that it is going to have a voice as to the way industry is canned on, so that it can influence the new developments that are taking place. The ultimate policy of the movement can find more use for an efficient industry than for a derelict one, and the unions can use their power to promote and guide the scientific reorganisation of industry as well as to obtain material advantages from the reorganisation.

"Faced with the situation that now prevails in this country, the Council has taken the view that the third course was the only one it was possible to take if the Trade Union Movement was to endure as a living, constructive force. That policy affords the best hope of raising the status, security and standard of living of the workers whom the Council performance. At all events a more more perpendicity would Council represents. At all events, a very grave responsibility would have been taken by anyone who refused to consider the possibilities

* In some of the textile trades not only are amalgamated associatile represented as such, but the branch associations of which they consist se separate delegates. These branch associations have not been reckoned separate organisations. * See the issues of this GAZETTE for February, April and July, 1928.

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of such a course, or who neglected to take any opportunity that

of such a course, or who neglected to take any opportunity that offered of pursuing it." An acceptance of the Report meant endorsement of the General Council's action and a continuance of the conferences with employers. The acceptance was moved by the Secretary of the Congress, who reviewed the action taken by the General Council and urged that a continuance of that action was in line with intelligent trade union development. Apart from the five resolutions on the agenda relating to this matter, an amendment was submitted by the Amalgamated Engineering Union. The amendment questioned the authority of the Compared Council to engage in such a conference, and proposed that the Engineering Union. The amendment questioned the authority of the General Council to engage in such a conference, and proposed that the matter be remitted to the executives of the respective trade unions for decision; the conferences meanwhile to be suspended. The debate was taken on the proposal for acceptance of the Report and this amendment, and occupied practically the whole of one day. The opposition to the acceptance of the Report on its merits was voiced by the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, who made it clear that he was speaking as an individual delegate and not as a representative of his Federation. He was followed by the President of the Miners' Federation, who spoke for his organisation and supported the accept ance of the Report. The decision was taken on a card vote, and ance of the Report. The decision was taken on a card vote, and resulted in 3,075,000 for the acceptance of the Report and 566,000 against, after the amendment had been defeated by 2,921,000 to 68 000.

Two resolutions and three amendments dealing with the dangers of disruption were put down for consideration. The debate was taken on that submitted by the Railway Clerks' Association, which was as

"That this Congress, believing that the best interests of the workers can only be served by solidarity and unity of purpose, policy and action, instructs the General Council to institute an inquiry into the proceedings and methods of disruptive elements within the Trade Union Movement (whether such elements manifest themselves amongst the unions or within the General Council itself), and to submit a report, with recommendations, to the affiliated organisations."

After debate, this was carried.

A resolution calling upon the General Council to appoint a re-organisation commission to formulate suggestions for the speedy rerganisation of the trade union movement was, after an amendmen ad been defeated, carried on a card vote by 1,864,000 to 1,231,000.

Four resolutions and two amendments had been submitted on the nestion of Unemployment Insurance. These were grouped together a composite resolution and carried. The composite resolution anded (i) an increase in the State contribution, so as to allow of a payment of not less than 20s. a week to workers 18 years of d 5s. a week for each child; young persons 16 to 18 years of age receive 15s. a week, and 10s. for those under 16; (ii) the insurability of young persons at the school leaving age; (iii) the cessation of continual changes in administration which necessitate continual alterations in trade union rules, and a modification of restrictive inditions so as to allow any trade union to pay State unemployment enefit; (iv) that no applicant should be disqualified except for refusal of an offer of suitable employment; and (v) a modification the trade dispute disqualification.

A further resolution on unemployment, which urged "His Majesty's Government to make the relief of unemployment a tional charge, and pending action in this direction, to remove e restrictive conditions expressed in the Unemployment Grants mmittee's Circular letter dated 15th December, 1925, with respect to the issue of unemployment relief works grants to Local Authorities,' was strongly supported and carried.

A number of resolutions were carried relating to workmen's com-pensation, with special reference to (i) the wages paid to men on their return to work on recovering after an accident, (ii) the position of panel doctors and of medical referees, and (iii) the application of the Workmen's Compensation Acts to artificial silk workers. A resolution upon the Washington Hours Convention was moved

as follows :-

"That this Congress requests the Joint National Committee to place the questions of ratification of the Hours of Labour Convention, 1919, and repeal of the Mines Eight Hours Act, in the fore-front of the Labour Party Programme at the next General Election, and to pledge the Labour Party if returned to power to repeal the Mines Eight Hours Act, and to ratify Washington Convention,

and after being strongly supported, was carried unanimously.

At attempt to reconstruct the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Council was moved by Mr. Brownlie, of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and supported by the Furnishing Trades Association and the Brass and Metal Mechanics, but was strongly opposed by the General Council and defeated.

An important resolution submitted by the National Union of General and Municipal Workers sought a declaration from the Congress that the method of the automatic adjustment of wages pon a sliding-scale basis in accordance with the cost-of-living gure should be abolished. This was opposed by the National Inion of Railwaymen and defeated.

A composite resolution as follows was submitted by the Transport

control and regulation of the transport services makes for waste and inefficiency, and produces conditions which are inimical to the public interest and against the welfare of the workers in these services.

"This Congress, recognising that an efficient transport system is of vital importance to the community, demands that the Government shall give this matter immediate consideration, * H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. net. A review of this Report appeared in the March, 1927, issue of this GAZETTE, pages 91-2.

and take action to establish effective public control, regulation, and co-ordination of all transport facilities. "It further demands that the Minister of Transport should be empowered to establish national and area transport autho-rities; to require the compulsory registration of all transport undertakers; to enforce upon all transport undertakers com-pulsory insurance area to avoid the table this is the transport of the table to the table the table table to the table table to the table table table to the table ta pulsory insurance against accident risks, this insurance undertaken by a Government Department, either Road Fund or Post Office, the necessary premiums for insurance to be collected as an addition to the annual tax on vehicles, motor or otherwise; and, further, to impose such other regulations as may be necessary to ensure the greater safety and welfare of the public."

The one resolution from the General Council sought an addition to the Standing Orders, the object being to give the General Council authority to deal with any union whose activities are detrimental to the interests of the trade union movement. This was carried unanimously. Action in this connection was taken against the National Union of Seamen because of their support of the Miners' Industrial Non-Political Union. A resolution was carried authorising the General Council to appoint

a Committee of Inquiry, to consider and report on a policy of nation-alisation of the engineering industry, with workers' control. A resolution was carried declaring "that the generation, trans-mission and distribution of electricity should be directly owned and

controlled by the State. A resolution calling for the repeal of the Trade Disputes and

Trade Unions Act, 1927, was carried. Other resolutions dealt with the composition of the General Council; the financial and working conditions in the artificial silk industry; the inhancial and working conditions in the artificial silk industry; extension of housing programme and demolition of slum areas; public contracts and trade union labour; extension of scope of the National Health Insurance Acts; and a large number of other subjects. A resolution permitting Trades Councils to send delegates to the Congress was lost. The debate on a resolution to give legis-lative force to national agreements entered into by Joint Industrial Councils was terminated by the moving of the previous question. The election of the General Council resulted in Mr. Wolstencroft, of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, taking the place of

of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, taking the place of Mr. Purcell, of the Furnishing Trades Association, who had resigned. signed. Mr. Gibson, of the National Asylum Workers' Union, took the place of Mr. Bradley, of the Firemen's Trade Union. Mr. Holmes, of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, took the place of Mr Walker, resigned.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT (SCOTLAND).

In accordance with a recommendation of the Committee on Education and Industry in Scotland, of which the Rt. Hon. Lord Salvesen, P.C., K.C., was Chairman, the Minister of Labour has appointed a National Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment for Scotland. The terms of reference of the Council are "to examine and discuss matters arising out of the Salvesen Committee's Report (First Part)* and allied questions, and to advise the Minister thereon." The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin, C.M.G., has consented to act as

Chairman of the Council, the members of which are as follows :----

Representing the Association of Education Authorities in Scotland : Bailie P. H. Allan, M.V.O., J.P.; Sir Henry S.

Scotland : Bailie P. H. Allan, M.V.O., J.P.; Sir Henry S. Keith; Mr. C. W. Sleigh; Mr. Bertram Talbot.
Representing the Educational Institute of Scotland : Miss
A. C. Maelarty, F.E.I.S.; Mr. G. McLay, J.P., F.E.I.S.
Representing the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations : Mr. A. L. Ayre, O.B.E., J.P.; Sir W. Henderson, C.B., LL.D.; Mr. J. R. Richmond, C.B.E.
Representing the Scottish Trades Union Congress General Council : Mr. W. Elger, J.P.; Miss B. Jobson; Councillor J. Nairn.

J. Nairn.

J. Nairn. Representing the Glasgow Advisory Council for Juvenile Employment: Sir Robert Wilson, D.L., J.P. Representing the Advisory Committees for Juvenile Employment in Scotland: Miss M. G. Cowan, O.B.E., M.A.; Mr. D. J. MacDonald, J.P., M.I.M.E., M.I.C.E.; Mr. P. McGee, J.P. Representing the Ministry of Labour: Mr. J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.; Mr. J. A. Dale, C.B.E.

The Secretary of the Council is Major E. J. M. Harvey, M.B.E., Ministry of Labour Divisional Office for Scotland, 44, Drumsheugh ardens, Edinburgh.

COMMITTEE ON THE FACTORY INSPECTORATE.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee "to consider and report what additions to the factory inspectorate are required, whether any changes in its organisation are desirable, and what other measures, if any, can be taken to enable the Factory Department to discharge adequately its existing duties and the further duties

foreshadowed by the Government's Factory Bill of 1926." The members of the Committee are :--Lieut.-Col. Sir Vivian Henderson, M.P. (*Chairman*); Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E.; Mr. R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; Mr. Kenneth Lee, LL.D.; Miss H. Martin-

dale, O.B.E.; and Mrs. C. D. Rackham, J.P. The secretary of the Committee is Mr. L. N. Blake Odgers (Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1), to whom all communications should be addressed.

^{*} Cmd. 3156. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 6d. net. A review of the Report appeared in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 276. † The notice (not re-printed) is addressed to the manager of the Employment Exchange, acknowledging the receipt of the appeal, and asking for an analytic price of the appeal.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED AND WAGES IN THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE annual Return* prepared by the Ministry of Transport relating to numbers employed and wages in the railway service in Great Britain has recently been published. The Return has been compiled to relate to the week ended 10th March, 1928. The details given in the Return include the total number of persons employed by the railway companies and the numbers employed in each of the principal grades in the specified week with corresponding figures principal grades in the specified week, with corresponding figures for the week ended 30th April, 1927. A comparison is also given of the average wages and average weekly earnings of selected grades at the same dates, and the rates of wages are given for many grades other than mechanics and artisans.

Numbers employed.—The total number of persons employed† in each of the past 8 years was as shown below:—

					A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE	
March.	1921	735,870	March,	1925	 702,062	
,,	1922	676.802		1926	 689,264	
	1923	681,778	April,	And the second s	683.077	
reiser her		A Carl Deep Court of the Carl State of the Carl	March.		677,148	
**	1924	 700,573	march,	1920	 011,140	

" The numbers include all persons in the service of the companie The numbers include all persons in the service of the companies in the specified weeks, except staff not directly employed by the companies (e.g., staff employed by contractors). The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with an equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

The numbers employed in some of the principal grades in March, 1928, and April, 1927, were as shown below :---

Grade.	Week 10th Mar	ended ch, 1928.	Week ended 30th April, 192		
Grade.	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.	
MALES :	ALC VIE	part Lois			
Carters and vanguards	18,702	4,472	18,732	4,530	
Checkers	10,500	1,650	10,714 7,470	2,347	
Engine cleaners Engine drivers and motormen	8,944 37,546		38,553	2,541	
Firemen and assistant motormen	35,425	2	36,288	2	
Guards, goods and passenger	24,479	3	24,853	1	
Labourers	27,989	1,142	27,447	1,224	
Locomotive shed staff (except la-	NY STY	TAT	CONTRACT.	10 Tolana	
bourers)	10,350	230	10,852	271	
Officers and clerical staff	72,085	2,030	72,550	2,824	
Permanent-way men	64,140 38,541	5,072	61,708 40,907	5,109	
Porters, goods and passenger Shop and artisan staff (excluding	30,541	5,012	40,501	0,100	
supervisory staff, labourers and		Profession and	Washington .	1.1.2.5	
watchmen)	100,341	13,329	101,582	13,260	
Shunters	18,075		18,231		
Signalmen	28,195		28,309		
Supervisory staff	14,580		14,583		
Other grades (excluding ancillary		0.747			
businesses) Staff employed in ancillary busi-	72,564	8,341	73,514	7,796	
nesses : Dock and quay staff	15,045	281	15,739	236	
011	17,170	1,910	17,427	1,796	
and the second of the second		Line Clary			
TOTAL-MALES	614,671	38,617	619,459	39,531	
FEMALES:	Q. 32	S. office		0.05	
Clerical and technical staff	8,990	1,035	8,942	985	
Office cleaners and charwomen	3,262		3,407		
Other grades (excluding those in ancillary businesses)	4,139	361	4,144	441	
Staff employed in ancillary businesses	4,105	501	7,177	111	
(hotels, refreshment rooms, laun-	STATISTICS.	State State	Sale Trees	Selection and	
dries, etc.)	5,793	280	5,924	244	
TOTAL-FEMALES	22,184	1,676	22,417	1,670	
GRAND TOTAL	636,855	40,293	641,876	41,201	

The numbers of males employed in each of the principal departments in March, 1928, were as follows :-

Department.	Adults.	Juniors.
Officers, clerical and supervising staff Traffic department Goods and cartage staff Permanent-way section (conciliation grades) Locomotive, carriage and wagon department Shop and artisan staff Other departments (excluding ancillary businesses) Staff in ancillary businesses (docks, hotels, refreshment	97,319 113,264 58,849 64,085 109,843 122,443 16,653	2,111 8,031 7,534 148 3,499 14,315 788
rooms, etc.)	32,215	2,191

For the purpose of the figures given in the foregoing Tables the classification of adults and juniors is based on the numbers receiving

adult and junior rates respectively. The total numbers employed by the four principal railways were: London, Midland and Scottish, 262,878; London and North Eastern, 200,517; Great Western, 110,591; and Southern, 73,005.

Wages.—The average weekly earnings of certain sections of the male adult staff are shown by the Return to have been as follows:

* "Railway Companies (Staff)." H.M. Stationery Office; price, 2s. net. † Excluding railway employees of the Manchester Ship Canal Co., who numbered 1,461 in March, 1928. ‡ In 1927 the particulars were made to relate to the week ended 30th April, in order to avoid the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the period of suspension of the guaranteed week.

in the case of salaried workers the average weekly earnings are calculated on the basis of 6/313 ths of the annual amount :---

the second the second and the firm the second second	Week ended			
a ser allega entre la serie de la serie De la serie de la	10th Mare 1928.	ch, 30th April, 1927.		
aff entered at salaried rates : Clerical, supervisory, etc., staff (excluding officers and staff entered under ancillary	s. d.	s. d.		
businesses) aff entered at wage rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :	91 8	91 1		
Conciliation staff		67 2		

The average weekly wage, and the average weekly earnings, of adult males, in certain of the principal grades at March, 1928, and April, 1927, are summarised in the following Table. The average wage, in the case of staff embraced by conciliation agreements, is computed from the basic rate, plus bonus additions, if any, under sliding scale, and in the case of other staff (e.g., mechanics and artisans) from the basic rate, plus the war wage. The average earning represent scaling or wares residual house. earnings represent salaries or wages, residual bonus (if any), war wage, piece-work earnings, tonnage bonus, payments for overtime, Sunday duty and night duty, commuted allowances, and any other payments for work performed, but exclude compensation allowance, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, meal and lodging allowances.

Baladie and work of persons. Renoral Consect Parison Parks		ended rch, 1928.		ended ril, 1927.
Class.	Average weekly salary or wage.	Average weekly earnings.	Average weekly salary or wage.	Average weekly earnings.
Carriage cleaners Carters Engine cleaners Engine cleaners Engine cleaners Engine drivers and motormen Firemen and assistant motormen Guards Permanent-way gangers undermen Porters (goods staff) y grade 2 (traffic dept.) y grade 2 (traffic dept.) y parcel Signalmen Ticket collectors, Class 1 Mechanics and artisans :	s. d. 46 4 50 8 54 6 47 8 88 3 64 10 53 3 47 10 43 8 50 0 65 0 55 11 58 1 53 9	s. d. 54 5 57 2 59 3 52 4 102 7 77 10 73 5 60 8 55 11 51 11 48 0 54 11 71 4 60 5 59 5 59 5	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	<pre>s. d. 56 4 58 5 58 10 53 4 103 5 74 1 61 6 53 3 50 0 71 6 60 6 60 3 65 11 59 7</pre>
Erectors, fitters and turners (loco, carriage and wagon dept.)	63 2	81 7	62 10	79 8
Carriage and wagon builders and repairers Machinists and machinemen	59 7	80 9	59 4	79 3
(loco, carriage and wagon dept.) Smiths (loco, carriage and wagon	55 4	73 5	55 4	73 3
dept.) Labourers (loco, carriage and	64 3	81 6	64 2	80 9
wagon dept.)	45 10 46 5	57 9 54 6	45 9 46 5	57 7 53 0

HOUSING IN 1927-28. I.-ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to the Ninth Annual Report of the Ministry of Health,* the total number of houses completed in England and Wales during the year ended 31st March, 1928, excluding those built for rehousing purposes in connection with slum clearance schemes, was 238,914, an increase of over 21,000 as compared with 1926–27. The following Table shows the number of houses built in England and Wales during the last five years, distinguishing those built with and without

Year		vate enterprise.	Built by Local Authorities	
ended	With State	Without State	with State	Total.
31st March.	Assistance.	Assistance.	Assistance.	
1924	4,311	67,546	14,353	86,210
1925	47,045	69,220	20,624	136,889
1926	62,769	66,439	44,218	173,426
1927	79,686	63,850	74,093	217,629
1928	74,548	60,332	104,034	238,914

The total number of houses built since the Armistice up to 31st March, 1928, was 1,105,000⁺; of which 724,000 were built with State assistance, and 381,000⁺ without State assistance. Of the 381,000 houses built without State assistance, approximately 274,000 were of not more than £26 rateable value (or £35 in the Metropolitan Police District)

It is stated in the Report that, owing to the reduction in the rates of Exchequer grant for houses completed after 30th September, 1927, there was an acceleration in the completion before 1st October of

* Cmd. 3185. H.M. Stationery Office; price 5s. net. † Including an estimate of 30,000 for the number of houses built without State assistance between the Armistice and October, 1922, for which exact figures are not available.

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houses on which work would ordinarily have extended later. This was followed by a quieter period; but a marked recovery afterwards took place, and at the end of March, 1928, the number of houses building under the 1923 and 1924 subsidy schemes had risen to 55.258.

55,258. The total amount of Exchequer subsidy paid during the year 1927-28 was £9,540,966; and the estimates for the year 1928-29 contain provision for £10,665,000 in respect of housing subsidies. The total payments of Exchequer subsidy in respect of housing since the War have been £63,534,657. Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, applications for assistance had been made to the Local Authorities in respect of 1,072 houses; and assistance had been promised in respect of 334 houses, up to 31st March last, to the amount of £25,313 by way of reant, and of £2,760 by way of loan. Second Quarter of Year 1928. A STATEMENT* has been issued by the Ministry of Health showing the number of persons† in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1928, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons included. The decrease recorded during the first quarter of the year was maintained in each week throughout the second quarter, with three exceptions, following the Easter and the Whitsuntide holidays. The total number of persons† in receipt of poor-law relief (domiciliary and institutional) in England and Wales at the end of June, 1928, was 1,088,000, equivalent to 277 per 10,000 of the estimated population. This compares with 1,183,000 at the end of March, 1928; with 1,171,000 in June, 1927; and with 618,000 in June, 1914. grant, and of £2,760 by way of loan.

Prices.—Attention is drawn in the Report to the remarkable drop in the prices of houses included in Local Authorities' contracts since the announcement, in the last quarter of 1926, of the reduction in the rate of Exchequer grant. The following Table shows the quarterly average prices of houses included in contracts let by, or in direct labour schemes of, Local Authorities during the last three years :—

		Parlour	Non-Parlour
		Houses.	Houses.
uarter ended-	1. ·	£	£
June, 1925	 	 491	439
September, 1925	 	 504	443
December, 1925	 	 497	444
March, 1926	 	 492	442
June, 1926	 	 497	435
September, 1926	 	 501	443
December, 1926	 	 513	448
March, 1927	 	 490	425
June, 1927	 	 477	412
September, 1927	 	 483	403
December, 1927	 	 453	407
March, 1928	 	 437	368

Rents.—At 31st March, 1928, the average rent (excluding rates, etc.) for all types of houses erected under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919, was 9s. 5d. a week, the same figure as at 31st March, 1927

Assistance by way of Loans.—Apart from the grant of subsidies, assistance continued to be given by Local Authorities in the promotion of house building by way of loan, mostly under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, or under Section 92 (1) (a) of the Housing Act of 1925. The total amount of loans sanctioned and advances made for the promotion of the purchase and construction of houses during the year 1927-8 was $\pounds 12,455,672$. This compares with $\pounds 15,471,531$ in 1926-7, and with $\pounds 14,287,495$ in 1925-6.

IL-SCOTLAND.

According to the Ninth Annual Report of the Scottish Board of Health,* the number of houses completed by Local Authorities and by private enterprise under the various schemes of State assistance during the year 1927 was 19,048. In addition, 1,110 houses were completed under the steel houses scheme, which is being carried out on behalf of the Government; and 1,502 houses of a workingclass type were erected by private enterprise without any form of assistance. The total number of houses of a working-class type completed during the year was thus 21,660, as against 14,930 in 1926. It is stated in the Report that the 1927 figure is probably the largest number of houses ever built in Scotland in any one year, and that there are good grounds for hoping that the output of the current year will not fall below that of 1927.

The total number of houses completed under the various State-assisted schemes, since these schemes began in 1919, and up to the end of 1927, was 69,966. This includes 2,228 steel houses under the Government scheme, but does not include any houses built by private enterprise without any assistance. There is still, however, according to the Report, a large shortage of houses to be overcome; but it is believed that in a number of districts the really acute shortage is past, and that the urgent need now in these districts is rather to ^{oncent}rate on the provision of houses to replace existing occupied ^{louses} that are unfit for habitation. In some areas also (particularly in the mining districts, where there may be some reduction in the number of men employed), the Local Authorities may have to revise their estimate of needs.

protection in factories and other large buildings. The pamphlet is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with (i) extinguishing appliances, (ii) fire organisation, and (iii) records. Extinguishing appliances are dealt with under three heads:—(a) "first-aid appliances," *i.e.*, the smaller extinguishers of various types; (b) "reinforcing first-aid appliances," which include appliances similar in type to some of the first-aid appliances, but more powerful, and also larger extinguishers of the wheeled type and other fire-fighting appliances; and (c) pumping appliances, hydrants, &c., which generally need to be handled by trained firemen : sprinklers, drenchers, and automatic fire alarms are also dealt with The number of needs. The number of workpeople employed on local authorities' housing schemes reached its maximum in July, 1927, when 13,146 were so employed. The number showed a slight tendency to diminish in the later months, but the total each month was uniformly in excess of the total for the corresponding month in 1926. It is stated that the rate of building, and the number of tradesmen in other occupations that can be employed, are governed by the number of plasterers and of slaters available. sprinklers, drenchers, and automatic fire alarms are also dealt with inder this head.

The additional number of apprentices recruited for all trades under the Building Industry Committee's apprenticeship scheme rose from 297 in 1926 to 950 last year. On 31st December, 1927, the number The fire organisation section deals with fire drills, methods of of skilled men engaged on subsidised housing contracts of local authorities was 6,051, and the number of apprentices 2,294. These rescue, etc.; and the records section with the keeping of full particulars as to tests and inspections of fire appliances, fire drills, figures show that the stipulated number of apprentices required under the scheme (not less than one apprentice to every three building etc., besides, of course, entries regarding actual outbreaks of fire. * H.M. Stationery Office; price 4d. net. † Excluding lunatics in county and borough asylums, persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only, and casuals, totalling to approximately 125,000. ‡ Excluding persons in receipt of domiciliary medical relief only. *§ Fire Protection in Factories : Safety Pamphlet No.* 13. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net. trade craftsmen employed) was more than observed. The present activity in the building trades in Scotland, and the prospects of employment therein, are doubtless attracting lads to the trades in increasing numbers.

* Cmd. 3112. H.M. Stationery Office: price 6s. 6d. net.

POOR-LAW RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Second Quarter of Year 1928.

These totals include large numbers who would ordinarily be employed; nearly all the relief given to these persons is domiciliary. The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in June, 1928, was 871,000, as compared with 956,000

at the end of March, 1928, a decrease of 85,000, or 8.9 per cent. The corresponding total at the end of June, 1927, was 955,000. The following Table gives comparative figures for persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in England and Wales for the months of February and May, 1928, and of May, 1927; the figures represent averages of the numbers in receipt of relief on each Saturday of the second memory months. of the respective months :---

and the first and a start and the first of	England	and Wales.
Classes of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief.‡	Numbers.	Numbers per 10,000 of the estimated population.
 (a)—Unemployed persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts	84,000	21
2. Unemployed persons not insured, but regis-	222,000	56
tered at an Employment Exchange, and their dependants	31,000	8
regular occupation, and their dependants	97,000	25
4. Totals of above three classes :	an BUSE on	set et deserte company
May, 1928	434,000	110
February, 1928	495,000	126
May, 1927	489,000	125
5. All other persons in receipt of domiciliary relief:	industry.	
Max 1009	475,000	121
	479,000	122
	466.000	119
May, 1927	200,000	115
6. Totals (all persons in receipt of domiciliary relief); :		. town
May, 1928	909,000	231
February, 1928	974,000	248
May, 1927	955,000	244
	000,000	

It will be seen that the average number of persons ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation who were in receipt of domiciliary relief in May, 1928 (including dependants), was 434,000. This total included 114,000 men, 101,000 women, and 219,000 children; as compared with 132,000 men, 117,000 women, and 246,000 children in February, 1928.

The total number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in 105 poor-law unions that are mainly agricultural or pastoral (excluding five unions in which coal mining is an important industry) was only 16,000 at the end of June, 1928; and the average number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief in these 105 unions during the four weeks ended May, 1928, who were returned as being ordinarily engaged in some regular occupation, or as being the wives and dependent children of such persons, was only 900.

FIRE PROTECTION IN FACTORIES.

THE Home Office have issued a pamphlet§ describing various appliances and arrangements which have been found useful for fire protection in factories and other large buildings.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS: CHIEF INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1927 has recently been published.* In a general survey of industry during the year, it is stated that the majority of the industries in the country appear to have been dispute in 1926 and the abnormal conditions which have prevailed during recent years. The reports received indicate, however, a great variation in the activities of different trades, marked depression in some, including the iron and steel, tinplate, cotton, cutlery, heavy linen, and glass bottle industries, coinciding with briskness in others, notably the electrical trades and the artificial silk industry. The tendency to remove growing businesses from the more densely populated areas of London to the outlying suburbs and the home

counties continues, and a similar movement is taking place in Birmingham. The development of industry in and around London and in the South East of England generally, to which attention was drawn in last year's Report, also continues. There is again evidence of the disappearance of the small country establishments; the saddler, blacksmith, village tailor, dressmaker, and milliner all stadily going out of business. This decline is most apparent in East Anglia and in the rural areas of Wales, but even in London the small employer is finding great difficulty in competing with larger estab-lishments, and a number of men who formerly employed others have reverted to the position of employees. The number of registered factories[†] has again risen slightly, from

145,411 to 147,501, and the number of registered workshops† has dropped from 121,861 to 117,066. This change in the relative proportion of factories and workshops has been going on now for many years. During the last 20 years factories have increased by almost 40 per cent., while workshops have fallen by 26 per cent., the fall having taken place in the dressmaking, tailoring, boot-making, laundry, and baking industries. An increase in the number of factories is specially noticeable amongst hosiery works, indiarubber works (both of which have trebled in number during the period under review), and in the food group, including butter, cheese, condensed milk, and margarine.

Accidents.—The following Table shows the number of accidents reported during 1926 and 1927 :—

Industry.	(fatal a	cidents nd non- al).	Fatal Accident		
	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	
Textile—				1 Maria	
Cotton	9,297	8,374	38	22	
Wool, worsted and shoddy	3,019	2,743	9.	25	
Other textile industries	2,164	2,743 1,985	13	7	
Non-textile—		Contraction of the			
Conversion of metals (including roll-				1. 1. 1. 2. 2.	
ing mills and tube making)	19,368	13,447	83	46	
Founding of metals	9,913	9,655	27	32	
Light metal trades	6,932	6,778	15	15	
Machine making	7,867	7,396	18	15	
Railway and tramway carriages.	.,	.,		1.1.1.1.1.1.1	
motor and other vehicles	12,007	10,582	33	29	
Shipbuilding	11,450	7,003	92	55	
Locometive building	3,949	3,835	8	6	
Engine (not loco.) building, trans-	and a second and	The west		The second	
mission machinery	3,176	2,938	16	13	
Boiler making, constructional en-	1996	E MARCHER	e second	100.00	
gineering	4,668	3,961	33	19	
Electrical engineering	3,637	3,419	14	4	
Clay, stone and cement	4,060	3,776	37	35	
General woodwork	5,190	5,213	35	26	
Chemicals, paints, colours and var- nish, animal charcoal and glue		DENCES .	5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	Netter PER	
making	3,838	3,218	41	33	
Teed - 11 1 1	7,729	7,933	39	39	
Other non-textile industries	26,969	26,789	181	145	
	20,000	20,100			
Docks and Warehouses, Buildings and	Contraction of the second	Carl Manifest		and the	
Railways, under Sections 104-106 of				C. C. C.	
the Factory Act, 1901	11,741	10,848	241	240	
Totals	156,974	139,963	973	806	

Summarised by age and sex, the accidents of the year 1927 were distributed as shown in the following Table :-

n de service de la composition de la co La composition de la c					All Accidents.	Fatal Accidents.
Adults-	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	1000				The Market of State
Male			·		119,457	885
Female					119,457 12,468	17
Young Persons-	-			1.00		and the second
Male					19,099	62
Female					5,950	9
All Ages-				-		There wind maderia
Male	100			- and and	138,556	947
Female			•••		18,418	26
2 childre	•••	•••	•••	•••	10,410	20
Total	s			Nº 44 COM	156,974	973
	and says	1.21325		Section Street	100,011	Las delination of the

It will be seen that the number of accidents reported during 1927 showed an increase over that of 1926. The year 1926, however, was abnormal, owing to the dislocation caused by the

* Cmd. 3144. H.M. Stationery Office : price 2s. 6d. net. † "Factories" are equipped with mechanical power; "workshops" are not so equipped.

coal dispute, and the casualties were correspondingly reduced; 1927 shows a return to more normal conditions. The largest number of *fatal* accidents occurred in building construction (120), shipbuilding (92), and docks (88). Falls either of articles on the person, or of the person from a height, accounted for a large proportion of these fatal

The subject of accident prevention is dealt with at length in the Report : a summary of this section of the Report appears elsewhere in this issue of the GAZETTE (see page 319). A chapter in the Report deals with the Home Office Industrial Museum, an account of which was given in the January, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE.

Industrial Diseases, and Poisoning .-- The following Table shows the number of cases of industrial poisoning or disease notifiable under Section 73 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or under Section 3 of the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, during the years 1926 and 1927 :--

	C	ases.	Deaths.	
Disease.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926
ead poisoning :				
	249	242	14	28
	98	90	21	18
			•••	
	3	5	12	3
	3	4	Z	1
		33		
mania han sin a maissening	A state of the sta	33		-
and a farme disc		2	The seal	
the line of any algorithm	174	187	49	49
aromo ulcoration	65	55		
nthrow		38	2	3
				10000
Totals	664	658	90	103

Cases of lead poisoning show a small increase in 1927 as compared

Cases of lead poisoning show a small increase in 1927 as compared with 1926, but both years show a very great reduction as compared with 1900, when 1,058 cases of lead poisoning were reported. The reduction has been especially noticeable in white and red lead works and in pottery, where the figures for 1900 and for 1927 were 377 and 21, and 210 and 14, respectively. The Senior Medical Inspector expresses the opinion that the general health of the workers has improved during the past few years. He suggests that "summer time," by enabling the workers to take advantage of the recreational facilities now provided by many em-ployers, has been not the least among the factors which have con-tributed to this improvement. There can be no doubt, he thinks, that the arrangements for welfare now made by many firms benefit that the arrangements for welfare now made by many firms benefit the health of their employees, and he regrets that there is still a tendency to limit the application of "welfare" to female employees.

Welfare .-- The Bakehouses Welfare Order came into force on Ist May, 1927, and the Biscuit Factories Welfare Order on Ist December. Both are directed to the supply of washing facilities, etc., with a view to the prevention of dermatitis. The Bakehouses Order has been generally well observed in the larger bakehouses, particularly in the towns; but there has been some difficulty in securing its observance in the smaller bakehouses, particularly in the manual descent of the smaller bakehouses, order descent the rural areas. A Sack Cleaning and Repairing Order also came into force during the year. Three Welfare Orders for the fish curing industry are n

force, applying respectively to (i) Scotland, (ii) Norfolk and Suffolk, and (iii) the rest of England and Wales. The working of the Order has been on the whole very satisfactory, in view of the fluctuations in trade and of the constant shifting of the fish-curing stations.

In voluntary welfare work there is reported to have been steady progress, and an account is given in the Report of many interesting developments. One scheme, described in the Report, is run entirely by the workers: there is no paid welfare worker. There is a canteen, sports clubs, a dramatic club, and a system of sickness benefit henefit

Hours of Work, etc .- It is stated in the Report that the 48-hour week remains the basic week, but that at busy seasons hours of 52 to 54 weekly are sometimes worked. In a few instances even longer hours, up to the legal maximum of 55¹/₂ in textile and 60 in non textile works, obtain. The reports indicate that hours in excess 0 48 are more frequently found in the Midlands and the South than in the North, where the depression in the textile trades continues and affects adversely other industries catering for textile workers. It is stated that in bakehouses, particularly, employment in excess of 48 hours continues, in some cases up to a total of more than 20 hours would 70 hours weekly.

The practice, well established in the Midland towns, of allowing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours for the midday meal, to enable workers to go home, appears to be extending south. The opposite tendency is found, however, where workers are living away from the towns. In one area with a large number of works to which the workers have to travel, it is usual to allow only half-an-hour in the middle of the day; this permits of a later start in the morning or an earlier

finish in the evening. The five-day week maintains its popularity, and there is a slight increase in the number of factories working on this system. In Birmingham, in factories in which labour is drawn from the Black Country, it is specially convenient, since it is not necessary to make the long journey on Saturdays. In the Reading district additional firms are trying this method of working. In a large engineering works in North-East London, where the five-day week is in force, output has been at least maintained, if not increased, and neither employees nor workers have any desire to ensure to the six-day employers nor workers have any desire to revert to the six-day week.

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Two-Shift System .- A large number of Orders under the Act of 1920, permitting the employment of women and young persons in two day-shifts, are in force, and have proved useful and beneficial both to employers and to workers. Such Orders can only be issued in response to a joint application from employers and workers, and this proviso has been a real safeguard. If the workers, for any reason, are opposed to the two-shift system, they have only to refuse to sign the joint application, and the matter drops: this has classed in two groups: (i) Those required to tide over periods of emergency (breakdown of machinery, a fire, departments temporarily out of balance, etc.); and (ii) where the Orders are in regular operation as a permanent method of working. Special inquiries show that, on the whole, the conditions under which the Orders are granted are well observed, and that very few serious irregularities have been found. It is observed that shifts appear to flourish in mining areas, where the homes are organised to meet the needs of shift workers, and to be unpopular in places where they disorganise

shift workers, and to be unpopular in places where they disorganize the domestic arrangements. *Certificates of Fitness.*—The number of young persons between 14 and 16 years of age examined for certificates of fitness in 1927 was 360,891, an increase of more than 10 per cent. over 1926. The number of rejections was 9,518, and the number of certificates granted "under conditions or advice," 9,791. Of the rejections, 3,262 were for non-production of certificate or other evidence of age, and a terther 873 for other non-medical reasons : the rejections for medical further 873 for other non-medical reasons : the rejections for medical reasons numbered only 5,383, a smaller number than in 1926, in spite of the increase in the number examined. Several certifying surgeons, in forwarding their reports, commented on the improvement in the physique of young persons presenting themselves for examination.

THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

tion to the milling industry. The Report sums up the position as follows :— "There is then this year evidence of very distinct progress. The issue of the Draft Safety in Factories Order has certainly stimulated interest in the question of safety, and there can be no doubt that more employers are giving individual attention to accident prevention. This is evidenced, for example, by the great success which attended the Safety Congress, which was organised jointly by the Home Office and the National Safety First Association. . . . This conference was attended by some 450 delegates, sent by firms and Associations from all parts of the country; and from the remarks that were made afterwards it was quite evident that the discussion had served to bring home what is not yet realised by industry as a whole, how much THE Chief Inspector of Factories remarks, in his Annual Report for 1927,* that the subject of accident prevention is receiving much attention at the present time; and a long section of the Report is devoted to the developments that are taking place in this direction. In view of the slow progress of the safety movement on voluntary lines, the Home Secretary issued, in May, 1927, a draft Safety in Factories Order, applicable to the iron and steel trade, to the heavier ide of the movement of the safety in the state of the safety in the safety in the safety in the safety is t le of the engineering industry, to iron foundries in which more side of the engineering industry, to iron foundries in which more than 50 persons are employed, and to shipbuilding.[†] The draft Order was accompanied, however, by a covering letter addressed to the principal employers' associations, stating that, if the employers in any of the industries concerned were ready to adopt voluntarily effective safety schemes on approved lines, the Home Secretary would be prepared to postpone the issue of the Order, so far as that bring home what is not yet realised by industry as a whole, how much can be accomplished by organised Safety Work." dustry was concerned. It is stated in the Report that assurances have been received from dustry

CAUSES OF ABSENTEEISM IN COAL the following employers' associations that they would take up the matter energetically with their members :---the Scottish Tube Makers' MINES. matter energetically with their members :--the Scottish Tube Makers' Wages Association, the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Association, the Railway Companies' Association, the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, and the National Federation of Vehicle Trades. A start has already been made in carrying these assurances into effect. Thus, in Lincolnshire, Accident Prevention Committees have been formed in each of the constituent works of the Lincolnshire Iron Masters' Association. THE Industrial Fatigue Research Board have issued a Report on absenteeism in coal mines.* The Report also contains information on such subjects as sickness, labour turnover, and (particularly) the severity and frequency of accidents under various conditions of temperature, etc. Absenteeism amongst coal miners, whether due to avoidable or to

unavoidable causes, is an important economic factor in the industry. As was pointed out by the Coal Commission (1926), the average time Interest in the Order has been shown in many individual works. is stated in the Report, however, that there is some evidence that As was pointed out by the Coal Commission (1926), the average time lost by absenteeism in the whole of the coal fields of Great Britain amounted in 1924 to the equivalent of about four weeks per year, or 8.5 per cent. of the possible working time. In different districts it varied between the extremes of 11 days and 39 days per year. It has gradually fallen of recent years, but it still involves a serious loss of afficiency and conscients a better the still involves a serious loss the workers are not, in all cases, brought in to take their full share in the work. "This is much to be regretted, and it is extremely doubtful whether good results can ever be obtained unless the terest of the workers is secured by bringing their representatives in to serve on the Committees.' of efficiency, and especially so because of the irregularity of its incidence. It is nearly always greater on Mondays than on other Safety work has been taken up by the Tinplate Manufacturers Association in South Wales; and a scheme has been put into force at nearly all the 80 factories connected with that association, covering weekdays, and the coal hewers are more prone to absenteeism than the haulage men and other underground men who are dependent on ost the whole of the tinplate and much of the steel sheet-rolling them; whilst the surface workers show the least absenteeism of all. The Coal Commissioners concluded that on an average over half the absenteeism is due to unavoidable causes, such as sickness and accidents; but the relative amounts of avoidable and of unavoidable

trade of South Wales. The scheme provides for the steel sneet-roning trade of South Wales. The scheme provides for the holding at each works of a monthly Safety meeting of foremen and managers, the keeping of standard accident statistics, and joint membership of the National "Safety First" Association. At the monthly meetings, every accident during the previous month which caused time to be lost is considered, and any possible action to prevent recurrence is decided upon lecided upon

accidents; but the relative amounts of avoidable and of unavoidable absenteeism appear to vary a great deal in different districts. The present study related to a group of ten colleries, all within ten miles of one another, and within a few miles of two large towns. The average depth of the pits at the coal face varied from 616 to 2,269 feet; and the total number of men employed was 18,455 underground, or 22,911 including the surface men. The absenteeism of these miners was studied for periods of 21 months to six years. The action taken in the tinplate trade has stimulated interest in the Safety movement generally in South Wales. Two important firms have improved their existing organisation, and others have started general Safety work. Three large steel-making and sheet-rolling The conclusions of the investigators must be regarded as tentative, and as put forward with a view to further investigation; and various points to be borne in mind in interpreting the results of the investigation are noted in the Report. Subject to these necessary Safety Committees during the year. A very comprehensive Safety First campaign which has been started in a large factory in the Liverpool district, under the auspices of a young and energetic Safety Organiser, is described in the Report. There is a main Safety First Committee for the whole works, whose this functions are to imprint the same started in the Report. limitations, the principal conclusions arrived at may be summarise as follows :

chief functions are to investigate accidents, to consider safety sugges-tions, to make recommendations to the management, and generally to direct Safety First propaganda in the works; sub-committees are also being started in the different departments. Great interest and keenness have been aroused among the workers, and a number of suggestions have been dealt with by the main committee. Gratifying progress has been made in safety organisation at the docks. The question has been taken up energetically through the Port Labour Committees; Safety Committees have been established

tion; for absenteeism in the deepest pits was to per-than in the shallowest pits. Absenteeism from sickness varies greatly with the underground temperature. A rise of 13 deg. F. in the dry bulb temperature was associated with a 63 per cent. increase of sickness in the coal face

* Cmd. 3144. H.M. Stationery Office : price 2s. 6d. net. † A notice of this proposed Order appeared in the June, 1927, issue of is GAZETTE, page 243. * A Study of Absenteeism in a Group of Ten Collieries. Industrial Fatigue Research Board : Report No. 51, H.M. Stationery Office : price 28, 6d, net.

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in the London docks, at Liverpool, Manchester, Plymouth, Barry, In the London docks, at Liverpool, Manchester, Plymouth, Barry, Dundee, Ayr and Saltcoats, and negotiations are proceeding for organising similar committees at other ports. The movement began with the Port of London Authority: local committees have been established in London in connection with five groups of docks, and at the town warehouses. The duties of the committees are :---(a) To examine the nature and cause of every accident to the authority's staff or machinery which is notifiable to the Factory Inspector, and where necessary suggest estagaged for the

Inspector, and where necessary suggest safeguards for the prevention of such accidents.

(b) To investigate complaints as to dangerous working conditions

(c) To consider the education of workers in "Safety First" principles and commonsense safeguards by "Safety First" propaganda.

 (\hat{d}) Copies of the Minutes of each Committee to be sent through

(a) Copies of the Minutes of each Committee to be sent through the Superintendents to the Dock and Warehouse Manager and the Staff Manager, who will take any necessary action.
(e) In urgent cases the Superintendent should take action, and seek covering sanction according to the Authority's regulations. Reference is also made in the Report to the trade conferences which have been held in connection with the flour milling industry, cotton spinning and weaving, the chemical industry, and the news-paper printing trade. In the flour milling industry the work has been taken over by the Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry aken over by the Industrial Council for the Flour Milling Industry, who appointed a Factories Committee to investigate and report on the matter. The Committee issued an unanimous report : definite the matter. The committee issued an unanimous report : dennite agreement was reached, prescribing a very high standard of safety, on a number of important points, covering the fencing of mill gear-ing and details of machinery, and safe methods of working, including the question of suitable clothing for persons employed. It is pro-posed to elect this Committee annually, so that it may be a per-manent advisory and consultative committee to consider points arising out of questions affecting the Factory Acts and their applicaarising out of questions affecting the Factory Acts and their application to the milling industry.

The total absenteeism of the men varies with the depth of the workings. Among coal face workers the time lost at a depth of 650 ft. averaged 13.8 per cent., whilst that at a depth of 2,160 ft. came to 17.0 per cent., or 23 per cent. more. The haulage men and others working underground showed less absenteeism, but a greater variation; for absenteeism in the deepest pits was 46 per cent. greater

workers; whilst a rise of 10 deg. was associated with a 74 per cent. increase of sickness in the other underground men. Presumably this influence depends chiefly on the sudden change of temperature experienced by the men on coming to the surface. Absenteeism from sickness is associated with air velocity, for the

average time lost by underground workers, other than those at the coal face, was 85 per cent. greater at a velocity of 260 ft. than at one of 90 ft. This effect of air currents is probably due to the liability of the very lightly clad men to catch chills. Absenteeism from accidents is likewise related to air velocity. Accidents to underground men, other than those at the coal face, increased steadily at all molecities from 70 ft.

increased steadily at all velocities from 70 ft. per minute upwards, and at a velocity of 264 ft. they were 68 per cent. more numerous than at one of 87 ft.

Accident frequency varies greatly with underground temperature, though accident severity shows but little response, as the effect is confined to minor accidents. In comparison with the number of minor accidents (causing less than 10 days' disablement) which birthout the higher occurred at the lowest temperatures, those occuring at the highest temperatures were 4.5 times more numerous. Accidents causing 10 to 19 days' disablement were, however, only 2.0 times more aumerous at the highest temperatures, and those causing 20 to 59 days' disablement were 1.5 times more numerous. Major accidents, causing 60 days or more of disablement, were of almost exactly the same frequency at the highest temperatures as at the lowest ones. The probable explanation of this remarkable differential effect of temperature is discussed in detail in the Report.

There is a close correlation between depth of workings and temperature. Hence it follows that the frequency of accidents is highly correlated with depth. Minor accidents (causing less than 10 days) disablement) were four times more numerous at a depth of 2,200 ft. than at one of 670 ft., whilst major accidents were unaffected.

The accident rate is greatly affected by the thickness of the seam. ne seam was found to vary in thickness from 44 to 72 in. at six collieries, and the accidents from falls of coal and side were four times more numerous when the seam was at its thickest than when at its thinnest. This effect was just as marked on major accidents as on minor ones.

The average output of coal per man at the coal face varied in the proportion of 1 to 2 at different pits, and accident frequency varied with output. At pits where output was 50 per cent. greater than in other pits, the minor accidents (causing less than 10 days' disablement) were three times more numerous, but accidents causing 20 or more days of disablement showed no increase.

Accident frequency is related to labour turnover, for minor accidents causing less than 20 days' disablement were three times more numerous at pits where the annual labour turnover was 20 per cent. or more, than at those where it was less than 10 per cent. However,

accidents causing over 20 days' disablement were not affected. Accident rates vary considerably with the age of the men, and reach a minimum at the age of 30 to 39. In comparison with this minimum, coal face workers over 60 years of age showed a 41 per cent. excess in frequency rate, and a 100 per cent. excess in severity rate; whilst the other underground men showed smaller increments. Accident frequency varies greatly at different hours of the shift,

and in coal face men working at high temperatures it reached a maximum in the last full hour of work but one. In those working at low temperatures it did not reach a maximum till the last full hour.

The time lost by "voluntary" absenteeism (i.e., all absenteeism not definitely attributed to sickness and accidents) was found to vary with the distance walked by the men underground, for men who walked 2,800 yards showed 58 per cent. more absenteeism than the men who walked 1,330 yds. It is related to labour turnover, the men at pits with an annual turnover of 27 per cent. showing 24 to 75 per cent. more voluntary absenteeism than those at pits with a turnover of 10 per cent. Again, it is related to the distance of the men's homes from the collieries, men living 2.6 miles away showing 80 per cent. more voluntary absenteeism than those living 1.6 miles away. It is likewise influenced by the proximity of large towns. Surface workers showed less absenteeism from voluntary causes

than underground men, but greater seasonal fluctations in absenteeism from sickness.

As the result of the inquiry, the investigators call attention to the extraordinary sensitiveness of the miner to his conditions of work. Every change of condition affects, not only voluntary absenteeism but also time lost by sickness and accidents; hence the best method of reducing absenteesim is to improve the conditions of work. It is probable, for example, that there is a certain narrow range of air movement underground which is associated with a minimum of accidents, and that the accident rate rises if the air velocities are either lower or higher than the limits of the range. The Report comments on the increase in accident and sickness rates when the air velocity is in excess of a moderate figure as unexpected, and suggests that further information on the subject is required. adverse effect of too rapid air currents is probably due, the investi-gators think, to the chilling of the over-heated men during their nforced rests; and the disadvantages of improved ventilation in this respect may be counteracted by its advantages in other respects. In any case, there is no question as to the prejudicial effects air velocity that is too low, as the investigators found to be the case in many instances.

Similarly, if absenteeism is affected by the excessive distance which has to be walked underground, this could be remedied in many cases by an extension of the system of mechanical transport underground; or if the distance of the men's homes from the colliery is a cause of absenteeism, there can be little doubt that an adequate system of housing in the neighbourhood of the colliery would do much to reduce absenteeism and labour turnover.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FOR SILICOSIS.

I.-DRAFT SCHEME FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

THE Departmental Committee on Compensation for Industrial Diseases reported, in 1907, that silicosis was a specific trade disease, for which employers might properly be required to pay compensation; but that, owing to the difficulty of diagnosis of the disease in its early stages, its slow development, and other special features, the disease could not well be scheduled under the ordinary provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts. They therefore recommended that it should be dealt with under special trade schemes; and powers to make such schemes were subsequently obtained in the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act, 1918, as amended by the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act of 1924; which Acts are now consolidated in Section 47 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925. Under this Section the Home Secretary is authorised to provide

by a scheme for the payment of compensation in respect of silicosis, or of silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis, in any specified industry or process, or group of industries or processes, involving exposure to silica dust. A scheme may also include certain special principles, to which the establishment of a general trade compensation fund, to which the employers in the particular industry should be required to subscribe, and out of which the compensation and other expenses under the scheme should be paid; (ii) the periodic medical examination of the workmen, with compulsory suspension from employment of those found to be seriously affected; (iii) the appointment of medical boards to carry out the medical examinations, and to issue the

certificates entitling persons to compensation. At present, only two schemes are in operation, viz., those for the refractories industries (ganister mines and quarries, and factories engaged in the manufature of silica bricks and similar articles for furnaces), and for the metal grinding industries; while a draft lining furnaces), and for the metal grinding industries; while a draft scheme for the pottery industry is in preparation. There are, however, various other industries in which the workers are exposed to similar risk, *e.g.*, persons employed in mines in drilling through highly siliceous rock, or in the mining and quarrying of highly siliceous stones otherwise than for the purposes of the refractories industries, or in the dressing or carving of such stones, or in crushing, grinding, sieving, mixing, or packing of siliceous materials for various purposes (for example, cartain kinds of scouring norder) (for example, certain kinds of scouring powder). In a notice issued by the Home Office it is stated that the Home

Secretary regrets that it has not been found possible, as was hoped, to bring all the outstanding trades under the Act in a comparatively short time. The negotiations with the employers have been pro-tracted; and, even in the metal grinding and in the pottery industries, it has not been possible to secure the co-operation of the employers in a collective scheme, as contemplated in the Act. In these circumstances the Home Secretary now proposes to adopt a simpler procedure, and to make a comprehensive scheme, to cover all such industries (other than the refractories, metal grinding, and pottery

industries) as are known to expose the workers to the risk of silicosis. A draft scheme, entitled "The Various Industries (Silicosis)

A draft scheme, entitled ""The Various Industries (Silicosis) Scheme, 1928," to give effect to this proposal, has been issued, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. The scheme provides for the payment of compensation in cases of death or of *total* disablement; the question of making provision for cases of partial disablement has been held over pending an inquiry which it is proposed to institute at an early date into the medical arrangements for certifying the disease. Observations in regard to the details of the scheme should be submitted to the Home Secretary in writing before 15th October.

Observations in regard to the details of the scheme should be submitted to the Home Secretary in writing before 15th October. It is also announced that, if the employers in any of the industries concerned represent to the Home Secretary that they would prefer a scheme on the lines of the refractories industries scheme, and are prepared to establish and maintain the compensation fund necessary for the payment of the compensation and other expenses, the Home Secretary would be prepared to postpone the issue of the present scheme so far as that industry is concerned, in order to give an opportunity to work out the details of the alternative scheme.

II.—SILICOSIS IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Committee, reconstituted

by the Home Secretary in June, 1927, have presented their Report.* The Committee had two draft schemes for the pottery industry under their consideration, one on the lines of the refractories industries scheme, and the other on the lines of the metal grinding industries scheme. The Committee would have preferred the former, but they were informed that the employers would prefer a scheme making each employer individually responsible for his own workpeople. They were, therefore, reluctantly compelled to frame a scheme on lines more nearly approximating to the ordinary provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts relating to scheduled industrial discover

It is proposed that the scheme should apply, in the manufac It is proposed that the scheme should apply, in the manuac-ture of china, earthenware, sanitary earthenware, electrical ware, or tiles, to any process in or in connection with the milling of flint or other material containing silica for use in potteries; to all processes in or in connection with the manufacture of pottery, up to and including the preparation for glazing; and to polishing, grinding, and tile-slabbin

The Committee recommend that the compensation provisions should follow, with certain modifications, those in the Metal Grinding Industries Scheme, 1927. A workman certified to be

* Report of the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Committee. H.M. Stationery Office; price 1s. 3d. net.

partially disabled should be entitled to compensation. They are in favour of a medical board for dealing with silicosis cases, if proper arrangements could be made to meet the expense, by

reading the cost over the whole industry. Part II of the Committee's Report deals with the second part of THE Development and Migration Commission has presented to the Australian Commonwealth Government a Report on Unemployment and Business Stability. The Report indicates that the Commission has studied the available records of unemployment in Australia, reviewed the causes and reputed causes, considered the means of their terms of reference, viz., what further measures, if any, can be taken for the prevention of silicosis by regulations, etc.

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

Statistics dealing with unemployment are incomplete; but the Commonwealth Statistician claims that the percentage results based ON pages 336 to 339 detailed statistics are given showing the numbers of insured workpeople in each of 100 groups of industries, and the percentages unemployed in each of these groups at 20th August, 1928. on trade union returns fairly illustrate the general position. While the total membership of trade unions in Australia is about 850,000, and the estimated number of employees 20 years of age and over in all occupations is 1,534,508, the number of members of the In the following Table the total numbers of insured workers In all occupations is 1,354,508, the number of members of the unions that supply returns is slightly more than 400,000. During the first quarter of 1928, 45,638, or 10.7 per cent. of the 400,000, were unemployed, as compared with 8.9 per cent. for the last quarter and 5.9 per cent. for the first quarter of 1927. The frequent statement that unemployment is due almost entirely to one are used supple accreasing imports impired in industrial

recorded as wholly unemployed and as temporarily stopped from the service of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 20th August, 1928, are analysed so as to show the pro-portions of those totals who were classified as belonging to various dustry groups :--

		Ma	les.		A sources and a little			
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 Mining Non - Metalliferous	2,060 187,119		88 117,275			0 · 0 0 · 5		0.0
Mining Products Brick, Tile, etc.,	4,411	0.5	1,157	0.4	145	0.1	14	0.0
making Pottery, Earthen-	6,193	DEFERS	TANK TANK	10326	Cars Televis	Murger 1	Stands- ull	C. Calation
ware, etc Glass Trades Chemicals, etc Metal Manufacture Engineering, etc. Construction and	2,135 4,125 8,714 26,711 51,067	0·5 1·0 3·2	1,371 2,032 31,859	$ \begin{array}{c c} 0.5 \\ 0.7 \\ 11.6 \end{array} $	398 1,556 689	0·3 1·1 0·5	86 423 364	0·1 0·4 0·3
Repair of Vehicles Shipbuilding and	21,634	2.6	10,370	3.8	1,548	1.1	676	0.6
Ship Repairing Metal Trades Textile Trades	53,493 26,097 29,826	3.1	11,468	4.2		$0.1 \\ 7.2 \\ 32.3$	3,238	
Leather Goods Clothing Trades	2,624 15,123		1,055 11,676			0·7 10·8	404 19,797	0·3 16·6
Food, Drink and Tobacco Sawmilling, Furni- ture and Wood-	18,284	2 · 2	1,348	0.5	10,382	7.3	3,378	2.8
work Printing and Paper	12,050	1.4	1,310	0.5	1,565	1.1	457	0.4
Trades Building and Con- struction of	8,779	1.1	860	0.3	4,759	3.4	1,359	1.1
Works Other Manufactur-	112,461	13.4	3,479	1.3	158	0.1	15	0.0
Gas, Water and	5,309	0.6	1,118	0.4	2,276	1.6	773	0.7
Electricity Sup- ply Industries Transport and	8,704	1.0	331	0.1	94	0.1	6	0.0
Communication Distributive Trades Commerce, Bank-	104,806 59,546		2,782 2,630			0.6 14.9		
ing, Insurance and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Ser-	4,293	0.5	51	0.0	553	0.4	18	0.0
vices	62,873	7.5	1,927	0.7	17,498	12.4	1,665	1.4
All Industries and	10 -172	101 .5	alter .	P. M. D. C.	Cilver	Recita 2	193 . 241	nadaa

Services ... 838,437 100.0 275,845 100.0 141,489 100.0 119,448 100.0 assumption that high wages form a major cause of fluctuations in employment, is not borne out by the investigation, as far as it has It will be seen that among males the mining group (of which the principal constituent is coal mining) accounts for 22.3 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 42.5 per cent. of the temporarily stopped. Next in order of magnitude are building and construction of works, with 13.4 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 1.3 per cent of the temporarily entert of the temporarily and the second proceeded, whatever effect the wages system may have on the average amount of employment over a series of years. Although industrial disputes are a serious factor in depriving men of their occupations, it was not found practicable to make an adequate statistical comparison of the amount of unemployment due directly or indirectly to this cause; but unemployment due to economic cent. of the temporarily stopped, and transport and communication with 12.5 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 1.0 per cent. of depression is regarded as much more serious. High taxation, it is considered, limits the field of employment rather than causes the temporarily stopped. Among males 67.5 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and fluctuations.

80.1 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 32.3 per cent of the wholly unemployed and $63 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the temporarily stopped, the clothing trades for $10 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 16.6 per cent. of the temporarily stopped; while food, drink and tobacco and the distributive trades together account for $22 \cdot 2$ per cent. of the wholly unemployed and $4 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the temporarily stopped.

These four groups of industries thus represent, among females, 65.3 per cent. of the wholly unemployed and 84.8 per cent. of the temporarily stopped. They include 62.7 per cent. of the female insured population.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRALIA. REPORT BY DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION COMMISSION.

reviewed the causes and reputed causes, considered the means of prevention and remedy, and prepared recommendations intended to reduce its severity. The evidence adduced shows that the mere provision of relief is a remedy both temporary and unsatisfactory. With the increasing development of secondary industries, it is pointed out, the country's business and industrial organisation will become more complex, the dangers of periodic unemployment more acute, and the need for systematic treatment of the problem more urgent.

to one specific cause, such as excessive imports, immigration, industrial disputes, or the wages system, is not supported by precise data. The Commission examines a number of factors and seeks to define

The Commission examines a number of factors and seeks to define the measure of their respective influence. Seasonal fluctuations, it is found, affect both the primary and secondary industries. Irregularity of farm work and the absence of suitable accommodation, particularly for married men, deter men from following farm labouring as an occupation, and a poorer class of labour offers as a consequence. In fruit growing, there is a concentration of work in the picking season, and, in the sugar industry, during the cane cutting. The irregular employment of labour in rural industries, the Commission considers, is due partly to the indequacy of accommodation for mermanent employments. labour in rural industries, the Commission considers, is due partly to the inadequacy of accommodation for permanent employees. A sound scheme for providing homes for married rural workers would advance rural settlement and ensure a regular supply of country labour. A proposal to this end has been made by the Commission, and is being considered by responsible officers of the States. Fluctuations attributable to causes other than the seasons are associated with alternating periods of prosperity and depression, a question upon which an elaborate Report by Professor Copland, Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, Melbourne University, is pre-sented as an Appendix. The depression in 1927–28 is ascribed to adverse weather conditions, decline in agricultural production, the chancing price level, and the adverse trade balance. changing price level, and the adverse trade balance. It is stated that the numbers of those who make up the labour

reserve or excess of labour, during comparatively dull periods, are increased by the disorganised, unsystematic way of filling vacancies, including trade union bureaux, Government-controlled bureaux, privately-controlled bureaux, employers' bureaux, newspaper advertisements, personal application, and recommendations through friends. A preponderance of unskilled labour, while not actually responsible for casual employment, makes it more prevalent. Unemployables in Australia are relatively few, but men become partially unemployable through losing their industry and powers of application

during long periods of idleness. Migration and its effects are examined by the Commission with special care. "What seems to emerge from consideration of the relationship," it is remarked, "is that immigration is not a fundamental cause of unemployment, and that the flow of migration into a country will, to a great extent, automatically adjust itself to the a country will, to a great extent, automatically adjust itself to the economic conditions of that country." The absorption of new land settlers should increase rather than decrease employment, and the immigration of domestics, boy farm workers, and specially skilled workers for new industries, will generally have the same effect. Dealing with the wages system, the Commission finds that the economic that high pages form a major score of fluctuations in

The recommendations are as follows :-

(1) (a) That the functions of the Bureau of Census and Statistics be extended to include the construction of an employment index, and an index number of production; and to provide for the collection of up-to-date statistics on such other matters

as would indicate variations in the activity of trade. (b) That the Commonwealth Government establish facilities for continuous research into business conditions, and into causes of recurring fluctuations known as the business cycle.

(2) That the Commonwealth and State Governments, public (2) That the Commonwealth and State Governments, public undertakings and civic authorities adopt, as a common policy, the principles of planning programmes of public works ahead over terms of years, of regulating expenditure on works within yearly periods, and of placing ahead their orders for stores, and that they confer at regular intervals in order to apply this roling as for as practicable. policy as far as practicable.

(3) That the State Governments be invited to confer regarding the institution of a more uniform system of employment bureaux in each State, and to consider the advisability of steps being taken to license and supervise privately conducted exchanges, and provide for the registration by such exchanges, with the respective Governments of the menuscript of employment ctive Governments, of the requirements of employers and workers.

(4) That the State Governments be invited to arrange for education authorities in their respective States, including secondary and public schools, and universities, to give consecondary and public schools, and universities, to give consideration to the problem of vocational guidance, with a view to ensuring that youths, on leaving school, are guided towards the occupations in which their chances of success are greatest.
(5) That consideration be given by the Commonwealth Bank and the private banks to the advisability of taking whatever steps are possible towards the stabilisation of exchange.
(6) That the measures proposed in Professor Copland's report for developing private business management be placed before representative commercial bodies by the Commonwealth Govern-

representative commercial bodies by the Commonwealth Govern-(7) That the facilities at the universities of Australia for

training business and industrial executives be extended to allow of adequate specialised study of the business cycle, statistical method, and problems of industrial organisation and management.

That the State Governments be invited to consider con-(8) That the State Governments be invited in consistent on stituting, in each State, a representative committee to be known as the "Industrial Stability Committee," to study the incidence of seasonal fluctuations and formulate plans for their correction.

(9) That the Home and Territories Department, which is esponsible for the administration of "Internal Affairs" for the Commonwealth Government, be authorised to act in liaison between the Commonwealth Government, the State Governments and the Industrial Stability Committees, in the co-ordina-tion of the efforts of the Committees, the formulation of nationwide policy in this regard, and the fostering of concerted action in the various States.

In order that the above scheme may be launched in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, and that the various proposals, in so far as they affect the States and the suggested Industrial Stability Committees, may be fully discussed in regard to details of working, it is recommended that the Prime Minister, with the concurrence of the State Governments, summon a conference, to be held at Canberra, of representatives of the Governments, employers and employees of the respective States.

WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

(a) GERMANY.

Iron and Steel Industry .- The dispute in the iron and steel and metal trades, of which an account was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE, has now been settled, and work was resumed on 27th August. After failure of the two parties to reach agreement, the conciliation officer submitted proposals, which were accepted, providing for the points of difference regarding the wages of moulders at the Burger works to be met by the introduction of technical improvements, which would enable increased wages to be earned, and also for the application, as from June of this year, in all works offsattd by the lack set of the affected by the lock-out, of the agreement previously declared binding.

Textile Industry.—Towards the end of June last, the workers' organisations in the Düren (Rhineland) textile industry (mainly organisations in the Düren (Rhineland) textile industry (mainly woollen goods) gave notice of the termination at the end of July of the wage agreement, and demanded a 15 per cent. increase in the existing wage rates, those in force being 63.5 pfennigs an hour for skilled adult male workers and 34-40 pfennigs for skilled adult female workers. In the ensuing negotiations between the employers and workers no agreement was reached, and about 150 workers at one weaving mill came out on strike. The employers responded by announcing a general lock-out of all textile workers in the Düren area, which became effective on 30th August. Approximately 4 200 area, which became effective on 30th August. Approximately 4,200 workers are involved.

The general and wage agreements for the textile industry (mainly cotton and woollen goods) in the München-Gladbach and Rheydt area have been terminated by the workers with effect as from 15th September. The demands of the workers, numbering approximately 35.000, include a claim for a 15 per cent. wage increase

(b) POLAND: COAL MINING DISPUTE.

Negotiations have been in progress for several months between the coal owners and the miners in the three Polish coalfields, viz., Upper Silesia, Dombrowa and Cracow, regarding the revision of wage the coal industry, which employed in September, 1927, about 110,000 workers. The workers' demands having been rejected by the owners, a one-day strike was proclaimed in all Polish coal mines on 25th July, both as a protest strike and as a demonstration that the miners were prepared to order a general strike in the near future if their demands were ignored.

A special Conciliation Committee, which has recently been dealing with the matter, has now rejected the miners' claim for a 30 per cent. general increase, but has awarded increases of 4 per cent. to piece-workers, 6 per cent. to time-workers under 24 years of age, to time-workers over that age. The award applicable from 1st September, 1928, to 28th February, 1929, though fourteen days' notice of termination may be given on the 15th of each month if the cost-of-living figure should rise by 3 per cent. or more after 1st September, 1928.

THE DISPUTE IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINING INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE dispute affecting about 200,000 bituminous coal miners employed in the "Central Competitive Field," referred to in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1927, is apparently entering upon its last phase. After a struggle lasting from 1st April, 1927, to July, 1928, with varying fortunes in different parts of the affected regions, the United Mine Workers of America have been compelled to abandon their demand for the retention of the "Jacksonville" wage scale, and have authorised their branch unions to negotiate separate and have authorised their branch unions to negotiate separate district agreements with local associations of mine owners, and to

the best terms possible for their members. The dispute originally affected coal mining, more or less seriously, in no less than ten States, viz., Illinois and Indiana, Ohio, Penn-sylvania and West Virginia, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. During the first few months, many individual owners re-opened their mines under temporary agreements, including some in Illinois and Indiana, Iowa, Kansa and Pittsburgh (Western Pennsylvania); but, on the other hand, the strike extended to the Princes of Central Pennsylvania, which at first had not been affected. Prior to 1st October, 1927, attempts were made to re-open some mines in Ohio and Pennsylvania with non-union labour, and legal

mines in Onio and Pennsylvania with non-union habour, and legal injunctions were granted to the owners against the union to prevent the latter interfering with these attempts. The first big move to settle the dispute resulted in temporary agreements being signed, whereby more than one half of the strikers resumed work in Illinois and Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas during the first few days of October, 1927. Under these agreements, the "Jacksonville" wage scale was paid, whilst a Joint Wage Commission, set up under the agreements, and endeavoured to reconcile the differences between the parties and to discover a basis for a permanent agreement which was to run from 1st April, 1928. At the same time, however, the situation was becoming much more acute in the other affected areas, viz., Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Mine-owners in these States obtained Court protection for the re-opening of mines with non-union labour, and endeavours made by the Secretary of Labour to convene a conference of the owners and men in these areas were unavailing, the owners replying that they were not hampered by the strike, but were mining all the coal they could sell. During February and March of this year, the Joint Wage Com-

mission held conferences which terminated unsuccessfully, and on mission held conferences which terminated unsuccessfully, and on lst April, 1928, the dispute recommenced in the areas covered by the temporary agreements. At this stage, the dispute covered the same area as a year before, with the addition of the Central Penn-sylvanian field. By the end of April, however, the owners in Illinois and Indiana had practically all signed short term agreements with the Union for a recumition of mining operations, retaining the and Indiana had practically all signed short term agreements with the Union for a resumption of mining operations, retaining the pre-strike rates of pay; but in all other States operations appear to have been continued by non-union labour. A press report states that on 2nd September a new four-year agreement was signed in Illinois fixing wage rates at $6\cdot10$ a day and 91 cents. a ton for tonnage miners, in place of $7\cdot50$ a day and $1\cdot08$ a ton, the rates in the "Jacksonville" agreement.

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINIUM WARE IN THE UNITED STATES, 1927.

THE United States Bureau of Labour Statistics has published, in the August, 1928, number of the Monthly Labour Review, the results of a direct inquiry into the actual earnings and working hours of workers in factories using aluminium, both sheet and cast, in the manufacture, mainly, of pans, kettles, pots and other kitchen utensils. and, where made by the same workers in association with aluminium ware, the manufacture of various brass and copper articles, such as ashtrays, ferrules, radio parts, kettles, lamps, etc. The j of 32 establishments were examined, covering 7,811 works The pay-rolls following Table shows average full-time and actual hours and earnings in 1927 in some of the principal occupations :---

	Average	Hours.	Average Earnings.			
Occupation and Sex.	Actually worked in one week.	Full- time per week.	Per hour.	Actual in one week.	Full- time per week.	
The formaliser and fille day	ai sa	En an	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
Tool and die makers, male	49.9	51.6	•755	37.70	38.96	
Die, tool and machine setters,	52.5	53.3	.617	32.34	32.89	
Draw press operators, male	50.4	51.6	.570	28.74	29.41	
Punch press operators, female	49.3	52.9	• 356	17.58	18.83	
Bench hands, male	51.1	53.2	• 502	25.61	26.71	
,, ,, female	52.0	54.4	• 349	18.15	18·99 35·29	
Polishers and buffers, male	49.2	51.6	•684	33·64 15·23	16.00	
Wrappers, female	47·7 50·5	50.0 51.4	· 320 · 469	23.70	24.11	
Packers and craters, male	50.6	52.9	•444	22.49	23.49	
Labourers, male	50.0	52.5			1000000	
All employees, male*	50.5	52.2	• 579	29.24	30.22	
female*	49.1	52.6	• 355	17.44	18.67	

Of the 32 establishments, 15 had some form of extra pay for overtime, usually time and a half, sometimes time and a quarter. In 11 establishments there were bonus systems based on production or long service.

* Including occupations not shown in the Table.

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

LABOUR DISPUTES ABROAD IN 1927.

According to a Report of the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs, a In the issue of this GAZETTE for May last, statistics relating to labour According to a Report of the Japanese Bureau of Social Affairs, a total of 346 strikes occurred during 1927. The number of work-people directly affected was 43,669, and the aggregate loss in working days 741,232. During the same period there were, in addition, 20 lockouts, affecting 809 workers and involving a loss of 21,715 working days. The industries most seriously affected by disputes, judging by the number of days lost, were the brewery, spinning, shipbuilding and engineering, coal mining, shipping, and pottery industries disputes involving stoppages of work in 1927 were given for various countries overseas. Similar particulars now available for some other countries are summarised below:— UNITED STATES.* industries.

During 1927, 734 disputes, involving 349,434 employees, were reported as having commenced in the United States. No statistics of the number of days lost are issued; but it is stated that the average duration of 669 disputes was 24 days, whilst the average number of employees in each of the 734 disputes was 476. The chief causes of disputes were wages, hours, and recognition of unions. Considered from the workers' standpoint, of the 639 disputes which terminated in 1927, 235 were successful, 169 were unsuccessful and 129 ended in a compromise; in 29 cases the workpeople returned to work pending arbitration proceedings; and in the remaining 77 cases the results were not known to the United States Department Labour.

The number of disputes in 1927 is materially less than for any of the other years since 1916, when the Federal Bureau began to make compilations. From 1916 to 1920, the number of disputes per annum was over 3.000 and the number of workers involved exce a million. Since 1920 there has been a steady decline. In 1926 there were 1,035 disputes, 783 of which involved 329,592 workers, with an average of 421 workers and a duration of 25 days per dispute. The most important dispute in 1927 was that of the bituminous coal miners in the "Central Competitive Field," which continued into the present year: see page 322 of the present issue.

AUSTRALIA.†

During 1927, there occurred 441 industrial disputes in Australia, involving 200,757 workpeople, and resulting in a loss of 1,713,581 working days and an estimated loss of £1,676,696 in wages. The corresponding statistics for 1926 are : disputes, 360; workpeople involved, 113,034; working days lost, 1,128,570; estimated loss in wages, £1,107,544.

Of the 441 disputes that occurred in 1927, more than three-quarters (339, or 77 per cent.) were in New South Wales; these disputes affected 148,541 workpeople (74 per cent.) and resulted in a loss of 1,133,963 working days (66 per cent.).

POLAND.[†]

The total number of strikes in progress during 1927 was 609, affecting 232,504 workpeople and causing a loss of 2,429,070 working days. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 583 strikes, 143,581 workpeople, and 1,382,133 working days lost. As in the previous which accounted for 498 strikes, affecting 200,875 workpeople, and causing a loss of 2,325,131 working days. Strikes numbering 31 affecting 12,210 workpeople, and causing an aggregate loss of 33,366 working days, arose out of questions relating to hours and working conditions; while the reinstatement of discharged workpeople was the object of 34 strikes, which affected 4,582 workpeople, and resulted n a loss of 30,369 working days. From the point of view of the workpeople, 108 strikes, affecting

14,307 workpeople, were completely successful, while 342 strikes, affecting 179,868 workpeople, were partially successful. The number of unsuccessful strikes was 146, affecting 28,787 work-people. In the remaining cases (13 strikes, affecting 9,542 workpeople) the results were unknown. The industry chiefly affected in 1927 was the textile industry.

The industry chiefy anected in 1927 was the textile industry, in which 97 strikes occurred, involving 114,365 workpeople and causing a loss of 1,313,860 working days. In the building trades there were 33 strikes, affecting 26,913 workpeople and causing a loss of 422,961 working days; and in the metal. engineering and electrical trades, 81 strikes, affecting 27,903 workpeople and causing a loss of 226,476 working days working days.

FINLAND.§

FINLAND.§ According to statistics published by the Finnish Department for Social Affairs, there were, in 1927, 79 disputes, in which 13,368 workpeople were directly affected, causing a loss of 1,528,182 working days. The principal causes of disputes were wages (44 disputes) and collective agreements (14 disputes). Of the total number of disputes, 33, affecting 9,183 workpeople, resulted in a compromise; 14, affecting 1,005 workpeople, ended in favour of the workpeople; 30, affecting 3,134 workpeople, ended in favour of the employers; while in the remainder the results were unknown or indecisive. The metal and engineering industry was the most seriously affected in 1927. In this industry, 12 disputes were recorded, in which 9,919 workpeople were involved, resulting in an aggregate loss of 1,174,800 working days.

HUNGARY.

Statistics relating to labour disputes show that, in 1927, there were 81 strikes and 3 lockouts, involving together 24,803 workers and causing a loss of 294,941 working days. In 1926, there occurred 54 strikes and 3 lockouts, affecting 9,618 workers and resulting in an aggregate loss of 52,003 working days. The industries mainly affected by disputes in 1927 were the metal, machine construction and electrical industries. Of the total number of atrikes compared and electrical industries. Of the total number of strikes occurring in 1927, 48 were wholly or partially successful from the point of view of the workers, and 33 were unsuccessful.

- onthly Labour Review, July, 1928. Washington. mpendium of Australian Statistics, July, 1928. Melbourne. atystyka Pracy, No. 3, 1928. Warsaw. cial Tidskrift, No. 6, 1928. Helsingfors. ayyar Statisztikai Szemle, July, 1927, and July, 1928. Budapest.

JAPAN *

WAGES AND HOURS IN THE GERMAN WOODWORKING AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES.

UNDER the regulations issued in pursuance of the Wages Statistics Act, 1922, an inquiry has now been made into wages statistics of labour in the woodworking and musical instrument industries in Germany, on lines similar to the inquiry in the textile industry (the results of which were summarised in the issue of this GAZETTE

for May, 1928, page 167). The results of the inquiry, which have been published in the journal[†] of the Federal Statistical Office, relate to wages and hours in March, 1928. The inquiry was concerned generally with workers over 22 years of age, although, in musical instrument manufacture, a small number of workers under that age, but over manufacture, a small number of workers under that age, but over 20 years of age, were included. It covered 45,601 workers in 1,481 undertakings, in 130 centres and 29 collective agreement areas. Of the 45,601 workers, $84 \cdot 8$ per cent. were skilled workers, $3 \cdot 8$ per cent. were semi-skilled workers, and 11 $\cdot 4$ per cent. were labourers. Women workers to the number of 704 were included only in the musical instrument mehing ageing of the insuring. Both time and musical instrument making section of the inquiry. Both time and pieceworkers were included for skilled and semi-skilled work, but only timeworkers among the labourers. Among the skilled wood workers, almost two-thirds were timeworkers; while in musical instrument manufacture, on the other hand, most of the worker were on piecework.

Combining the results of the inquiry in both the woodworking and the musical instrument branches, the following Table shows the distribution of the male skilled workers and labourers over 22 years of age according to their total weekly earnings (before deduction of contributions for social insurances, etc.) :-

Percentage of workers whose weekly earnings, in March, 1928, were as indicated in the first column.

a state a set of the set of the set of the				
	Skilled workers over 22 years of age.			
On timework.	On piecework.	age on timework.		
$7 \cdot 8 2 \cdot 2 3 \cdot 3 5 \cdot 5 8 \cdot 1 8 \cdot 0 10 \cdot 8 10 \cdot 6 9 \cdot 0 8 \cdot 0 6 \cdot 6 5 \cdot 4 3 \cdot 9 10 \cdot 8 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 6 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ \cdot 6 \cdot 7 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 1 \cdot 2 \end{array}$		
100	100	100		
23,413	14,706	5,198		
	22 year On timework. 7.8 2.2 3.3 5.5 8.1 8.0 10.8 10.6 9.0 8.0 6.6 5.4 3.9 10.8 10.8	22 years of age. On timework. On piecework. 7.8 8.6 2.2 2.5 3.3 3.4 5.5 4.1 8.1 5.8 8.0 6.9 10.6 8.1 9.0 7.5 8.0 7.0 6.6 6.4 5.4 5.3 3.9 4.7 10.8 21.9 100 100		

The Table shows that 21.9 per cent. of the skilled pieceworkers were in receipt of over 67.50 Reichsmarks; this group was made up of 14.2 per cent. who received over 67.50 and up to 80 Reichsup of 14.2 per cent. who received over 67.50 and up to 80 Reichs-marks, 5.9 per cent. over 80 and up to 100 Reichsmarks and 1.8 per cent. over 100 Reichsmarks. Of the 7.8 per cent. of skilled timeworkers who received 37.50 Reichsmarks or less, 75 per cent. worked a week of 32 hours or less, or, in other words, lost on short time at least two full days a week. Of the labourers, two-thirds received 45 Reichsmarks or less, and one-third 37.50 Reichsmarks or less; but this was chiefly due to the relatively small number of hours worked. hours worked; of those in the lowest wage group, nearly a third worked less than 40 hours, and about a fifth less than 32 hours.

The following Table shows the distribution of the same workers according to the hours actually worked in the week to which the figures as to earnings, quoted above, relate :---

Number of male workers, over 22 years of age,

Occupation.	Less 48 h	than ours,	48 h	ours.	More than 48 hours.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
Skilled workers : Timeworkers Pieceworkers Labourers	10,228 7,801 1,975	43·7 53·1 38·0	7,909 5,315 1,335	$33 \cdot 8$ $36 \cdot 1$ $25 \cdot 7$	5,276 1,590 1,888	22·5 10·8 36·3	
Total	20,004	46.2	14,559	33.6	8,754	20.2	

Shakai Seisaku Jiho, English Supplement, July, 1928. Tokio. Wirtschaft und Statistik, No. 15, 1928. One Reichsmark = 100 Reichspfennigs = about 11.8d. at the par rate

The shortest working time was found among the skilled piece-workers, whose wages depended more on the rate at which they worked than on the number of hours. The longest working time was found among the labourers, part of whose duty it is to make preparations before and to clear up after the work of the day. The particulars published in *Wirtschaft und Statistik* include details of the earnings and hours in each important town or centre of the woodworking and musical instrument industries. Considera-tions of space prevent the reproduction of these details; but in the following paragraphs particulars of average wages and hours are given separately for each of the two industries.

Machine Joinery, Cabinet and Furniture Making.—The following Table shows for male workers over 22 years of age the actual average hourly earnings of the grades of workers covered by the inquiry compared with the average hourly minimum time rates fixed by collective agreement for each grade at March, 1928:—

Class of Worker,	Average hourly eatnings (exclusive of extra allow- ances for overtime and of family allowances).	A verage hourly time rate, or piecework basis 'time rate, under collective agreements,	Average percentage increase or decrease of earnings over rates fixed by collective agreements.	
Skilled workers on timework	Reichspfennigs. 115 · 9 127 · 8	Reichspfennigs. 107 · 0 117 · 5	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per cent.} \\ + 8 \cdot 3 \\ + 8 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	
Semi-skilled workers on timework ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	94·2 98·7 89·0	91·9 98·9 87·6	+ 2.5 - 0.2 + 1.6	

The average weekly working hours during the period of the inquiry, taking into consideration extra hours and overtime and losses due to short time, illness, absenteeism, etc., were as follows :---

Skilled workers on timework		45.9 hours.	
mionombr		45.2 "	
Semi-skilled workers on timework		46.9 "	
" " " piecework		44.8 "	
Labourers on timework	446	46.4 "	

It is remarked that these figures reveal the relatively low degree of employment in the woodworking industry at the time of the inquiry, since no group of workers on the average reached the normal working week of 48 hours (Berlin 46 hours) fixed by collective agreement. The total weekly earnings, including payments for extra hours and overtime, were, on the average, as follows for the same groups of workers :--

Skilled workers on timework	 53.40 Re	ichsmarks
minourrowly	57.91	,,
Semi-skilled workers on timework	 44.29	,,
", ", piecework	44.13	"
Labourers on timework	 41.48	**

No exact comparison with pre-war wages was possible, as there were no directly comparable pre-war figures; but, on the basis of an inquiry made in November, 1911, by the German Woodworkers' Union, it has been estimated that, after taking into consideration the rise in the cost of living and making deductions for wages tax and social insurance contributions, the average " real " weekly wages in March, 1928, of skilled workers on timework showed an increase of 7 per cent., and of skilled workers on piecework an increase of 8 per cent., over those of November, 1911.

Musical Instrument Manufacture .- The following Table affords a comparison of the actual earnings of workers, generally over 22 years of age, with the corresponding average minimum time rates fixed by collective agreement for each grade of worker:---

Class of Worker.	at March, 19 of extra all	e and of	Average percentage increase or decrease of earnings over rates fixed by collective agreements.			
	Timeworkers.	Pieceworkers.	Timeworkers.	Pieceworkers		
Males : Skilled workers Semi-skilled workers Labourers	Reichs- pfennigs. 118 · 5 90 · 5 90 · 5	Reichs- pfennigs. 133 · 9 102 · 3 	$+11 \cdot 3$ $-1 \cdot 0$ $+1 \cdot 7$	+ 7·3 - 3·4		
Females : Skilled workers Semi-skilled workers	77·5 62·4	77·9 76·4	$+13.3 \\ - 4.0$	-1.9 +2.4		

It is stated that the low degree of employment in the musical instrument industry at the time of the inquiry is chiefly responsible for the fact that certain grades of workers, as shown in the Table for the fact that certain grades of workers, as shown in the Table above, were receiving in average hourly earnings an amount less than the appropriate minimum time rate fixed by collective agree-ment. For the same reason, the average working week was also below the normal, viz, skilled male timeworkers, 43.5 hours, skilled male pieceworkers, 41.5 hours, and male labourers, 44.4 hours. An estimated comparison of the average "real" weekly wages of male skilled workers on piecework in March, 1928, with those of November, 1913, shows an increase of 5.7 per cent., after making deductions for wages tax and social insurance contributions.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN THE NETHERLANDS: A NEW ACT.*

ON 1st September, 1928, a Collective Agreements Act, dated 24th December, 1927, came into operation in the Netherlands. Dutch law relating to collective agreements has hitherto been based on Section 1637 (n) of the Civil Code (repealed by the new Act), on Section 1657 (n) of the Civil Code (repeated by the new Act), which merely defines a collective agreement in terms almost identical with those of the new Act, and provides that any special agreement between an employer and worker which is contrary to the collective agreement in force may be declared null and void at the request of any party to the collective agreement other than the employer concerned. The more important provisions of the new Act may be rned. The more important provisions of the new Act may be summarised as follows :

A collective agreement is defined as an agreement between one or more employers, or one or more employers' organisations possessing legal personality, and one or more workpeople's organisations legal personality, and one or more workpeople's organisations possessing legal personality and primarily or exclusively concerned with the regulations of conditions of labour. An employers' or workers' association may be a party to a collective agreement only when its rules expressly provide therefor. Amendments to the rules of an association subsequent to the conclusion of the collective agree-ment may not affect collective agreements already in force, except with the consent of the other contracting parties. Except as otherwise provided in the agreement, a collective agreement applies, from the time it comes into force, to individual contracts already aviding existing.

An association which becomes party to a collective agreement is required to do everything in its power to see that its members observe the provisions of the agreement. Nevertheless, the association is not responsible for its individual members unless such responsibility is expressly stipulated in the agreement. The members of an association which has concluded a collective agreement continue to be bound by the agreement even after loss of membership of the association. Liability ceases in this case, however, in the event of the amendment or prolongation of the agreement. The dissolution of an association has no effect on the minileges or philications arisin

the amendment or prolongation of the agreement. The dissolution of an association has no effect on the privileges or obligations arising out of any collective agreement it may have concluded. All provisions in an individual contract between an employer and a worker which are contrary to the conditions laid down in the collec-tive agreement are null and void. Unless there is a special provision to be the end of the conditions are required to to the contrary in a collective agreement, employers are required to observe its provisions in the case of workers who are not bound by it.

An organisation which has become a party to a collective agree-ment may claim compensation for any loss to itself or any of its members caused by one of the other contracting parties or any of its members, by actions in conflict with the requirements of the collective agreement. The parties are free to lay down in the

collective agreement. The parties are free to fay down in the collective agreement other provisions regarding damages. The duration of a collective agreement may not exceed five years. Agreements may be prolonged, on condition that the parties are never bound for a longer period than five consecutive years from the date of the extension.

If a collective agreement contains no provision relating to the period of validity, it is to be considered as having been concluded for one year, and, on expiry, is regarded as renewed for a further period of one year, if no notice of termination has been given. The period for giving notice to terminate an agreement is fixed at one-twelfth of the period for which it was originally concluded.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE: VACANCY FOR CHIEF OF STATISTICAL SECTION.

THE Director of the International Labour Office (League of Nations) Geneva, announces that a selection will shortly be made to fill the post of Chief of the Statistical Section of that Office. The post is open to candidates of both sexes in all States which are Members of the International Labour Organisation (including officers at present on the staff of the Office). The salary is 28,000 Swiss francs per annum, rising by annual increments of 1,000 frances to a maximum of 33,000 francs. This salary is subject to modification in accordance with fluctations in the cost of living at Geneva. At the moment a reduction is made of 2.6 per cent, on this amount. In accordance with fluctuations in the cost of flying at centeral. At the moment a reduction is made of 2.6 per cent. on this amount. A deduction of 5 per cent. will be made, representing the official's contribution to the Staff Provident Fund, the League of Nations making an equal contribution to the Fund. Candidates' age must not be more than 45 or less than 30 on 31st December, 1928. Their state of health must be good

not be more than 45 or less than 50 on 31st December, 1925. There state of health must be good. The qualifications required of candidates include capacity to deal with theoretical or practical economic questions, especially of a statistical character, more particularly in the sphere of labour statistics; capacity to co-ordinate the work and direct the prepar-tion of studies and reports by a group of specialists working on these subjects; and perfect knowledge of one of the official languages of the office (English and French) with a sufficient knowledge of the other. Capacity to read other languages will be taken into account. Further details, including particulars as to certain documents and information, which should accompany an application, and of the Further details, including particulars as to certain documents and information which should accompany an application, and of the general conditions of service, may be obtained from the London Branch of the International Labour Office, 12, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Requests for these particulars should be accom-panied by a stamped and addressed foolscap envelope.

* Staatsblad, No. 415, and Maandschrift, 29th February, 1928. The Hague

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items	included		 65%
Food only	····	and nate each	 56%

FOOD.

BETWEEN 1st August and 1st September there were advances of nearly $\frac{1}{2}d$. each in the average price of eggs and of about $\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. in the average price of butter. These advances were, however, counterbalanced by reductions in the prices of bread, flour and potatoes, with the net result that there was practically no change in the general level.

The average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food in-cluded in these statistics was about 56 per cent. at both 1st September and 1st August, 1928, as compared with 57 per cent. at 1st September, 1927.

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

Article.	other	Price (per l wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Sept., 1928, as compared with		
and and the point of the second	July, 1914.	lst August, 1928.	1st Sept., 1928.	July, 1914.	1st Aug., 1928.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 $6\frac{1}{2}$	s. d. 1 51 0 91	s. d. 1 5 1 0 9 1	s. d. + 0 71 + 0 24	s. d.
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 71 0 4분	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	${\begin{array}{*{20}c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 3\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	1 6 ¹ / ₂ 0 10 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8 \\ + & 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 11\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 4\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5 \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	 + 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart Butter—	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 2\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1 4 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 8	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 5\frac{1}{3} \\ + 0 & 3 \\ + 0 & 10\frac{1}{3} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 2\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ - & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \\ \end{array} $
Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh) Potatoes per 7 lb.	1 21 2 28 87 1 1 88 7 1 44 4 4	1 11 1 10 1 2 ¹ / ₂ 0 7 ¹ / ₂ 0 1 ¹ / ₁ 0 8 ¹ / ₂	1 11 ³ 1 10 ¹ 1 2 ³ 1 2 ³ 0 7 ¹ 0 2 ¹ 0 7 ³ 0 7 ³	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 & 9\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 8 \\ + & + & 0 & 0\frac{1}{2} \\ + & + & 0 & 1 \\ + & 0 & 3 \end{array}$	+ 0 04+ + 0 04+ + 0 04+ + 0 04+ + 0 04+ + 0 04+

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

		1st Septen	Average Percentage Increase at 1st September, 1928, as compared with July, 1914.				
Article.		Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for lst Aug., 1928.		
Beef, British-	and	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Fro		40	41	40	72 41		
Ribs Thin Flank		47 12	44 17	45 14	44 13		
Mutton, British— Legs Breast		76 56	78 55	77 55	79		
Mutton, Frozen- Legs		75	68	55 71	56 71		
Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish		24 51 117	27 47 92	25 49 105	25 46		
Flour		48	54	51	102 57		
Bread Tea Sugar (granulated)		51 53 66	53 60 59	52 57	59 58		
Milk		59	68	62 64	63 62		
Fresh Salt		60 56	65 57	63 57	59 54		
Cheeset Margarine Eggs (fresh)		70 9 87	70 4 83	70 6 85	68 6		
Potatoes		64	50	85 57	49 75		
Thomas)	of Food ercentage	56	56	56	56		

* 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. * 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.

RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards rents, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st September, 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 September the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged approximately 120 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group the average price of coal at 1st September was between 70 and 75 per cent. above the level of July, 1914, as compared with 70 per cent. at 1st August. The average price of gas remained the same, *i.e.*, between 45 and 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. For the fuel and light group as a whole (including coal, gas, oil, candles and matches) the average increase at 1st September, as compared with July, 1914, was between 65 and 70 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made 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 September is, approximately, 65 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, the same as at 1st August, 1928, and 1st September, 1927 1927

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 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, ront, clothing, fuel and light, etc.)

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

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

nud setepiritan to be	Workpeople included in the	August,	Inc.(+) o as compar	
Industry.	Returns for August, 1928.	1928.	Month before.	Year before.
Coal Mining Iron , Shale ,,	895,068 6,218 2,518	Days Worked per week by Mines. 4 · 58 5 · 56 6 · 00	Days. + 0.40 - 0.20 + 0.12	Days. - 0.05 + 0.34 + 0.14
Pig Iron Tinplate and Steel Sheet Iron and Steel	 52,019	Furnaces in Blast. 130 Mills working. 529 Shifts Worked (one week) 279,319	Number. - 1 - 45 Per cent. + 1.7	Number. -35 +63 Per cent. $-8\cdot7$

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

		er of Worl Employed		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.			
Industry.	Week		(+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	25th Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Textiles : Cotton Woollen Worsted Carpet Boot and Shoe Pottery Brick	 74,084 60,656 84,579 10,218 42,139 10,777 8,738	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.6 \\ - 0.4 \\ + 0.1 \\ + 0.1 \\ - 1.8 \\ + 0.4 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 4 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 6 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	£ 132,782 121,513 153,093 18,472 88,330 19,676 22,781	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 1.9 \\ - 2.9 \\ + 1.5 \\ + 1.6 \\ - 3.7 \\ + 1.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 8.7 \\ -10.6 \\ - 5.0 \\ + 0.9 \\ -12.0 \\ - 0.6 \\ - 8.3 \end{array}$	

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 20th August, 1928, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :--

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July,		atage Unem at n August, 1	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 Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Special Schemes	$\begin{array}{c} 2,091,260\\ 849,410\\ 807,100\\ 1,733,280\\ 1,961,560\\ 2,090,390\\ 1,268,170\\ 607,580\\ 249,000\\ 126,250\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\cdot 2\\ 5\cdot 1\\ 8\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 4\\ 18\cdot 5\\ 14\cdot 9\\ 13\cdot 6\\ 22\cdot 7\\ 20\cdot 0\\ 2\cdot 0\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 2 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	$5 \cdot 2 4 \cdot 7 7 \cdot 6 12 \cdot 4 16 \cdot 7 14 \cdot 1 11 \cdot 6 21 \cdot 1 20 \cdot 4 1 \cdot 5 $	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 1 \cdot 5 \\ \vdots \\$	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 3 \cdot 5 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 5 \\ + & 7 \cdot 9 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$
TOTAL	11,784,000	13.0	8.1	11.7		+ 2.4

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from August, 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	Unempl Worki	oyed am	ong Insur	red	Number	s (Insured hinsured)	BRITAIN DURIN	G AUG	UST, 19	28.		aboun	IN UBBAL
20.00	trait, yo	19391	for any the	s and Fe	males.	regist Emple	ered at oyment nges, etc.	e pain 23 · Language equation	1014 (N 1217 W	1 200			1	Fotal.
Date.	Males.	Fe- males.	Wholly Unem- ployed and Casuals.	Tempo- rarily Stopped	Total.	Date.	Numbers.	Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Num- ber.	Per- centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1927.*
1927. 22 Aug 26 Sept 24 Oct 19 Dec 19 Dec 26 Mar 26 Mar 26 Mar 27 June 21 July 23 July 20 Aug	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	6.3 5.9 6.0 6.4 5.9 6.8 6.3 5.7 5.7 5.9 6.9 7.9 8.1	6.8 6.9 7.2 7.6 7.7 8.3 8.2 7.7 7.6 7.6 7.8 8.1 8.3	$2 \cdot 5$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 1$ $2 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 2$ $1 \cdot 9$ $2 \cdot 0$ $2 \cdot 3$ $3 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 6$ $3 \cdot 4$	9.3 9.3 9.5 10.0 9.8 10.7 10.4 9.6 9.9 9.9 9.9 11.7 11.7	1927. 29 Aug 26 Sept 31 Oct 28 Nov 19 Dec 1928, 30 Jan 27 Feb 2 Apr 30 Apr 21 May 25 June 27 Aug	1,075,000 1,132,000 1,172,000 1,127,000 1,139,000 1,071,000 1,071,000 1,171,000 1,143,000 1,239,000 1,254,000	South-Eastern : (a) London (b) Rest of South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Eastern Scotland GREAT BRITAIN The above figures systematic search, du	1,366 1,057 929 773 908 993 1,083 397 7,506 are exc uplication	4,925 2,149 1,963 3,405 4,134 3,171 1,369 24,874 clusive option of app	2,547 1,117 904 714 1,251 1,132 957 451 9,073 of cases i plication	4,484 1,588 1,462 2,889 2,597 3,601 2,550 527 19,698 in which s has be	13,322 5,911 5,258 7,781 8,890 9,484 7,761 2,744 61,151 h, as the	0.64 0.70 0.65 0.45 0.45 0.61 0.61 0.45 0.54 e result of overed.
				and the second second		Bangarda Marina	the second the	antis shine of a sector			54 inclusiv	A DESCRIPTION OF A DESC	Ct Barbar	A President

EMPLOYMENT IN AUGUST.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT during August, apart from temporary fluctuations at the holiday periods, showed little change in total volume. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight improvement, which reduced the number of workpople temporarily suspended from their employment; and there were also reductions in the numbers unemployed in the tinplate, tube, linen, carpet and confectionery industries, and in canal, dock, harbour, etc., service. On the other hand, there were increases in unemployment in a number of industries, including constructional and motor engineering, pottery manufacture, public works contracting, the cotton industry, and most of the clothing trades.

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 domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 20th August, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 11.7, as compared with 11.7 at 23rd July, 1928, and 9.3 at 22nd August 1927. For melor along the stops the and 9.3 at 22nd August, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 20th August, 1928, was 13.0, as compared with 13.1 at 23rd July, 20th Adgust, 1920, was 15'0, as compared with 15'1 at 25'd July, 1928; for females the corresponding figures were 8'1 and 7'9. The percentage wholly unemployed at 20th August, 1928, was 8'3 as compared with 8'1 at 25'd July, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 27th August, 1928, was approximately 1,367,000, of whom 1,055,000 were men and 232,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 30th July, 1928, it was 1,354,000, of whom 1,058,000 were men and 223,000 were women; and at 29th August, 1927, it was 1,076,000, of whom 845,000 were men and 161,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment continued bad; but there was some reduction in the number temporarily stopped. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 25th August, 1928, was 895,068, a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with July; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, was 4.58, as compared with 4.18 in July.

In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines of In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines of West Lothian there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with July, 1928, and a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with August, 1927. At limestone quarties employment continued good in the Clitheroe district, and moderate in the Weardale district. At chalk quarries it was reported as very slack. At the East of Scotland whin tone quarries employment remained moderate. At slate quarries in the North Wales district it was fairly good. At china clay quarries it continued fairly good; at tin mines it improved to good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of August, 1928, was 130, as compared with 131 at the end of July, 1928, and with 165 at the end of August,

At iron and steel works employment continued bad; short time working was reported from many districts. In the tinplate and steel sheet industry employment continued fair generally, but was affected by holidays. In the week ended 1st September, 529 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation at works covered by the returns, as compared with 574 in the week ended 28th July, 1928, and with 456 at the end of August, 1927.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering, employment continued to decline in August, especially in the motor vehicle and constructional engineering sections, and was very slack on the whole. In electrical engineering, however, employment remained fair. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing employment remained very bad, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

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

Textile Industries .--- In the cotton industry employment was much affected by holidays during the month. In some cases, particularly in the American spinning section, the usual week's holiday was extended on account of continued trade depression. Apart from the interruption due to the holidays, employment was slightly worse than in the previous month, particularly in the coarse and plain weaving

departments. The Egyptian spinning section showed a further slight decline, but was still fairly well employed; and weavers of fine plain and fancy cloths were also generally well employed.

In the wool textile industry employment continued bad in most of the principal districts. There was a temporary improvement in some areas immediately before the local holidays, resulting from the tendency to arrange for the employees to have a full week's work prior to the stoppage; but taking the month as a whole there was no improvement.

In the hosiery trade employment showed a further decline, but was still fair; in the silk and artificial silk trades taken together, it also showed a decline; in the lace trade a further decline was reported; in the jute trade employment continued good; in linen manufacture there was an improvement, but employment was still bad, with much uncomplement and achert time, making. In tartile blacking unemployment and short-time working. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. employment was generally slack, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade was moderate to slack generally, and showed a further seasonal decline, short time being worked at most centres. In the dress-making trade employment was moderate on the whole; in the shirt and collar and corset trades it was fairly good at most centres. In the felt hat trade, employment was fair the whole is the short time bet in the shirt and continued to the shirt and the shirt and continued the same short time being worked at most centres. employment was fair, on the whole, but some short time continued to be worked. In the boot and shoe industry employment continued bad, but showed a slight improvement towards the end of the month in most of the principal districts. The trade holidays in the first half of the month were extended by many firms.

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

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades showed little change as compared with the previous month; it remained generally fair to fairly good with skilled operatives in most districts, and moderate with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, it was fairly good with bricklayers and with carpenters and joiners, and fair, on the whole, with masons. With plasterers it showed a further improvement, and was moderate to fair in most districts; it was also moderate to fair with slaters and plumbers. With painters employment was fair to fairly good with skilled workers in most districts; with tradesmen's labourers it remained moderate. In brick manufacture employment showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the Peter-borough district it was still reported to be good.

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

Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment remained fairly good. With letterpress printers employment was moderate, on the whole, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month; it was slack at Newcastle and Leicester, but good at Birmingham. With electrotypers and stereo-typers employment continued good generally, but showed a decline; it was only fair at Manchester and Cardiff. With lithographic printers employment continued fair, on the whole, but was reported as bad at Manchester and Belfast; at London it improved and was good. With bookbinders employment showed an improvement and was fair.

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

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales there was a demand for skilled workers in most districts, but the supply of casual labour was generally sufficient to meet requirements. With fishermen employment showed a further improvement, and was fair, on the whole.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment was slack generally, but somewhat better than in the previous month; with seamen it remained moderate to fair, on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

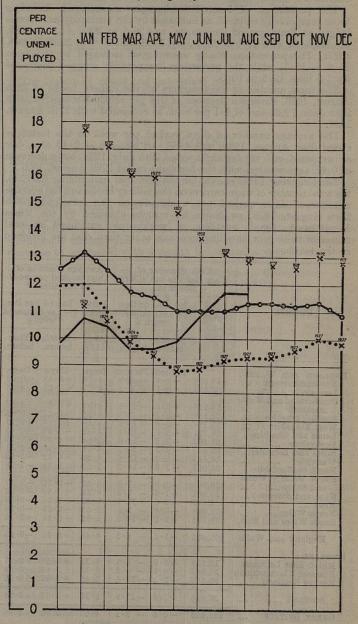
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve -= 1928. Dotied Curve - - - - - - - = 1927.

Chain Curve - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - = $\begin{cases} = Mean \text{ for } 1922-25 \\ and 1927 \end{cases}$ and 1927.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT BOOKS RECEIVED AT LOCAL OFFICES OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR IN GREAT

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 continued bad during August. There was a decrease in the numbers of insured persons temporarily stopped, however, in every district except Lancashire and Cheshire. Warwickshire and Scotland.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $25 \cdot 5$ at 20th August, 1928, as compared with $27 \cdot 9$ at 23rd July, 1928, and $20 \cdot 4$ at 22nd August, as compared with 27.9 at 25rd 5 my, 1920, and 20.4 at 22nd algust, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.1 from 15.4 to 15.5, while the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 2.5 from 12.5 to 10.0. The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 25th August, 1928, showed a decrease of 0.8 per cent. as compared with 28th July, 1928, and of 9.1 per cent. as compared with 27th August, 1907

1927

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, was 4.58, an increase of 0.40 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, but a decrease

as compared with the fortnight ended 22th July, 1928, but a decrease of 0.05 as compared with the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927. The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, as shown by returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

	Wage Ea	l Number rners on ooks at	r of Colliery	Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	25th Aug.,	Inc. $(+)$ (-) as convit	or Dec. ompared h a	Fort- night ended	Inc. (+) or Dec (-) as compared with a		
	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
INGLAND AND WALES:	No. Mar	Per cent	Per cent		Days.	Days.	
Northumberland	45,675	-0.4	- 1.9	4.78	+0.48	-0.09	
Durham	126,613	+0.1	+ 2.2	4.77	-0.01	-0.14	
Cumberland and West-					A Angely		
morland	10,258	-2.2	-12.6	4.99	+0.05	-0.05	
South Yorkshire	115,837	-0.3	- 3.3	4.05	-0.13	-0.45	
West Yorkshire	53,176	-0.4	-12.8	3.86	+0.44	+0.01	
Lancs and Cheshire	76,791	-2.6	-13.1	3.39	-0.09	-0.42	
Derbyshire	52,863	-2.3	-11.6	3.64	+0.28	-0.35	
Notts and Leicester	60,477	-0.3	-10.1	4.08	+0.18	-0.11	
the second s	16,513	+0.0	-13.6	4.92	+0.21	-0.52	
North Staffordshire	28,037	-2.0	-14.3	3.68	+0.15	-1.09	
	20,001	20	110	0.00	1.		
South Staffs,† Worcs	30,709	-1.0	- 7.9	4.52	+0.75	-0.47	
and Salop	10,661	+1.0	- 7.3	4.32	+0.50	-0.26	
Glos. and Somerset		-0.6	+37.7	5.50	+0.05	-0.18	
Kent	3,549	-0.4	- 2.6	5.03	+0.59	-0.29	
North Wales	14,096		-14.9	5.65	+0.39 +0.48	+0.71	
South Wales and Mon.	159,797	-2.1	-14.9	5.02	1+0.40	+0.11	
England and Wales	805,052	-1.1	- 8.5	4.48	+0.21	-0.09	
		The second	Contraction of the second			1	
COTLAND :	10 114	100	0.4	5.32	+2.53	+0.21	
Mid & East Lothians	12,114	+0.9	- 8.4 - 6.3	5.32	+2.53 +2.40	-0.08	
Fife and Clackmannan	21,043	+0.8	- 17.4	5.32	+1.85	+0.36	
Rest of Scotland	56,859	+2.1	-11.4	5.40	+1.02	T 0.30	
Scotland	90,016	+1.6	-13.9	5.37	+2.07	+0.24	
GREAT BRITAIN	895,068	-0.8	- 9.1	4.58	+0.40	-0.05	

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, was 1.21 days per week, of which 1.-10 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figures for the fortnight ended 28th July, 1928, were 1.62 days per week, of which 1.29 days per week was due to want of trade and transport difficulties and 0.29 of a day to holidays; for the fortnight ended 27th August, 1927, the figures were 1.16 days per week, of which 1.08 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The average non-winding time for each of the three periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week.

periods under review was about one-fifth of a day per week. The *output* of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 25th August, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as 16,199,200 tons, as compared with 16,901,800 tons in the four weeks ended 28th July, 1928, and 17,851,800 tons in the four weeks ended 27th August, 1927. The figures of output for the three periods taken above 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 6,070,200 tons in August, 1928, as compared with 5,980,100 tons in July, 1928, and with 6,240,400 tons in August, 1927.

tons in August, 1927.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured work-people in the respective areas at 20th August, 1928, and the increases

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

or	decreases	as c	ompared	l with	23rd	July,	1928,	and	22nd	Augus
192	27, are sh	own	in the f	ollowin	ng Ta	ble :				

Andrew State Barrier			ersons Re at 20th .			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Total Percentages		
	Num	bers.	Pe	ercentage	as compared with a			
Area.	Wholly Unem- ployed (incl. Casuals).	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Wholly Unem- ployed.	Tem- porary stop- pages.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.	
Great Britain	180,488	115,992	15.5	10.0	25.5	- 2.4	+ 5.1	
England and Wales Scotland Principal Districts	154,018 26,470	113,405 2,587	15·0 19•3	11.0 1.8	26·0 21·1	-2.7 -0.8	+ 4.8 + 6.7	
in England and Wales :	Estador.	1.20120	- 2 (2004) - 2 (2004) - 2 (2004)					
land Durham Cumberland	9,268 30,572	1,905 8,219	15·8 19·0	3·3 5·1	19·1 24·1	$- 4 \cdot 2 - 0 \cdot 6$	- 0.8 - 5.2	
and Westmor- land Yorkshire Lancs and	1,754 18,024	713 29,471	14·1 9·5	5·7 15·6	19·8 25·1	$-12.9 \\ -1.5$	-3.6 +12.1	
Cheshire Derbyshire Notts and	11,617 4,353	26,459 9,212	11·4 6·6	25·9 14·0	37·3 20·6	+ 6.3 - 1.2	+10.2 + 5.6	
Leicester Warwickshire Staffs, Wor-	5,628 1,578	8,293 516	7·9 11·8	11.6 3.9	19·5 15·7	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0.7 \\ + & 2.2 \end{array}$	+10.0 +13.3	
cester and Salop Glos. and	8,491	12,732	10.7	16.0	26•7	- 6.4	+15.5	
Somerset Kent Wales and	2,105 104	1,659	15·2 3·8	11·9 	27·1 3·8	$\begin{array}{c} - 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	+ 5.0 + 0.2	
Monmouth	59,949	14,221	23.4	5.6	29.0	- 7.5	- 0.1	

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON AND SHALL MINING. IRON MINING. EMPLOYMENT continued slack during August and showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.3 at 20th August, 1928, as compared with 14.1 at 23rd July, 1928, and 11.0 at 22nd August 1007

August, 1927. The following Table summarizes the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under

review :		The second	5 - 7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	1 2 6 Km 2 14	1411 IN	Chicago State	
	peor Mir	mber of We ble employed hes included he Returns	ed at d in	Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines.*			
Districts.	Fort- night ended	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-	Fort- night ended 25th			
	25th Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
Cleveland	2,556	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 5.0 \end{array}$	Per cent. + 6.4	Days. 5 · 12	Days. — 0·49	Days. + 0.84	
Cumberland and Lancashire Other Districts	2,371 1,291	+ 1.8 - 0.5	$-\frac{2.6}{+4.1}$	6.00 5.63	+ 0.05 - 0.11	+ 0.05 + 0.03	
ALL DISTRICTS	6,218	- 1.6	+ 2.3	5.56	- 0.20	+ 0.34	

SHALE MINING.

SHALE MINING. The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 25th August, 1928, by firms making returns was 2,518, showing a decrease of 0.9 per cent. compared with the previous month and a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with August, 1927. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 6.00 in August, 1928, compared with 5.88 in July, 1928, and 5.86 in August, 1927.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOXMENT during August continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.9 at 20th August, 1928, as compared with 20.1 at 23rd July, 1928, and with 16.5 at

22nd August, 1927. According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 130 furnaces were in operation at the end of August, compared with 131 at the end of July, and 165 at the end of August, 1927.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 16,660 workpeople at the end of August showed a decrease of 0.5 per cent. as compared

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

with July and a decrease or $5 \cdot 2$ per cent. as compared with August, 1927. The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of August, 1928, July, 1928, and August, 1927:—

District.	Total Number		er of Fu in Blast		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a ployed at 20th August, 1928, as indicated by books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.7 7.6 at 23rd July, 1928, and 21.6 at 22nd August,							Dec. (-) on a books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.7, as compared w 7.6 at 23rd July, 1928, and 21.6 at 22nd August, 1927. In the we					ared with
and the second sec	of Furnaces.	August, 1928.	July, 1928.	August, 1927.	Month before.		ended 1st S for which in	eptember formation	, 1928, 52 n is availa	9 mills we ble, compa	ere in open	ration at	the works				
ENGLAND AND WALES.	e stalad i	white	b minu	- And a second			month and The follow works cover	wing Tak	ole shows	the num	ber of mi	lls in ope	eration at				
Durham and Cleveland Cumberland and W.	97	28	29	36	- 1	- 8					1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1						
Lancs Parts of Lancs and	44	11	11	13		- 2	din ins i	Numbe	er of Works	Open		ber of Mill Operation	s in				
Yorks (including Sheffield) Derby, Leicester, Notts	31	8	8	12		- 4	Works.	Week ending	Inc. (Dec. (-		Week ending		+) or -) on a				
and Northants Lincolnshire Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and War-	65 24	28 14	28 14	31 15		-3 - 1		1st Sept., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	1st Sept., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.				
wick South Wales	50 23	10 9	10 9	13 9		- 3	Tinplate Steel Sheet	71 14	- 5 	+ 8 + 1	401 128	- 44 - 1	+ 59 + 4				
Total, England and Wales	334	108	109	129	- 1	-21	TOTAL	85	- 5	+ 9	529	- 45	+ 63				
SCOTLAND	90	22	22	36		- 14											
Total	424	130	131	165	- 1	- 35	The expor										

The production of pig iron in August amounted to 519,000 tons as compared with 537,800 tons in July, 1928, and 596,100 tons in August, 1927.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in August continued bad; short-time working was

No of West

2 101 2 2 4	emp	loyed by f king retu	irms	Aggre	Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 25th Aug.,	Dec. (com	+) or -) as bared h a	Week ended 25th Aug.,	Dec. (comp	+) or -) as bared h a		
	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melt- ing Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging & Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics,	4,846 1,219 18,440 2,665 7,149 7,138	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 0 \\ - & 3 \cdot 9 \\ + & 2 \cdot 5 \\ + & 29 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$-14 \cdot 8 \\ -18 \cdot 2 \\ -8 \cdot 5 \\ -12 \cdot 1 \\ -4 \cdot 1 \\ -1 \cdot 3$	26,456 5,405 92,572 14,122 40,523 39,957	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 8 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 1 \\ + & 2 \cdot 4 \\ + & 34 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 5 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 19 \cdot 2 \\ - & 17 \cdot 3 \\ - & 10 \cdot 3 \\ - & 11 \cdot 6 \\ - & 5 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		
Labourers	10,562	- 0.7	- 4.3	60,284	- 1.8	- 5.0		
TOTAL	52,019	+ 2.0	- 7.3	279,319	+ 1.7	- 8.7		
DISTRICTS.		6.75				Wages		
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland Sheffield & Rother-	12,420	- 2.2	-12.7	68,732	- 3.7	- 14.9		
ham	16,705	- 0.3	- 5.8	86,617	- 1.5	- 8.4		
etc Cumberland, Lancs.	1,209	+217.3	-18.6	6,678	+277.5	- 16.5		
and Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland	6,222 5,381	- 0.7 + 2.8	-14.0 - 4.5	32,574 29,306	+ 1.6 + 4.2	$-15\cdot 2$ $-2\cdot 2$		
Counties Wales and Mon-	3,485	+ 3.8	+ 1.2	19 266	+ 1.8	- 0.8		
mouth Scotland†	6,597 	+ 4.5	+ 4.1	36,146	+ 4.7	+ 4.0		
Total, England and Wales	52,019	+ 2.0	- 7.3	279,319	+ 1.7	- 8.7		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 648,300 tons in August, 1928, as compared with 666,900 tons in July, 1928, and 643,100 tons in August, 1927.

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of "shifts" shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts. † Most of the iron and steel works in Scotland were closed on account of holidays in the week ended 28th July, 1928. For the week ended 25th August, 1928, the number of workpeople in Scotlish works covered by the returns received was 11,079, and the aggregate number of shifts, 57,915, as compared with 9,986 workpeople and 51,447 shifts in August, 1927.

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TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued fair generally, but was affected by holidays. The percentage of insured workpeople unem-

1928, and 21,134 tons more than in August, 1927.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT continued to decline in August, especially in the motor vehicle and constructional engineering sections, and was very slack on the whole. In electrical engineering, however, conditions remained fair.

Compared with a year before, employment showed a decline, principally in constructional engineering and on motor vehicle work. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 20th August, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :---

	and and	Numl	ber of l	at 20t]	h August	eople Un , 1928.	employe	đ
Division.	Engineering, Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft,	TOTAL.	or Decr as co	ase (+) rease (-) mpared ith a
AND SHARING	Engi Engi an Fo	ERE	I Engin	Cons Eng	Constr Repai Vehic and		Month before.	Year before,
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales NorthernIreland	3,315 1,416 1,572 7,471 16,542 19,160 7,995 890 888	290 163 108 1,174 740 1,353 288 24 28	52 219 563 63 3,600 125 1,946 14 871	127 113 59 784 1,721 183 699 87 7	1,451 1,388 1,888 18,004 1,057 1,360 613 195 130	5,235 3,299 4,190 27,496 23,660 22,181 11,541 1,210 1,924	$\begin{array}{r} - & 121 \\ + & 417 \\ + & 465 \\ + & 3,497 \\ + & 1,978 \\ + & 2,332 \\ - & 281 \\ + & 188 \\ - & 93 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	59,249	4,168	7,453	3,780	26,086	100,736	+ 8,382	+ 10,322
		Percer	ntage T	Jnemp	loyed at	20th Au	gust, 19	28.
London South-Eastern Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	4.2 3.4 4.6 8.4 14.4 14.7 10.5 14.3 13.1	$2 \cdot 4 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 4 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 7 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 2 \\ 19 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	3.9 5.4 7.5 18.6 8.5 7.2 6.0 9.6 6.9	$\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 12 \cdot 6 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.7 \\ + & 0.6 \\ + & 2.8 \\ + & 1.1 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 1.2 \\ - & 3.2 \\ \end{array} $
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	10.3	5.4	13.3	14 · 1	11.3	10.4	+ 0.9	+ 1.3
Ditto, July, 1928 Ditto, Aug., 1927	9.7 9.3	$5 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7$	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	9.9 7.6	9.6 9.2	9.5 9.1		

On the North-East Coast employment continued to decline, and was very bad on the whole. There was also some falling off in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where employment remained moderate. In Lancashire and Cheshire employment continued bad on the whole and showed a decline. In the textile machinery section short time was still in operation. On electrical and motor work,

short time was still in operation. On electrical and motor work, however, conditions remained moderate. In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district there was a further seasonal decline on motor vehicle work, employment being definitely bad. Some falling off was also experienced in general engineering, but on electrical work employment was still fair. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was still fair, but showed a decline fair, but showed a decline.

fair, but showed a decline. In London and the South-Eastern Counties employment remained fairly good generally and very good on electrical work, but some decline was experienced in the motor section. In the South-Western Counties also there was a falling off on motor vehicle work, but employment generally continued fair. Employment in Scotland remained slack and showed little change. In Wales, also, it was slack and failed to maintain the previous menth's improvement. In Northern Ireland conditions were again

month's improvement. In Northern Ireland conditions were again bad, with little change.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during August, and showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month. In some divisions, and notably in Wales, there was an improvement; but on the North-East Coast there was a decline, 38 per cent. of the insured workpeople being recorded as unemployed. Compared with August, 1927, employment was worse in most districts, especially on the North-East Coast and in Scotland; in London and in the North-Western Division however an improvement was recorded North-Western Division, however, an improvement was recorded.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 20th August, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with 23rd July, 1928, and with 22nd August, 1927 :---

Divisions.	Number of Workpeople aployed at Aug., 1928.	Decreas Numbers U	e (+) or e (-) in Jnemployed red with a	Percentage Unemployed at 20th Aug., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a		
	Total N Jnsured Unem 20th A	Month before.	Year before.	Dnem 20th A	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	1,813 746 2,121 75 22,227 7,777 14,732 3,431 3,826	$\begin{array}{r} - & 291 \\ + & 55 \\ + & 9 \\ + & 26 \\ + & 1,107 \\ - & 475 \\ + & 210 \\ - & 706 \\ - & 382 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} - & 825 \\ + & 31 \\ - & 231 \\ + & 49 \\ + & 4,735 \\ - & 1,700 \\ + & 5,365 \\ - & 112 \\ + & 757 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 38 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 25 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.7 \\ + 0.7 \\ + 5.8 \\ + 1.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 6.9 \\ - 3.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 6.8 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 0.7 \\ + 11.0 \\ + 9.1 \\ - 4.7 \\ + 9.9 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 6.7 \end{array} $	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	56,748	- 447	+ 8,069	27.2	- 0.2	+ 4.7	

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING August employment both in the worsted and in the woollen section continued bad in most of the principal districts. There was a temporary improvement in some areas immediately before the local holidays, resulting from the tendency to arrange for em-ployees to have a full week's work prior to the stoppage; but taking the month as a whole there was no improvement. Employ-ment was distinctly below the level of a year ago.

The carpet section showed a slight improvement as compared both with July and with a year ago.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.9 on 20th August, 1928, as compared with 15.3 on 23rd July, 1928, and with 9.4 on 22nd August, 1927.

Worsted Section.—Taking the month as a whole, employment was generally slack, and was somewhat worse than in July.

In the week ended 25th August the returns received from employers showed that $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time, * losing approximately 13 hours each on the average. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime.

reported to be working overtime. In the wool sorting, preparing and combing departments there was, on the whole, a further decline; during the week ended 25th August, about 50 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns losing, on an average, 14 hours each in short-time working. In worsted spinning there was, on the whole, little change during the month. According to the returns received from employers, 39 per cent. of spinners worked short time, with a loss of 12 hours each, on an average during the week ended 25th August. During the same week overtime was worked by about 4 per cent. of the spinners, with an average of about 6½ hours each. Employment on the manufacturing side of the worsted section continued slack. In the fine cloth trade at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield and Keighley there was no improvement, but employment was slightly better with alpaca and mohair weavers at Bradford and Keighley. Among weavers as a whole, about 34 per cent. lost, on an average, 14 hours each in short time working* during the week ended 25th August; there was practically no overtime.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued bad in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 25th August showed that about 31 per cent. of the spinners and about 39½ per cent. of the weavers worked short time,* losing, on an average, about 10 hours each, in both sections. About 8 per cent. of the spinners and about 3 per cent. of the weavers were on overtime. Taking the woollen section as a whole, 34 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 10 hours each in short-time working* during the week ended 25th August, while 54 per cent. working* during the week ended 25th August, while $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked overtime to the extent of 7 hours each

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was very quiet and about the same as a month earlier, except that some night shifts were suspended. In the Heavy Woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley employment was described as bad, and at Dewsbury few, if any, of the firms were running full time. At Leeds

• 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.

seasonal slackness continued, but at Morley there was an improve-ment as compared with July. In the Yeadon and Guiseley district employment was fair, and showed a distinct improvement with operatives engaged on tweeds and women's woollen wear and flamels; at Stockport also it continued fair. In the blanket trade of the Heavy Woollen district there was an improvement. At Rochdale and Saddleworth employment with flannel workers was poor, and showed no signs of improvement.

In Scotland employment continued fairly good.

Carpet Section.—Employment still showed some seasonal slackness, but, on the whole, was slightly better than in July. At Kidder-minster there was little unemployment or short time, and employment, on the whole, continued satisfactory. In Yorkshire employment showed an improvement in some districts and a decline in others, while in Scotland it continued fairly good, on the whole. The em-ployers' returns for the week ended 25th August showed that about 15 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average of 7 hours each: the amount of overtime worked was average, of 7 hours each; the amount of overtime worked was verv small.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers :-

		Number of Vorkpeople		Tota	l Wages p Workpeop	aid to le.
an and the set	Week ended 25th Aug., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 25th Aug., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)
Departments : Worsted Section :	clements Received	Per Cent.	and and and a second se	£	Per Cent.	
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	9,562 40,899 20,984 11,201 1,933	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	92 · 6 97 · 3 97 · 0 98 · 8 95 · 9	21,451 61,981 39,811 26,301 3,549	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.6 \\ - 1.2 \\ - 3.4 \\ - 3.4 \\ - 6.2 \end{array} $	81·1 93·4 90·0 92·8 89·8
Total—Worsted	84,579	- 0.8	96.7	153,093	- 2.9	90.3
WoolLENSECTION: Wool Sorting Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,110 13,774 25,920 18,004 1,848	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	95.394.6103.495.995.4	2,615 28,189 45,756 40,740 4,213	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 3 \cdot 5 \\ - & 0 \cdot 9 \\ + & 1 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	101.5 99.0 103.5 97.6 105.3
Total—Woollen	60,656	- 0.4	98.6	121,513	- 1.1	100.4
CARPET SECTION	10,218	+ 0.1	106.3	18,472	+ 1.5	100.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	155,453	- 0.6	97.8	293,078	- 1.9	94.9
Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Leeds Keighley (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	36,248 10,339 9,785 8,144 8,929 3,510	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	93.9 107.8 93.0 93.5 100.2 100.6	68,053 21,327 15,451 14,054 15,642 5,647	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 0 \\ - 6 \cdot 5 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	83.8 107.0 83.2 88.3 103.5 105.3
Total, West Riding	76,955	- 0.7	96.4	140,184	- 3.1	89.6
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	5,244 337 2,043	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0.3 \\ + & 0.6 \\ - & 2.9 \end{array} $	99·7 116·6 102·7	9,054 654 3,201	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 2 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$90 \cdot 0$ 114 \cdot 3 132 \cdot 4
Total—Worsted	84,579	- 0.8	96.7	153,093	- 2.9	90.3
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	12,378	+ 0.3	89.8	25,330	- 0.7	78.9
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds	11,278 8,814	-2.5 + 0.3	98.6 108.5	23,209 19,373	$\begin{array}{c} - & 4 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	109·3 118·0
Halifaxand Calder Vale Bradford	2,625 1,248	$\begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 3 \\ - 4 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	94·7 97·6	.5,062 2,641	$\begin{array}{c} - & 3 \cdot 8 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	84·0 90·1
Total, West Riding Lancs	36,343 5,341	-1.0 -0.2	96·9 102·1	75,615 11,266	-1.7 + 0.5	96·9 110·7
West of England and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,564 14,270 138		$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 4 \\ 100 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	8,185 26,256 191	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 5 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	111.9 104.9 100.3
Total—Woollen	60,656	- 0.4	98.6	121,513	- 1.1	100.4
CARPET SECTION	10,218	+ 0.1	106.3	18,472	+ 1.5	100.9
Total—Wool Textile Industry	155,453	- 0.6	97.8	293,078	- 1.9	94 • 9

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 25th August, 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 ended 28th July 1928 :-ended 28th July, 1928 :-

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

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	emplo	yed as com	+) or Dec. pared with without a fig r no workpe	previous 1 ure,	nonth
	Wool Sorting and Comb- ing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fied).
Bradford Huddersfield Halifax Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dews- bury, Batley, etc.) <i>Total, West Riding</i> West of England and Midlands	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ - 2 \cdot 9 \\ - 8 \cdot 5 \\ - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.2 \\ - & 0.6 \\ + & 1.8 \\ - & 1.0 \\ - & 0.1 \\ - & 0.2 \\ + & 1.5 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 3 \cdot 6 \\ + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 7 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -1 \cdot 2 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \\ -0 \cdot 1 \\ +0 \cdot 3 \\ -1 \cdot 0 \\ -0 \cdot 6 \\ -0 \cdot 7 \\ -0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $
Lancashire Scotland	- 5.2	+ 0.6 - 2.3	=	- 3.5	+0.6 -2.9
TOTAL	- 3.8	- 0.2	- 0.3	- 1.2	-0.8

	Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (signifies " no change.")							
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts	All Depts. (including not specified)				
Woollen Section: Huddersfield Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) Leeds Halfax and Calder Vale Bradford Total, West Riding Lancashire West of England and Mid- lands Scotland Wales TOTAL	$\begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ + & 2 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 0 \\ - & 23 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 5 \cdot 4 \\ - 6 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ - 19 \cdot 0 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 3 \cdot 9 \\ - 1 \cdot 8 \\ - 2 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 3 \cdot 2 \\ + 18 \cdot 2 \\ - 0 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 2 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \\ - & 4 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 0 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 1 \cdot 1 \\ - & 8 \cdot 6 \\ \hline - & 0 \cdot 4 \end{array} $				

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 20th August, 1928:-

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 20th August, 1928.									
Department.	Whol	ly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily St	opped.				
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total			
Wool Sorting Wool Washing and	208	2	210	563	2	565	77			
Preparing	318	175	493	630	320	950	1,44			
Wool Combing Wool Carding	234 452	142	376 527	719 703	597 132	1,316	1,69			
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning Worsted Drawing and	262	85	347	365	175	540	1,36			
Spinning Wool Winding and	345	1,132	1,477	394	2,555	2,949	4,42			
Warping Worsted Winding and	90	18	108	185	75	260	36			
Warping	57	221	278	117	722	839	1,11			
Woollen Weaving	119	393	512	289	2,111	2,400	2,91			
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	100 445	381 54	481 499	113 652	2,562 235	2,675 887	3,15			
Total	2,630	2,678	5,308	4,730	9,486	14,216	19,52			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as com-pared with 23rd July, 1928 :--

D	w	holl	ly T	nemı	oloyed.	Tem	pora	arily St	topi	oed.		
Department.	M	en.	Wo	omen.	Total.	Men.	W	omen.	To	otal.	То	tal.
Wool Sorting Wool Washing	+	9	11	1	+ 8	+ 300	1.2		+	300	+	30
and Preparing Wool Combing Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+ + + + + +	45 21 9 18	++++	31 21 14 11	+ 76 + 23 + 29	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 5 \\ -231 \\ - & 1 \\ - & 29 \end{vmatrix}$	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	36 133 3 40	+-+1	41 364 2 69	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	11 36 2 4
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding	-	2		215	+ 213	+ 66	-	930	-	864	-	65
and Warping Worsted Winding and Warping Woollen Weaving Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+++	3 7 5 23 41	++	2 81 212 148 11	$- 1 \\ + 74 \\ + 217 \\ + 171 \\ + 52 \\$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 50 \\ + 64 \\ - 120 \\ - 16 \\ + 208 \end{array} $	1 111	33 329 84 509 3	++	17 265 204 525 205	+ ++++	1 19 1 35 25
Total	+	117	+	745	+862	+ 296	-	2,022	-	1,726	-	

The *imports* of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 26,653,800 lbs. in August, 1928, compared with 28,345,100 lbs. in July, 1928, and 25,121,500 lbs. in August, 1927. Re-exports during the same periods amounted to 20,810,200 lbs., 16,014,400 lbs. and 26,513,700 lbs. respectively.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,895,200 lbs., compared with 4,163,500 lbs. in July, 1928, and with 5,185,200 lbs. in August, 1927.

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 19,395,100 square yards compared with 17,953,700 square yards in July, 1928, and 17,460,300 square yards in August, 1927.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

COTTON INDUSTRY. EMPLOYMENT in all sections of the industry was much affected by holidays during the month. In some cases, particularly in the American spinning section, the usual week's holiday was extended on account of continued depression in trade. Apart from the inter-ruption due to the holidays, employment was slightly worse than a month earlier, particularly in the coarse and plain weaving depart-ments; it was also considerably worse than a year ago in both spinning and weaving. The Egyptian spinning section showed a further slight decline, but was still fairly well employed; and weavers of fine plain and fancy cloths were also generally well employed. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.2, on 20th August, 1928, as compared with 15.0 on 23rd July, 1928, and with 10.0 on 22nd August, 1927.

August, 1927.

August, 1927. At Ashton employment continued bad; eight spinning mills were stopped at the end of the month. At Stockport and at Hyde employ-ment was bad; at Glossop many firms extended the holiday stoppage. There was a slight improvement at Oldham in the week ended 25th August, on which date the mills closed for the local trade holidays; a temporary improvement of this kind is not unusual before a holiday period. Apart from this, employment in the Oldham district generally remained bad in the spinning section, with much short time and extended holiday stoppages; in the weaving section it was also very slack, especially with calico weavers; operatives engaged on sheetings, fustians, "fancies," and velvets were moderately well employed. At Bolton employment was worse than in July, and worse also

At Bolton employment was worse than in July, and worse also than a year ago; with card room workers it was reported as poor, with weavers (particularly quilt weavers) and winders as very bad; with spinners it was still fair, though three or four mills have gone on to short time. At Leigh employment with spinners was described as moderate, and showed a slight decline. At Bury employment with spinners was bad. At Rochdale employment continued bad.

At Preston there was no improvement, and there was much unemployment, both in the spinning and in the weaving sections, except with weavers of light "fancies" and specialities. At Blackburn there was no lightening of the long continued depression; Blackburn there was no lightening of the long continued depression; there was much unemployment amongst women workers (weavers, winders, warpers, and card room operatives), and in addition there was a large amount of "playing for beams"; generally speaking, those operatives who remained in employment were not earning more than 75 per cent. of normal wages. At Darwen employment was reported to have fallen off week by week; there was a good deal of under-employment, and about 9,000 looms were idle at the end of the month. At Accrington employment with weavers of dhooties, jaconets, and shirtings continued very slack; but those engaged on certain classes of light or fancy fabrics were regularly employed. At Burnley employment was very bad, and worse than in July; three mills stopped during the month. At Great Harwood a slight improvement was reported. At Colne and Nelson employment was depressed; at Nelson there was great and increasing under-employ-ment, with weavers running two or three looms instead of four. At Padiham employment was reported as fair, but not so good as in

At Padiham employment was reported as fair, but not so good as in July. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad, particularly in the sheeting trade, which was previously fairly well employed; several mills closed down for extended periods following the holidays, while others only worked four days a weak, and there employed; several mills closed down for extended periods following the holidays, while others only worked four days a week, and there was a large amount of "playing for beams." At Todmorden the majority of firms were on short time, and the position was reported to be worse than it has been for some time. Short time continued at Hebden Bridge. At Sowerby Bridge, Dewsbury, and Halifax, however, there was some slight improvement during the month. The following Table summarises the information received from

		Number Vorkpeop			Wages I Workped		
	Week ended 25th	ended Dec. (-) on		Week ended 25th	Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. $(-)$ on a		
	Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	
DEPARTMENTS. Preparing Spinning Weaving Other Not Specified	9,565 19,337 32,204 7,343 5,635	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - & 0.8 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 1.9 \\ + & 0.0 \\ - & 7.0 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 4.7 - 6.2 - 4.7 - 2.4 - 8.1	£ 15,908 32,429 55,215 17,584 11,646	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 1 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 3.9 - 9.6 - 10.9 - 3.5 - 8.8	
TOTAL	74,084	- 1.6	- 5.2	132,782	- 1.9	- 8.7	
DISTRICTS.	line -	1000 0					
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and Hyde Oldham Bolton and Leigh Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and	2,835 6,985 7,837 13,585	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 1 \\ - 13 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 0 \\ - 16 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 4 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	4,549 11,834 14,888 23,811	+ 0.1 - 9.3 + 4.2 - 4.7	-7.3 -19.4 +5.2 -7.9	
Todmorden Manchester Preston and Chorley Blackburn, Accrington	5,963 4,141 5,648	+13.9 - 0.9 - 0.6	+ 0.5 - 2.6 - 6.8	10,071 6,175 9,883	$+ 11 \cdot 4 - 12 \cdot 4 - 2 \cdot 6$		
and Darwen Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	8,159 9,576 2,844 4,067 2,444	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 4 \\ - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \\ - 0 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 6 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ - 19 \cdot 3 \\ - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	15,382 20,780 4,359 7,295 3,755	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2.5 \\ - 2.9 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 2.3 \\ + 1.4 \end{array} $	$-13 \cdot 2$ $-3 \cdot 2$ $-21 \cdot 3$ $-8 \cdot 7$ $-17 \cdot 6$	
TOTAL	74,084	- 1.6	- 5.2	132,782	- 1.9	- 8.7	

Returns from firms employing about 71,600 operatives in the week ended 25th August showed that 16 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of over 17 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 20th August, 1928 :---

Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at

A Transa da Carla	Auth Hugust, Loud.										
Department.	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	Temporarily Stopped.						
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	892 4,086	3,536 2,752	4,428 6,838	1,321 7,590	6,715 6,073	8,036 13,663	12,464 20,501				
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	637 1,844 459	2,515 4,577 160	3,152 6,421 619	1,665 2,687 437	11,547 9,038 405	13,212 11,725 842	16,364 18,146 1,461				
Total	7,918	13,540	21,458	13,700	33,778	47,478	68,936				

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 23rd July, 1928 :--

dia danakiban	Who	lly Unemp	oloyed.	Temp	orarily Stop	pped.	Total.	
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	TOTAL.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding	+ 124 + 376	+ 468 + 142	+ 592 + 518	-39 + 298	+ 49 - 1,273	+ 10 - 975	+ 602 - 457	
Winding and Warp- ing Weaving Other Pro- cesses	+ 64 + 429 + 23	+ 229 + 653 + 35	+ 293 + 1,082 + 58	+ 464 + 161 + 37	Contraction of the	+ 1,417 + 804 + 52	+ 1,710 + 1,880 + 110	
Total		-					+ 3,85	

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 76,233,600 lbs. in August, 1928, compared with 79,956,200 lbs. in July, 1928, and with 46,930,700 lbs. in August, 1927.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,773,000 lbs. in August, 1928, compared with 11,375,400 lbs. in July, 1928, and with 16,646,900 lbs. in August, 1927.

The *exports* of cotton piece goods were 341,285,300 square yards as compared with 338,591,700 square yards in the previous month, and with 362,891,500 square yards in August, 1927.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August continued bad, but showed a slight improvement towards the end of the month in most of the principal districts. The trade holidays in the first half of the month were extended by many firms. Employment was worse than in August, 1927, in all district

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.1 on 20th August, as compared with 19.3 on 23rd July, and with 13.2 on 22nd August, 1927.

The following Table summarises the information received from those

		umber orkpeopl			Wages p Vorkpeoj	
and and the state of the second	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a	Week ended 25th	Inc. (Dec. (-	+) or -) on a
	August, 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	August, 1928.	Month before.	Year† before.
England and Wales : London Leicester Vorthampton Country Dis- trict Northampton Country District Kettering Stafford and District Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley)* Birmingham and Dis-	1,406 7,501 1,749 5,216 8,150 3,689 2,541 3,810 1,752 1,718 957	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 6 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 3 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 6 \\ - 6 \cdot 6 \\ \dots \\ + 26 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ - 6.6 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 6.5 \\ - 2.7 \\ - 0.57 \\ + 0.7 \\ - 4.6 \\ - 5.9 \\ - 1.8 \\ - 7.0 \\ \dots \\ - 2.4 \end{array}$	£ 3,050 16,623 3,542 11,397 17,139 8,937 4,536 7,342 2,976 3,474 1,790	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 1 \cdot 5 \\ + 4 \cdot 4 \\ - 3 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 3 \\ + 3 \cdot 7 \\ - 2 \cdot 5 \\ + 4 \cdot 1 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 7 \cdot 7 \\ \dots \\ + 13 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 5·5 - 9·9 - 11·5 - 15·6 - 10·9 - 6·6 - 18·5 - 8·6 - 20·8 - 19·7 - 10·1
other parts of England and Wales	1,726	- 0.3	+ 0.1	3,361	+10.9	- 7.6
England and Wales	40,215	+ 0.4	- 2.6	84,167	+ 2.2	-11.7
Scotland	1,924	- 6.0	- 14 · 3	4,163	- 7.9	-19.1
Great Britain	42,139	+ 0.1	- 3.2	88,330	+ 1.6	-12.0

* Owing to the dispute in August, 1927, figures for this district are omitted from the table. Returns received from firms employing 4,145 workpeople and paying £7,812 in wages in the week ending 25th August, 1928, show that there were increases of 1.7 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed and of 2.8 per cent. in the amount of wages paid as compared with the week ending 28th July, 1928. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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Returns from firms employing nearly 41,600 operatives in the week ended 25th August, showed that over 56 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 13¹/₄ hours each on the

average. Employment in London continued slack, but showed a slight improvement on the whole. At Leicester there was little change, and employment remained very slack, only a few firms being com-paratively busy; about 72 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 25th August, losing about 15 hours each on the average At Hinckley employment continued bad, with much short-time working. Most of the factories at Sileby closed for a fortnight at the holidays. Employment at Northampton continued bad; many firms closed for avtended holidays and after the holidays short time was general. Employment at Northampton continued bad; many firms closed for extended holidays, and after the holidays short time was general; about 55 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, losing about 13½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 25th August. At Kettering there was a slight improvement, some firms working full time after the holiday period; at most factories, however, short-time was worked, and employment continued slack. The conditions at this centre, however, continue rather better than at most of the Midland centres. At Wellingborough rather better than at most of the Midland centres. At Wellingborough and at Higham and Rushden employment remained slack, short time being worked at most establishments. There was a slight improvement at some of the smaller Northamptonshire centres; at Raunds employment was fairly good on Government contracts. At Stafford and Stone employment remained very slack; a large majority of the operatives who remained in employment were on short time. At Norwich employment remained bad, and many of the factories extended the holidays; but there was a slight improvement towards the end of the month.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district employment continued very quiet, with much short-time working, particularly in the heavy boot trade. At Street it was reported as bad, and worse than in July. At Leeds also there was some decline; the holidays were extended by

some firms, and when work was resumed employment was slack. In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley employment remained slack on the whole, with a considerable amount of short-time working; it continued fair at Bury, and it was also reported to be fair at Bacup,

where there was an improvement. In Scotland employment showed a decline; it was bad at Glasgow and very quiet at Edinburgh; at Maybole there was a decline, but employment was still reported as fair, and it was also fairly good at Kilmarnock.

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal centres of the boot and shoe industry at 20th August, 1928 :-

Total	Nu	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at_20th August, 1928.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unemp	loyed.	Temp	orarily Sto	opped.	Total.				
544,3118.968 0001	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	10tal.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-	100	187	20	1022	and sold	and a second					
facture : Preparing Depart-		Locks	178 21 2		C D'SIN DIN	S. Calific					
ment	122	40	162	171	57	228	390				
Rough Stuff De-		1 201	181	11.08	the second second	2	1 070				
partment	421	22	443	572	63	635	1,078				
ClickingDepartment	1,143	7	1,150	1,697	13 2,385	1,710 2,409	2,860 3,955				
Closing Department Making Department		1,533	1,546	2,873	44	2,917	4,773				
Finishing Depart-	1,000		1,000	2,010	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	-,					
ment	1,341	599	1,940	1,761	606	2,367	4,307				
Slipper Making	326	106	432	1,193	515	1,708	2,140				
Clog Making	15	2	17	4		4	21				
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	297	1	298	29		29	327				
TOTAL	5,478	2,366	7,844	8,324	3,683	12,007	19,851				

The exports of boots and shoes in August, 1928, amounted to 132,729 dozen pairs, or 4,654 dozen pairs more than in July, 1928, and 5,979 dozen pairs more than in August, 1927.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during August again showed little variation, on the whole, as compared with the previous month; it varied somewhat as between different centres, but it was fair to fairly good with skilled operatives in most districts; it continued moderate with unskilled workers. Employment showed a decline, on the whole, as compared with August, 1927, particularly in Wales; there was some improvement, however, in Northern Ireland.

As regards individual occupations, employment was generally fairly good with carpenters and joiners and with bricklayers; it was fair, on the whole, with masons; it showed a further improve-ment with plasterers and was moderate to fair in most districts; it also moderate to fair with slaters and plumbers. The decline which affected painters and decorators during the precedin a two months was checked during August, and employment was fair to fairly good, in many districts, with skilled men; it remained moderate with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with August, 1927, employment showed a decline with each of the classes of operatives.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 20th August, 1928, together with the

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rease or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous

Several a	*Esti- mated Number of Insured	ployed	Number included in Previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase Decrease percen compare	(-) in tage as
	Work- people at July,1927.	at 20th Aug., 1928.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	ployed.	Month before.	Year before.
OccuPATIONS. Carpenters Bricklayers Slaters Plasterers Plainters Plumbers Labourers to above All other occu- pations Total	128,090 72,170 23,390 5,850 109,080 32,600 252,230 162,720 807,210	8,022 4,685 1,706 517 1,728 8,853 2,835 32,187 24,443 84,976	243 169 71 31 36 193 87 847 926 2,603	$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 7 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ \hline 10 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} - 0.3 \\ + 0.6 \\ + 0.8 \\ + 0.4 \\ - 1.3 \\ - 0.9 \\ - 0.6 \\ + 0.3 \\ + 0.4 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} + 3.1 \\ + 3.9 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 4.9 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 3.4 \\ + 4.1 \\ + 3.2 \\ \end{array} $
DIVISIONS. London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	163,620 127,050 100,310 91,380 103,420 106,900 72,650 28,280 13,600	10,428 6,319 8,727 9,923 17,160 15,060 7,256 7,281 2,822	8 10 75 686 899 547 174 200 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.4 \\ 5.0 \\ 8.7 \\ 10.9 \\ 16.6 \\ 14.1 \\ 10.0 \\ 25.7 \\ 20.8 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} -1.8\\ +0.1\\ +0.1\\ +0.7\\ +0.8\\ +1.0\\ +0.2\\ +1.6\\ -1.0\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.2 \\ + & 2.6 \\ + & 4.3 \\ + & 5.2 \\ + & 2.4 \\ + & 12.4 \\ - & 1.6 \\ \end{array} $
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	807,210	84,976	2,603	10.5	100 es	+ 3.5

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,007,000, show that in August, 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £3,907,800, as compared with £6,192,800 in July, 1928, and £3,808,000 in as compared with £5,192,800 in July, 1928, and £3,808,000 in August, 1927. Of the total for August, 1928, dwelling-houses accounted for £2,175,900; factories and workshops for £383,000; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £191,100; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1.157.800.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during August showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the Peterborough district it continued to be good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 11 ·0 at 20th August, 1928, as compared with 10 ·2 at 23rd July, 1928, and 5 ·4 at 22nd August, 1927. The following Table summarises the information received from

those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :

		umber o orkpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.			
Districts.	Week ended	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		
	25th Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.	25th Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Yea1† before.	
Northern Counties, York- shire. Lancashire and	on en ol	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Cheshire	1,863	- 0.1	- 9.1	4,355	- 3.3	- 13.2	
Counties	5,202	+ 0.4	- 5.3	14,323	+ 4.0	- 7.7	
Counties and Wales Scotland	1,487 186	+ 0.9 + 0.5	$\begin{array}{c} - & 8 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	3,626 477	+ 0.8 - 10.5	-5.2 + 0.2	
TOTAL	8,738	+ 0.4	- 6.5	22,781	+ 1.7	- 8.3	

Returns from employers relative to short time, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that of 7,803 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information 21.3 per cent. were working on an average about $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ending 25th August, 1928; on the other hand, 7.7 per cent. were on overtime to the extent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours each on the average.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further decline; the holiday period was extended in many cases, 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 it continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 21.5 at 20th August, 1928, as compared with 17.9 at 23rd July, 1928, and with 15.7 at 22nd August, 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.

at seeine statistis to		Number Vorkpeor		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
- A management	Week ended		+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Aug., 1928.			25th Aug., 1928.	Month before.	Year before.		
BRANCHES.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture	1,237 7,690	$-\frac{1\cdot 2}{-2\cdot 3}$	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ - & \mathbf{l} \cdot 0 \end{array}$	2,384 13,785	$\begin{array}{c} - & 1 \cdot 7 \\ - & 4 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 5}{- 2 \cdot 1}$		
Other Branches (including unspecified)	1,850	-0.1	- 4.1	3,507	- 1.2	+ 4.6		
TOTAL	10,777	- 1.8	- 1.3	19,676	- 3.7	- 0.6		
DISTRICTS. North Staffordshire Other Districts	8,140 2,637	-2.5 + 0.5	-2.5 + 2.5	13,690 5,986	- 4.4 - 1.9	-2.3 +3.6		
TOTAL	10,777	- 1.8	- 1.3	19,676	- 3.7	- 0.6		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 9,791 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 4,082, or 41.7 per cent., were working on an average about 12 hours less than full time in the week ended 25th August, 1928.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during August remained fairly

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during August remained fairly good generally. In the letterpress printing trade employment was moderate on the whole, and showed a decline compared with the previous month in a number of districts, including London, Leeds and Cardiff; some improvement was reported at a few centres, including Bir-mingham and Bristol. Employment with electrotypers and stereo-typers continued good generally, but at Manchester and Cardiff it showed a decline and was only fair showed a decline and was only fair.

With lithographic printers employment continued fair on the whole, and, compared with the previous month, was rather better; it was again reported as bad at Manchester and Belfast, both towns It was again reported as bad at Manchester and Berlast, both towns showing a decline; in London, however, employment improved and was good. Lithographic artists were fairly well employed during the month; there was an improvement at Manchester and Leeds, and employment was reported as good in London and at Leeds and as moderate at Manchester. Employment in the bookbinding trade improved on the whole,

and continued fair.

and continued fair. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4.2 at 20th August, compared with 4.1 at 23rd July and 4.4 at 22nd August, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 4.7 at 20th August, compared with 4.3 at 23rd July and 5.4 at 22nd August, 1927. In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was 4.1 at 20th August, compared with 4.5 at 23rd July and 4.0 at 22nd August 1927 August, 1927. The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

Unions

	No. of Members of Unions at end of August, 1928.	Unemp	ercentag loyed at	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
and a second sec		August, 1928.	July, 1928.	August, 1927.	Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing :	an the set		ATT BAR	10001.00	CONTENSA	Constant .	
London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-	39,737	5.2	4.2	5.5	+ 1.3		
shire and Cheshire Midlands and Eastern	16,828	3.7	3.9	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.2	
Counties Scotland Other Districts	10,769 6,997 10,461	2.6 4.4 3.4	3.0 4.6 2.6	2.6 4.4 3.5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 0.4 \\ - 0.2 \\ + 0.8 \end{array} $	 - ``0· 1	
Total	84,792	4.4	3.8	4.5	+ 0.6	- 0.1	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,846 20,202	2·5 3·5	2·9 3·8	2·9 3·5	-0.4 -0.3	- 0.4	

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during August remained moderate to fair on the whole. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for require-ments at most of the ports, but occasional shortages of able seamen were experienced at a few ports, particularly at Southampton. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 20th August, 1928, was 14.6, compared with 15.1 at 23rd July, 1928, and 13.8 at 22nd August, 1927.

The demand for men on the Thames improved from slack to fairly good in the course of the month. It was quiet on the Tyne, but showed some improvement late in August. The demand was fairly good in the course of the month. It was quiet on the Tyne, but showed some improvement late in August. The demand was generally very moderate on the Wear; it was fair on the Tees early in the month and quiet subsequently. At Hull the demand was moderate until the last week of the month, when it became very brisk. At Southampton it was fairly brisk throughout August. The demand was mainly quiet at Bristol and fair at Avonmouth. At Newport it improved from poor to fair during the month. It was generally fair at Cardiff. The demand fluctuated from quiet to fairly good at Swansea, and was fair to good on the Mersey. At fairly good at Swansea, and was fair to good on the Mersey. At Manchester it continued fair. The demand varied on the Clyde and was moderate in the closing stages of the month. It fluctuated from poor to good at Leith, and was dull at Belfast.

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 August :---

and Property Links	Number of Seamen* shipped in								
Principal Ports.	Aug.	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Eight Months ended					
	1928.	Month before.	Year before.	Ang. 1928.	Aug. 1927.				
ENGLAND & WALES: Liverpool† Manchester Southampton Syne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiff§ Swansea	15,743 738 11,984 12,515 3,209 597 483 1,408 1,107 557 2,553 707	$\begin{array}{r} + 3,366 \\ + 17 \\ - 455 \\ + 1,497 \\ - ,81 \\ + 185 \\ + 179 \\ - 643 \\ + 88 \\ - 369 \\ - 274 \\ - 233 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 2,075 \\ + 33 \\ + 954 \\ + 2,281 \\ + 222 \\ + 176 \\ + 156 \\ - 90 \\ + 47 \\ - 393 \\ + 414 \\ - 139 \end{array}$	99,267 5,933 82,119 81,618 22,010 2,961 3,469 10,686 7,980 5,735 21,275 21,275 5,866	99,634 6,235 74,121 78,249 20,488 3,092 2,889 10,739 8,537 6,414 21,923 6,594				
COTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	641 635 4,303	+ 58 + 28 + 1,379	$ \begin{array}{c c} + & 127 \\ + & 344 \\ + & 137 \end{array} $	3,135 3 493 24,924	3,202 3,090 24,612				
Northern Ireland : Belfast	116	- 112	+ 5	1,383	1,584				
TOTAL for above Ports	57,296	+ 4,630	+ 6,349	\$\$\$1,852	371,403				

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during August was slack generally, but somewhat better than in the previous month.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service 31.4 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 20th August, 1928, as compared with 32.4 per cent. at 23rd July, 1928, and with 22.9 per cent. at 22nd August, 1927.

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

	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.									
	In	Docks.	Se Selle		Card States					
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.					
Week ended— 4th August, 1928 11th ", ", 18th ", ", 25th ", ",	4,285 3,716 3,813 3,859	1,772 2,248 2,316 2,202	6,057 5,964 6,129 6,061	6,943 7,205 7,404 7,441	13,000 13,169 13,533 13,502					
Average for 4 weeks ended 25th August, 1928	} 3,927	2,130	6,057	7,250	13,307					
Average for July, 1928	4,199	1,850	6,049	7,472	13,521					
Average for August, 1927	4,275	2,194	6,469	7,460	13,929					

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during August was 904, compared with 748 in July, and with 890 in August, 1927.

East Coast .- Employment with coal trimmers and teemers on the North-East Coast was fair. With other classes of dock workers it was fair on the Tyne, moderate but steadier than in the previous month on the Wear, while at Blyth it was reported as bad. There was little on the Wear, while at Blyth it was reported as bad. There was little change at Middlesbrough. Employment was fair at Hull and Grimsby, and better than in the previous month owing to the arrival of timber and fruit cargoes. At Yarmouth employment was good, but at Ipswich it was slack. At other East Coast ports it was fair. *Liverpool.*—Employment continued slack. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool. Docks Scheme as employed in the five works ended

the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 31st August was 13,907, compared with 14,579 in July, and with 14,374 in August, 1927. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £35,013 in the five weeks ended 31st August, compared with £39,720 in July, and with £37,658 in August, 1927. Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South

Wales ports showed a general improvement over the previous month, and was reported as moderate on the whole. Improvements were also recorded at Gloucester and Bristol, but at Avonmouth employment was exceptionally bad. At Plymouth and other South-Western ports employment continued slack. At Southampton it was fair. Scottish and Irish Ports.-Employment was fair at Dundee, and fairly good at Ayr, at both ports some improvement being experienced. It was fair at Glasgow, Grangemouth and Leith. At Belfast it was

fair, and slightly better than in the previous month.

• It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals. † Including Birkenhead and Garston. ‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead. § Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT. THE following Table gives, for the period 10th July to 13th August inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period, and an analysis of the decisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire, on claims considered by them :--

	Males.	Females.	Total.
ANumber of Clair	ns.	til solgen i Same i R	
Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current	701,328 961,160	226,508 197,545	927,836 1,158,705
B.—Disallowances by Insure	ance Office	278.	
Permanent provisions: First statutory condition [•] (30 contribu- tions in past 2 years)	146 930 9,616 767 3,279	156 1,791 7,405 91 951	302 2,721 17,021 858 4,230
Other grounds	4,180 1,333	2,002 502	6,182 1,835
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	153	73	226
employment Not a reasonable period of insurable em- ployment during the preceding two years	665 5,840	721	1,386 6,729
Total claims disallowed	26,909	14,581	41,490
C.—Recommendations of Cou	rts of Refe	erees.	
Total cases considered Recommended for allowance Recommended for disallowance :	11,633 4,346	5,426 1,590	17,059 5,936

otal cases considered	11,633	5,426	17,059
ecommended for allowance	4,346	1,590	5,936
Permanent provisions : First statutory condition*			
Not unable to obtain suitable employment	419	570	989
Not genuinely seeking work	2,304	2,344	4,64
Employment left voluntarily without just	896	240	1,130
cause Other grounds	906 283	401 64	1,30 34
Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act,	ELECTRA STATE	The state of the second	
1927)	2,453	200	2,653
Total	7,287	3,836	11,123

Cases referred by Insurance Officer { Allowed	165	16	181
Disallowed	163	20	183
Appeals by Associations { Allowed	63	2	65
Disallowed	169	10	179
Appeals by Claimants { Allowed	6	1	7
Disallowed	23	6	29
Total {Allowed	234 355	19	253
Disallowed		36	391

It should be noted that the disallowances by Insurance Officers are those recorded during the period and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier. A similar remark applies to the figures relative to Courts of Referees and the Umpire.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.[†]

The following Table shows approximately the receipts of, and payments from, the Unemployment Fund in the periods specified, and the liabilities of the Fund :--

anti to antan ana antan ina anta	Four weeks	Four weeks	Four weeks
antana antan anta anta antana anta	ended 25th	ended 28th	ended 27th
antan antan anta anta	Aug., 1928.	July, 1928.	Aug., 1927.
Contributions received from—	£	£	£
Employers	1,190,000	1,500,000	1,165,000
Employed Persons	1,020,000	1,300,000	1,005,000
Exchequer	845,000	1,085,000	830,000
Total	3,055,000	3,885,000	3,000,000
Unemployment Benefit	3,690,000	3,520,000	2,550,000
Cost of Administration	380,000	380,000	365,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	100,000	95,000	90,000
Other Items	10,000	10,000	55,000
Total	4,180,000	4,005,000	3,060,000
Treasury Advances outstanding Other Liabilities (net), including Accrued Interest and Deposits	26,560,000 480,000	2 5,670,000 245,000	22,920,000 320,000

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age. † A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually (see House of Commons Paper No. 5 of 1928 for the period ending 31st March, 1927).

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COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS : GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 336 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 20th August, 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 :---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 27th August, 1928. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

persons reed	eorded as unemployed, is obtained :		Area.			rsons on Ra ugust, 1928		Inc.(+) o Dec.(-) as compared with				
1 Unemploy	ed — Specia						Alta.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	with 30th July 1928.
Schemes 2. Claims add	nitted or under	1,715	10	152	3	1,880	London Division	80,184	17,070	7,284	104,538	- 1,117
consider 3. Claimants	disqualified, but	926,611	15,503	188 145		1,139,058	South-Eastern Division Brighton	<i>30,286</i> 1,502	5,637 184	4,075 229	39,998 1,915 3,300	+2,544 + 205 + 193
4. Insured no main file	ning registration on-claimants on	57 405	492 3,087	5,305 2,493	216 1,958	24,684	Chatham Ipswich	2,393 1,463	256	651 166	1,771	+ 193 + 27
5. Uninsured Register	persons or	17.000	23,314	14,457	24,442	79,415	Norwich Rest of South-Eastern	3,550 21,378	1,078 3,977	327 2,702	4,955 28,057	+ 149 + 1,970
6. Two mont	hs' file Register (lines	57,135	3,816	29,391	3,344	93,686	South-Western Division Bristol	49,667 12,512	• 7,496 • 2,598	5,148 1,558	62,311 16,668	+ 3,342 + 1,295
2-5)	iged (lines 1-	1,019,949	42,396	210,400	35,415	1,308,160	Plymouth Portsmouth	4,636 3,416	375 388	256 506	5,267 4,310	+ 19' + 31'
and 6)		1,061,597	22,908	225,486	14,320	1,324,311	Reading Southampton Swindon	1,072 2,988	109 292 91	231 445 120	1,412 3,725 846	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 22 \\ - & 202 \\ + & 142 \end{vmatrix}$
	emiedo m a			-igo da			Rest of South-Western	635 24,408	3,643	2,032	30,083	+ 1,70
AN	ALYSIS	OF	NIIM	BER	10 2	J	Midlands Division Birmingham	151,859 23,521	41,856 8,658	11,030 1,832	204,745 34,011	+ 71 + 1,56
-		REGIS			5 01	and party	Coventry Cradley Heath Derby	7,028	1,051 880	253 110	8,332 4,089 3,991	- 20 + 46
AT 27th A	ugust, 1928,				the re	gisters of	Leicester Northampton	2,493 5,201 2,640	1,090 3,871 1,086	408 306 284	9,381 4,010	+ 1,38 - 24 + 32 + 55
Employmen	t Exchanges Northern Ire	in Great	Britain	was 1,32	0,027;	in Great	Nottingham Smethwick	6,480 2,198	2,257 986	701 156	9,438 3,340	+ 55 + 15
In the fo	ollowing Tabl	e the figu	res are	analysed	l so as	to show	Stoke-on-Trent Walsall	15,556 4,313	5,435 935	1,162 528	22,153 5,776	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 150 \\ + & 159 \\ + & 76 \end{vmatrix}$
separately	the numbers loyment, but	on the I	Registers	who w	ere nor	mally in	West Bromwich Wolverhampton	2,361 5,606	499 871	123 355	2,983 6,832	+ 317 + 812
and tempor	arily stopped i	from the s	ervice of	their em	ployers	, and the	Rest of Midlands North-Eastern Division	71,360 276,977	14,237 39,965	4,812 18,104	90,409 <i>335,046</i>	- 4,649
numbers wh Statistics	for men, boy	ally in cas s. women	and girls	oyment. 3. separa	telv. ur	der each	Barnsley Bradford	4,965	790 6,436	263	6,018 18,180	+ 5,42 + 26 + 61
	dings are give			, . <u>.</u>	2.0.271.00		Darlington Dewsbury	1,715	170 908	145 292	2,030 3,125	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 5 \\ + & 92 \end{vmatrix}$
		27th Aug	ust, 1928.		3	0th July, 1928.	Doncaster Gateshead	7,171 6,199	293 823	464 588	7,928 7,610	- 4,92
				-	Learn - Si	1928.	Grimsby Halifax	2,646 2,614	139 1,435	141 119	2,926 4,168	- 90 + 250
	Persons r in regular er		mornice	lly			Hartlepools Huddersfield	5,575 2,609	173	511 333	6,259 4,637	$- 19 \\ - 26$
	Wholly	Temporary		y-	tal.	Total.	Hull Leeds	11,006 13,248	763 5,476	881 973	12,650 19,697	+ 1,12 + 9
	Unemployed.	Stoppages	. ment	•			Lincoln Middlesbrough	1,404 8,558	212 277	294 293	1,910 9,128	+ 55
	en in eur	G	reat Brita	in.			Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham Sheffield	15,573 6,920	1,410 212	1,022	18,005 7,536	-72. + 88
Men	693,423	260,578	73,60	9 1 02	7,610	1,030,599	South Shields	21,458 7,693	2,604	1,901 592	25,963 8,584 4,425	+ 1,31 + 28
Boys Women	35,223 104,724	7,367 107,391		8 4	2,688	38,496 203,477	Sunderland Wakefield	3,883 12,511 4,486	195 784 367	347 697 632	13,992 5,485	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 4 \\ + & 1,51 \\ + & 3 \end{array} $
Girls	30,694	5,869			6,570	32,399	York Rest of North-Eastern	1,756 122,290	146	226 6,014	2,128 142,662	+ 12. + 3,45
Total	864,064	381,205	74,75	8 1,32	0,027	1,304,971	North-Western Division	199,006	76,426	17,524	292,956	+ 14,49
	G	reat Brital	n and No	rthern Ir	eland.	A State State	Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne Barrow	2,589 3,166 1,805	1,381 2,527	153 365 310	4,123 6,058 2,258	+ 1,01 + 15
	A STREET				100	-	Birkenhead	4,578 3,930	143 344 4,781	305	5,227 9,188	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 75 \\ - & 18 \\ + & 94 \end{vmatrix}$
Men Boys	715,258 36,007	262,829 7,486	76,49		4,579 3,591	1,057,900 39,402	Blackpool	1,182 5,747	73 3,664	30 524	1,285 9,935	+ 944 + 104 + 1,386 + 566 - 100 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 + 10000 +
Women Girls	117,905 31,339	112,708 6,200	1,04	7 23	1,660 7,546	223,111 33,427	Burnley Bury	2,545 1,390	2,438	188 124	5,171 2,935	+ 56
Total	900,509	389,223	77,64			1,353,840	Chorley Liverpool	2,675 43,163	577	90 4,320	3,342 52,428	+ 513 + 1,243 + 579
	1		1				Manchester Nelson	17,376 1,709	7,255 1,039	2,188	26,819 2,829	+ 579 + 1,620
	-	A second					Oldham Preston	8,544 3,073	6,216 2,178	452 297	15,212 5,548	- 1,700 - 140
	ICIES N					LED.	Rochdale St. Helens	2,608 7,756	1,795	196 355	4,599 8,436	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 1,08 \\ + & 1,39 \\ + & 54 \end{array} $
THE follow	ing Table giv t Exchanges*	in Great	ulars re Britain	lating t	thern T	work of	Salford Stockport Warrington	7,756 2,916 2,371	3,260 2,042 422	1,038 183 366	12,054 5,141 3,159	+ 54 - 1,24 + 37
filling vacan	ncies for emp	lovment d	uring th	e four w	eeks en	ded 27th	Wigan Rest of North-Western	9,069 63,058	2,407 27,193	362 5,120	11,838	$ \begin{vmatrix} - & 1,24 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 37 \\ + & 8,81 \end{vmatrix} $
23,941 for	8. Of the 92 women and 2	2,234 vaca 1,090 for	uveniles	ed, 47,20)3 were	for men,	Scotland Division	116,802	20,939	10,341	148,082	- 48
The The	and the second s	Applicati	ons from	12,4			Aberdeen Clydebank	2,872 1,203	711 198	168 224 700	3,751 1,625	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 35 \\ + & 5 \\ + & 12 \\ + & 1,10 \end{vmatrix}$
Week	ended -	Emplo	oyers.	Till		Number of Work-	Dundee Edinburgh Glasgow	4,516 10,571 38,936	2,043 1,675 7,442	329 937 3,889	6,888 13,183 50,267	
		During Week.	At end o Week.	f rme		people on Registers.	Greenock	5,030	658 182	283	5,971	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 74\\ + & 39\\ - & 36\\ + & 24 \end{vmatrix}$
	Constant of the second	L BERGE	193	a participante	- Aller		Paisley	2,079 47,473	477 7,553	366 3,819	4,630 2,922 58,845	+ 24' + 1,65'
30th July, 19	28	27,539	20,689	23	,801	1,353,840	Wales Division	122,829	3,770	5,752	132,351	- 9,87
6th Aug., 19 13th "	the second second second second second second	22,283 26,009	19,010 20,298	21	281 No	ot available 1,361,379	Cardiff Llanelly	8,671 2,905 4,597	773	882 101 382	10,326 3,139	-1,02 - 54
20th "	,,	28,202 26,523	17,847	26	,413 ,842	1,355,096 1,367,376	Newport Swansea Best of Wales	4,597 6,656	315 414 2 135	436	5,294 7,506	- 19 + 1,43 - 9,54
Average	" —	25,754				1,361,284	Rest of Wales Northern Ireland	100,000 26,9 6 9	2,135 18,501	3,951 1,879	106,086 47,349	State Description is
			CARL CO	100	1		Belfast Londonderry	17,867 1,302	11,137 1,095	1,345	30,349 2,462	- 26
ministry of L	a "Employment abour Employm	nent Excha	nges and	Branch E	mployme	ent Offices.	Lurgan Lisburn	810 758	1,017 786	63 53	1,890	- 22. + 40
Authorities	which are ever	ent Bureaux	under th	e control	of Local	Education	Rest of Northern Ire-	870	367	12	1,249	- alter in the second
t "Vacan	nd Sec. 6 of the cies filled " incl	ude certain	types of	cases (de	scribed	as Class B	land	5,362	4,099	341	9,802	1,05
ing for an em	hich the work of ployer former e	f the Excha mployees, o	nges was	the same	or instan	ce, obtain-	Great Britain and Northern Ireland }	1,051,579	231,660	81,137	1,367,376	+ 13,53

persons recorded as unempl	loyed, is	obtained	ĺ:			Turner of hegisting of	Num	ber of Per	sons on Re igust, 1928	gister	Inc.(+) or Dec.(-) as
	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- iles.	Total.	compared with 30th July,
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes	1,715	10	152	3	1,880	London Division	80,184	17,070	7,284	104,538	$\frac{1928.}{ -1,117 }$
2. Claims admitted or under consideration	926,611	15,503	188 145	8,799	1,139,058	South-Eastern Division	30,286	5,637	4,075	39,998	+ 2,544
3. Claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration	18,671	492	5,305	216	24,684	Brighton Chatham	1,502 2,393	184 256	229 651	1,915 3,300	+ 205 + 193
4. Insured non-claimants on main file	57,465	3,087	2,493	1,958	65,003	Ipswich Norwich	1,463 3,550	142 1,078	166 327	1,771 4,955	+ 27 + 149 + 1,970
5. Uninsured persons on Register	17,202	23,314	14,457	24,442	79,415	Rest of South-Eastern South-Western Division	21,378 49,667	3,977 7,496	2,702 5,148	28,057 62,311	+ 1,970 + 3,342
6. Two months' file Persons on Register (lines	57,135	3,816	29,391	3,344	93,686	Bristol	12,512	* 2,598 375	1,558	16,668 5,267	+ 1.295
Books Lodged (lines 1-4	1,019,949	a main and	210,400	35,415	S Martin States	Portsmouth	4,636 3,416 1,072	388 109	506 231	4,310 1,412	+ 197 + 317 + 22
and 6)	1,061,597	22,908	225,486	14,320	1,324,311	Southampton Swindon	2,988	292 91	445 120	3,725	- 207
The sector of th			-igd did			Rest of South-Western	635 24,408	3,643	2,032	30,083	+ 1,704
ANALYSIS	OF	NTTTM	RED		N	Midlands Division Birmingham	151,859 23,521	41,856 8,658	11,030 1,832	204,745 34,011	+ 716 + 1,566
	EGIS			5 01	adurnuna ?	Coventry Cradley Heath	7,028 3,099	1,051 880	253 110	8,332 4,089	-206 + 465
AT 27th August, 1928, th				the m	mintern of	Leicester	2,493 5,201	1,090 3,871	408 306	3,991 9,381	$+ 1,387 \\ - 246$
Employment Exchanges in	Great	Britain v	vas 1,32	0,027;	in Great	Northampton Nottingham	2,640 6,480	1,086 2,257 986	284 701	4,010 9,438	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 246 \\ + & 329 \\ + & 556 \end{array} $
Britain and Northern Irelan In the following Table	nd it was	1,367,3	76.		to show	Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent	2,198 15,556	5,435	156 1,162	3,340 22,153	+ 150 + 159 + 76
separately the numbers o	n the F	legisters	who we	ere nor	mally in	West Bromwich	4,313 2,361	935 499	528 123	5,776 2,983	+ 317
regular employment, but wand temporarily stopped from	vho were	respecti	vely who	olly une	employed	Wolverhampton Rest of Midlands	5,606 71,360	871 14,237	355 4,812	6,832 90,409	+ 812 - 4,649
numbers who were normall	y in cast	ial emplo	oyment.	The ex		North-Eastern Division Barnsley	276,977 4,965	<i>39,965</i> 790	18,104 263	335,046 6,018	+ 5,427 + 264 + 618
Statistics for men, boys, of these headings are given		and girls	, separa	tely, ur	der each	Bradford Darlington	10,772 1,715	6,436 170	972 145	18,180 2,030	+ 618 - 56
	1000000000	ek an	CALCULATION OF	8-8 8197,000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Dewsbury Doncaster	1,925 7,171	908 293	292 464	3,125 7,928	$+ 929 \\ - 4,928$
The second se	27th Augu	1st, 1928.			50th July, 1928.	Gateshead Grimsby	6,199 2,646	823 139	588 141	7,610 2,926	- 597
Persons not	rmally	Person				Halifax Hartlepools	2,614 5,575	1,435 173	119 511	4,168 6,259	$+ 250 \\ - 193$
in regular emp	oloyment.	normal in casu	ly	al	Total.	Huddersfield Hull	2,609 11,006	1,695	333 881	4,637 12,650	-264 + 882
	comporary stoppages.	emplo; ment	y-		10000	Leeds Lincoln	13,248	5,476	973 294	19,697 1,910	+ 1,126 + 97
		mont	·			Middlesbrough Newcastle-on-Tyne	8,558 15,573	277 1,410	293 1,022	9,128 18,005	+ 556 - 723
	Gı	eat Britai	in.			Rotherham Sheffield	6,920 21,458	212 2,604	404 1,901	7,536 25,963	+ 886
Men 693,423	260,578	73,60	9 1 02	7,610	1,030,599	South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	7,693	2,604 299 195	592 347	8,584	+ 1,312 + 287 - 48
Boys 35,223	7,367 107,391	91,04	8 4	2,688	38,496 203,477	Sunderland Wakefield	12,511 4,486	784 367	697 632	13,992 5,485	+ 1,515 + 31
Girls 30,694	5,869	1,04		6,570	32,399	York Rest of North-Eastern	1,756	146	226	2,128 142,662	+ 123
Total 864,064	381,205	74,75	8 1,32	0,027	1,304,971	North-Western Division	122,290 <i>199,006</i>	14,358 76,426	6,014 17,524	292,956	+ 3,456 + 14,497
	ot Britals	and No.				Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	2,589 3,166	1,381 2,527	153 365	4,123 6,058	+ 1,019 + 151
Gre	at Britair	and No.	rthern Ir	eland.	12	Barrow Birkenhead	1,805 4,578	143 344	310 305	2,258 5,227	- 756 - 188
Men 715,258	262,829	76,49		4,579	1,057,900	Blackburn Blackpool	3,930 1,182	4,781	477 30	9,188 1,285	+ 944 + 104
Boys 36,007 Women 117,905	7,486 112,708	91,04	7 23	3,591 1,660	39,402 223,111	Bolton Burnley	5,747 2,545	3,664 2,438	524 188	9,935 5,171	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 944 \\ + & 104 \\ + & 1,386 \\ + & 563 \\ - & 16 \end{array} $
Girls 31,339	6,200	<u> </u>		7,546	33,427	Bury Chorley	1,390 2,675	1,421 577	124 90	2,935 3,342	+ 513
Total 900,509	389,223	77,64	4 1,36	7,376	1,353,840	Liverpool Manchester	43,163 17,376	4,945 7,255	4,320 2,188	52,428 26,819	+ 1,245 + 579
and particular and the second		10.8	<u>alina</u>	L STER	BER &	Nelson Oldham	1,709 8,544	1,039 6,216	81 452	2,829 15,212	+ 1,626 - 1,700 - 140
VACANCIES NO	TIE	IED	AND	EII	TED	Preston Rochdale	3,073 2,608	2,178 1,795	297 196	5,548 4,599	- 1,084
THE following Table give					LED.	St. Helens Salford	7,756 7,756	325 3,260	355 1,038	8,436 12,054	+ 1,391 + 540
Employment Exchanges* i	n Great	Britain a	and Nor	thern I	reland in	Warrington	2,916 2,371	2,042 422	183 366	5,141 3,159	- 1,241 + 377
filling vacancies for employ August, 1928. Of the 92,2	yment d	uring the	e four w	eeks en	ded 27th	Wigan Rest of North-Western	9,069 63,058	2,407 27,193	362 5,120	11,838 95,371	+ 372 + 8,812
23,941 for women and 21,0	09) for j	uveniles	:	o word	ior men,	Scotland Division Aberdeen	116,802 2,872	20,939 711	<i>10,341</i> 168	148,082 3,751	- 483 + 358
The second second	Applicatio		C. C.A.		Number	Clydebank Dundee	1,203 4,516	198 2,043	224 329	1,625 6,888	+ 53 + 124 + 1,106
Week ended	Emplo	18 B	_ Vacar	ncies	of Work- people on	Edinburgh Glasgow	10,571 38,936	1,675 7,442	937 3,889	13,183 50,267	+ 1,106 - 742
	During Week.	At end of Week.	r inc		Registers.	Greenock Motherwell	5,030 4,122	658 182	283 326	5,971	$+ 392 \\ - 369$
The second se		1005	- 4 100, 100			Paisley Rest of Scotland	2,079 47,473	477 7,553	366 3,819	4,630 2,922 58,845	+ 247 - 1,652
30th July, 1928	27,539	20,689	23,	801	1,353,840	Wales Division	122,829	3,770	5,752	132,351	- 9,870
13th	22,283 26,009	19,010 20,298		281 No 698	ot available	Cardiff Llanelly	8,671 2,905	773	882 101	10,326 3,139	-1,027 -540
20th ,, ,,	28,202 26,523	17,847	26,	413	1,361,379 1,355,096	Newport Swansea	4,597 6,656	315	382	5,294 7,506	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 191 \\ + & 1,436 \\ - & 9,548 \end{array} $
	25,754			.842 059	1,367,376	Rest of Wales Northern Ireland	100,000 26,9 6 9	2,135 18,501	3,951 1,879	106,086 47,349	A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER
	1	May dir		1		Belfast Londonderry	17,867 1,302	11,137 1,095	1,345	30,349 2,462	- 263
* The term "Employment I Ministry of Labour Employme	nt Exchai	nges and	Branch E	mployme	ent Offices	Lurgan Lisburn	810 758	1,017 786	63 53	1,890 1,597	- 223
and also Juvenile Employment Authorities which are exercis	t Bureaux	under the	Sec 107	of Local	Education	Newry Rest of Northern Ire-	870	367	12	1,249	+ 40 + 6
t "Vacancies filled" include	le certain	types of	cases (de	t, 1923.	as Class B	land	5,362	4,099	341	9,802	- 1,058
placings) in which the work of t ing for an employer former empling alternate weeks During	plovees, or	nges was l r placing t	imited; f	or instan nen on r	ce, obtain-	Great Britain and Northern Ireland}	1,051,579	231,660	81,137	1,367,376	+ 13,536

Weels and ad		tions from loyers.	Vacancies	Number of Work-	
Week ended	During Week.	At end of Week.	Filled.†	people on Registers.	
^{30th} July, 1928	27,539	20,689	23,801	1,353,840	
6th Aug., 1928 13th " " 20th " " 27th " "	22,283 26,009 28,202 26,523	19,010 20,298 17,847 17,645	21,281 21,698 26,413 22,842	Not available 1,361,379 1,355,096 1,367,376	
Average	25,754		23,059	1,361,284	

In alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 23rd July, 1928, the average number of such placings was 4,031 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 27th August, 1928, was 675 per week. [Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 653 towns in Great Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."]

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PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 20th August, 1928, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and three* years ago, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles who are excepted from such computed y insurance are juventes 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 members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted. An unemployment book, on which is recorded, *inter alia*, the industry in which he is employed, is issued to every insured person, and this book must be lodged at an Employment Exchange 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 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 with the Employment Exchange. 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 335 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 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 20TH AUGUST, 1928.

10 - TANA INTERNATION	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.								GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.			
INDUSTRY.	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			Темро	TEMPORARY STOPPAGES.			TOTAL.	Francest Francest	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males,	Females.	Total.
Fishing	2,060	48	2,108	88	44	132	2,148	92	2,240	2,148	92	2,240
Coal Mining Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	179,908	620	180,528	115,238	754	115,992	295,146	1,374	296,520	295,106	1,374	296,480
Quarrying	1,546 754	14	1,547 758	493 11		493 11	2,039	1	2,040 769	2,000 764	1	2;001 768
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	2,817	5 4	2,822	914 72	8	922 72	3,731	13	3,744	3,480 354	13	3,493 358
Slate Quarrying and Mining Mining and Quarrying not separately	282	and the second	286		4	Ser Se	orl anath	82	1.678	1,550	82	1,632
specified	1,128	78	1,206	468		472	1,596		773	748	10	758
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :	684	7	691	79	3	82	763	10		000.27	21	1,603
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu-	1,217	21	1,238	365		365	1,582	21	1,603	1,582	77	2,869
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whiting	2,165	66	2,231	650	11	661	2,815	77	2,892	2,792		1.219
Works Brick, Tile, etc., Making Pottery, Earthenware, etc Glass Trades :	1,029 6,193 2,135	58 659 2,256	1,087 6,852 4,391	142 1,920 4,280	3 305 6,335	145 2,225 10,615	1,171 8,113 6,415	61 964 8,591	1,232 9,077 15,006	1,158 7,990 6,394	61 964 8,590	8,954 14,984
Glass (excluding Bottles and Sclen- tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	1,776 2,349	256 142	2,032 2,491	411 960	59 27	470 987	2,187 3,309	315 169	2,502 3,478	2,180 3,306	315 169	2,495 3,475
Chemicals, etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	4,499 616	564 276	5,063 892	653 31	193 77	846 108	5,152 647	757 353	5,909 1,000	5,039 647	754 350	5,793 997
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	597	118	715	91	8	99	688	126	814	688	126	814
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,002	598	3,600	1,257	145	1,402	4,259	743	5,002	4,244	741	4,985
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur-	3,157	10	3,167	1,239	4	1,243	4,396	14	4,410	4,393	14	4,407
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	16,835	131	16,966	26,388	164	26,552	43,223	295	43,518	43,214	295	43,509
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,746	150	2,896	850	29 78	879	3,596	179	3,775	3,562 1,599	179	3,741 1,740
Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	812 1,868	63 115	875 1,983	787 1,139	21	865 1,160	1,599 3,007	141 136	1,740 3,143	3,006	136	3,142
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,293	220	1,513	1,456	68	1,524	2,749	288	3,637	2,745	288	3,033
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	39,368 2,869 6,659 2,171	1,263 569 21 39	40,631 3,438 6,680 2,210	17,787 520 773 1,553	831 210 17	18,618 730 773 1,570	57,155 3,389 7,432 3,724	2,094 779 21 56	59,249 4,168 7,453 3,780	56,269 3,361 6,563 3,718	2,092 779 19 55	58,361 4,140 6,582 3,773
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :		Agter	Bare to star		AND		9-25-12-20-8 - 1-0-0	ting to Lots			ale the set	and the factor
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	16,664	1,405	18,069	7,421	596	8,017	24,085	2,001	26,086	23,956	2,000	25,956
Construction and Repair of Carriages,	1,410	118	1,528	354	62	416	1,764	180	1,944	1,717	179	1,896
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,560	25	3,585	2,595	18	2,613	6,155	43	6,198	6,142	43	6,185

* See footnote * on page 339.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND. GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.												
INDUSTRY.	WHOLI (incl	Y UNEMPI uding Casu	LOYED 1als).	TEMPOR	ARY STOP	PAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPO	LY UNEMPI RARY STOP ND CASUAL	PAGES,
1926. Internet (+) un	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	53,493	136	53,629	3,088	31	3,119	56,581	167	56,748	52,761	161	52,922
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,145 1,143	572 31	7,717 1,174	3,755 98	256	4,011 98	10,900 1,241	828 31	11,728 1,272	10,810 1,195	828 29	11,638 1,224
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	2,807 2,217	1,108 679	3,915 2,896	320 2,246	185 341	505 2,587	3,127 4,463	1,293 1,020	4,420 5,483	3,118 4,453	1,293 1,020	4,411 5,473
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	1,069	1,019	2,088	634	270	904	1,703	1,289	2,992	1,703	1,289	2,992
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	1,561 297	845 9	2,406 306	438 26	127	565 27	1,999	972 10	2,971	1,990 320	972 9	2,962
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	1,395	973	2,368	469	331	800	1,864	1,304	3,168	1,835	1,304	3,139
Metal Industries not separately specified Textile Trades :	8,463	4,997	13,460	3,482	1,727	5,209	11,945	6,724	18,669	11,804	6,709	18,513
Woollen and Worsted	11,426 5,540 1,115	19,349 5,396	30,775 10,936	18,019 8,803	42,504 15,996 2,050	60,523 24,799	29,445 14,343	61,853 21,392	91,298 35,735	29,440 14,282	61,845 21,360	91,285 35,642
Silk and Artificial Silk	1,115 4,557 1,423	933 10,853 1,975	2,048 15,410 3,398	872 2,018 48	2,050 5,242 76	2,922 7,260 124	1,987 6,575 1,471	2,983 16,095 2,051	4,970 22,670 3,522	1,971 592 1,471	2,973 2,669 2,051	4,944 3,261 3,522
Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	524	950	1,474	113	536	649	637	1.486	2,123	499	1,194	1,693
Hosierý Lace Carpet Manufacture	510 354 258	2,258 345 424	2,768 699 682	698 416 357	4,094 517 763	4,792 933 1,120	1,208 770 615	6,352 862 1,187	7,560 1,632 1,802	1,192 769 615	6,265 862 1,187	7,457 1,631 1,802
Textile Industries not separately	701	1,822	2,523	305	1,208	1,513	1,006	3,030	4,036	938	2,436	3,374
Textile, Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	3,418	1,422	4,840	10,088	2,736	12,824	13,506	4,158	17,664	12,754	2,983	15,737
Leather and Leather Goods :	1,783	375	2,158	734	183	917	2,517	558	3,075	2,509	558	3,067
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture	841	623	1,464	321	221	542	1,162	844	2,006	1,144	844	1,988
Clothing Trades :	5,469	4,281	9,750	1,167	7,803	8,970	6,636	12,084	18,720	6,284	11,848	18,132
Dress and Mantle Making and	528	2,925	3,453	48	1,837	1,885	576	4,762	5,338	553	4,332	4,885
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	562	1,326	1,888	144	430	574	706	1,756	2,462	703	1,754	2,457
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making Dress Industries not separately	392 500	1 Carden and	3,570	81 68	3,806 587	3,887	473 568	6,984 927	7,457	370 568	4,084	4,454
specified Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades Food, Drink and Tobacco :	7,672		10,884	10,168	5,334	15,502	17,840	8,546	26,386	17,654	8,532	26,186
Grain Milling	5,905 1,477	2,123 156	8,028 1,633	294 215	191 44	485 259	6,199 1,692	2,314 200	8,513 1,892	5,689 1,563	2,192 181	7,881 1,744
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	1,750	2,123	3,873	317	1,970	2,287	2,067	4,093	6,160	2,057	4,088	6,145
specified	3,570 5,099		7,066 6,370	217 269	647 211	864 480	3,787 5,368		7,930 6,850	3,728 5,051	4,046 1,457	7,774
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	483	1,213	1,696	36	315	351	519	1,528	2,047	465	1,383	1,848
Manufacture Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	4,343 978	107	4,439 1,085	273 236	40	313 252	4,616	123	4,752	4,460 1,162	134	4,594
Woodworking not separately	5,411 1,318	A State State	6,258 1,833	453	179	632 570	5,864	E 2 Participant	6,890 2,403	5,691 1,590	1,018	6,709
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making	1,251			500	404	904	1,751	739	2,490	1,735	737	2,47
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	775	1,075	1,850	65	407	472	.840	1,482	2,322	.824	1,453	2,27
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	133		171	16	13	29	149	A SPLEIGEN	200	149	51	200
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	141 6,479		230 9,701	276	3 532	6 808	144 6,755		236 10,509	144 6,547	92 3,610	236
Building and Construction of Works :	82,234	139	82,373	2,593	10	2,603	84,827		84,976	82,008	146	82,154
Public Works Contracting, etc	30,227	19	30,246	886	5	891	31,113	24	31,137	29,901	24	29,92
Other Manufacturing Industries :	2,508 460	53	3,950 513	390 75	351	741 129	2,898	107	4,691 642	2,891	1,792 107	4,68
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	547 408	227 195	774 603	242	240 46	482	789 434	241	1,256	751 430	466	1,21
Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games and Sports Requisites	1,005	121	1,126	241	13	254	1,246	134	1,380	1,242	134	1,37
Manufacture Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	381	238	619	144	69	213	525	307	832	525	307	'83
Industries	8,704	94	8,798	331	6	337	9,035	100	9,135	.8,771	97.	8,86
Transport and Communication :	8,198 3,332	122 165	8,320 3,497	570 138	24	572 142	8,768 3,470	124 169	8,892 3,639	8,540 3,403	124 169	8,66
Road Transport not separately	18,602	. 140	18,742	921	6	927	19,523	146	19,669	18,675	136	18,81
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	20,123 52,512		20,320	120 940	28 29	148 969	20,243	Ber A	20,468 53,556	19,587 52,348	and the second	19,81 52,45
Service Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	2,039	alt to	a state of	93	11	104	2,132		2,233	2,105	a subschief	2,20
Distributive Trades	59,546	1 1 1 1 1 1	80,695	2,630	2,431	5,061	62,176	23,580	85,756	58,896	22,846	81,74
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4,293	553	4,846	51	18	69	4,344	571	4,915	4,232	558	4,79
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	6,701		7,119	261	21	282	6,962	439	7,401	6,539		6,94
Local Government Professional Services	19,529 2,183	284 761	19,813 2,944	703 113 103	53 27 120	756 140 223	20,232 2,296 4,113	337 788 1,610	20,569 3,084 5,723	19,276 2,230 3,915	334 762 1,562	19,61 2,99 5,47
Entertainments and Sports	4,010 8,112	1,490 10,354	18,466	103	287	396 801	8,221	10,641	18,862 4,899	7,998	10,486	18.48
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	1,086	3,012	4,098	1 30	111	001			2,000	-,	0,000	1901
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning Industries and Services not separately specified	1,086 21,252	1000	12	608	386	994	21,860	2,250	23,425	21,086	the same	22,60

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ASTRUMPTICE TRISCHE	Torat.		24		GREAT			a gradera	DOCTOR NO.		any i	YED				
	INSURI	ATED NUM	NS AGED			TAGE (1			Contraction of the local division of the loc	JUST, 19	928.	DECH TOT	EASE (REASE (AL PER	-) IN RCEN-	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-
INDUSTRY.	10-0	4 INCLUST JULY, 192	VE, AT	Un (ii	NEMPLO ncludin (asuals)	YED		MPORA OPPAGE			TOTAL.	Constant Constant		PARED	WITH	CENTAGE AT 20TH AUG.,
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males	Total.	23RD JULY, 1928.	22ND AUG., 1927.	24TH AUG., 1925.*	1928.
shing ining : Coal Mining	1 157 500		27,550 1,164,380	7.7 15.5	5·1 9·1	7.7	0.4	4.6	0.4	8.1	9.7	8.1		+ 0.3	1. 22 2 3 3	8.2
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining an Quarrying	1 14,220	30	14,250	10.9	3.3	15·5 10·9	10·0 3·4		10·0 3·4	25·5 14·3	20·2 3·3	25·5 14·3	+ 0.2	$+ 5 \cdot 1$ + 3 \cdot 3	-20.8	25.5 14.1
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining Slate Quarrying and Mining	40.000	330	5,480 41,230 10,700	13·9 6·9 2·6	6·7 1·5 40·0	13.8 6.8 2.7	0·2 2·2 0·7	2.4	0.2	14·1 9·1 3·3	6.7	14.0	-0.4 + 0.9 - 0.4	+ 7.7	+ 2.0	14.0 8.7
Mining and Quarrying not separatel specified	16,130		17,720	7.0	40.0	6.8	2.9	0.3	0·6 2·7	3·3	40·0 5·2	Contraction of	+ 0.4	Contraction of the	1000000	3·3 9·4
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pi Digging n-Metalliferous Mining Products :	14 570	160	14,730	4.7	4.4	4.7	0.5	1.9	0.5	5.2	6.3	Call	+ 0.2		an and	5.2
Coke Ovens and By-Product Work Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu	11,180	120	11,300	10.9	17.5	11.0	3.3		3.2	14.2	17.5	14.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	- 3.6	14.2
facture Cement, Limekilns and Whitin	. 15,040		16,390	14.4	4.9	13.6	4.3	0.8	4.0	18.7	5.7	The states	+ 2.1			17.6
Works ick, Tile, etc., Making	75 010	880 7,570	18,810 82,580	5.7	6·6	5.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	6.5	6·9		+ 0.1		1	6.6
ttery, Earthenware, etc	70 110	37,790	69,900	8·3 6·6	8·7 6·C	8·3 6·3	2·5	4·0 16·7	2·7 15·2	10·8 20·0	12·7 22·7	1 States	+ 0.8 + 3.6	- cons	Contraction of the second	11·0 21·5
ss Trades :	and the			at a									the second			
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	19,650	5,300 2,170	24,950 17,680	9·0 15·1	4·8 6·5	8·1 14·1	2·1 6·2	1·1 1·3	1.9 5.6	11·1 21·3	5·9 7·8	10·0 19·7	- 0.2 + 1.5	- 0.4 - 1.5	-2.0 -0.5	10·0 19·7
emicals, etc. :— Chemicals Manufacture		22,560	92,600	6.4	2.5	5.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	7.4	3.4	6.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3	- 3.3	6.3
Explosives Manufacture Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and Whit Lead Manufacture	e 13,790	5,990 4,300	18,350 18,090	5·0 4·3	4·6 2·7	4·9 4·0	0.2	1·3 0·2	0·5 0·5	5·2 5·0	5·9 2·9	ing a	+ 0.1	-0.2 + 0.8	- 1.6 - 0.5	5.4 4.5
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match etc., Manufacture	55 700	20,920	76,620	5.4	2.9	4.0	2.2	0.2	1.8	7.6	3.6	4·5	- 0.4	+ 0.0 - 0.2	- 0.5	4·5 6·5
tal Manufacture :— ² ig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnace iteel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur		270	23,360	13.7	3.7	13.6	5.3	1.5	5.3	19.0	5.2	(Jacob)	- 1.2	+ 2.4		18.9
naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	183,790	4,200	187,990	9.2	3.1	9.0	14.3	3.9	14.2	23.5	7.0	23.2	+ 0.1	+ 4.9	- 3.9	23.2
Inufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc Tin, Lead, etc.	35,910	3,030	38,940	7.6	5.0	7.4	2.4	0.9	2.3	10.0	5.9	9.7	- 0.2	+ 0.3	- 2.2	9.7
Ianufacture of Tin Plates ron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu		3,950 1,340	30,770 27,450	3·0 7·2	1.6 8.6	2·9 7·2	3.0 4.3	2·0 1·5	2·8 4·2	6·0 11·5	3·6 10·1		-1.9 -1.3			5.7 11.5
facture	17,820	3,950	21,770	7.3	5.6	6-9	8.1	1.7	7.1	15-4	7.3	14.0	+ 1.9	- 2.3	- 0.8	14.0
gineering, etc. :	E7E 000	42 100	577.000		7.0				7.7	10.5		10.0	1.00	1.2.0		10.0
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	61,130	42,100 16,670 1,130	577,920 77,800 55,970	7.3 4.7 12.1	3.0 3.4 1.9	7·0 4·4 11·9	3·4 0·8 1·5	2·0 1·3	3·3 1·0 1·4	10·7 5·5 13·6	5·0 4·7 1·9	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	- 9.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 3 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
onstructional Engineering	25,740	1,050	26,790	8.4	3.7	8.2	6.1	1.6	5.9	14.5	5.3	14.1	+ 4.2	+ 6.5	+2.5	14.1
nstruction and Repair of Vehicles :		22,820	230,130				-	0.0	7.4	11.0		11.0	1 1 7	1 9.1	1.7.0	11.4
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft construction and Repair of Carriages Carts, etc	18,020	2,250	20,270	8·0 7·8	6·2 5·2	7·9 7·5	3·6 2·0	2·6 2·8	3·4 2·1	11·6 9·8	8·8 8·0		+ 1.7 + 0.4	Carlo III		11·4 9·5
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	52,830	1,320	54,150	6.7	1.9	6.6	5.0	1.4	4.8	11.7	3.3	11.4	- 0.3	+ 6.2	+ 4.7	11.5
obuilding and Ship Repairing al Trades :—	205,140	3,340	208,480	26.1	4.1	25.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	27.6	5.0	27.2	- 0.2	+ 4.7	- 8.4	27:0
tove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	77,010	7,830	84,840	9.3	7.3	9.1	4.9	3.3	4.7	14.2	10.6	13.8	+ 1.3	+ 4.9	+ 2.8	13.8
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	13,150	1,160	14,310	8.7	2.7	8.2	0.7		0.7	9.4	2.7	8.9	- 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 1.0	8.7
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Makin Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,	53,170 23,660	30,560 10,560	83,730 34,220	5·3 9·4	3.6 6.4	4·7 8·5	0.6 9.5	0.6 3.3	0·6 7·5	5·9 18·9	4·2 9·7			-1.1 -0.6	-1.1 + 3.5	5·3 16·0
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	14,230	11,110	25,340	7.5	9.2	8.2	4.5	2.4	3.6	12.0	11.6	and the second	+ 0.7	Carl and	ANE ALCON	11.8
facture Ieating and Ventilating Apparatus	18,020 6,860	10,740 490	28,760 7,350	8·7 4·3	7.9 1.8	8·4 4·2	2·4 0·4	1·2 0·2	1.9 0.3	11·1 4·7	9·1 2·0	10·3 4·5	+ 0.5 - 1.2		-1.9 + 0.2	10·3 4·5
Vatches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture Ietal Industries not separately	23,220	20,600	43,820	6.0	4.7	5.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	8.0	6.3	7.2	- 0.2	- 0.1	- 4.0	7.2
specified tile Trades :—		67,080	182,890	7.3	7.4	7.4	3.0	2.6	2.8	10.3	10.0	anne an	- 0.1	Sere 2	C. C. C. C.	10.2
Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk and Artificial Silk	202,250 96,430 21,920	359,880 143,370 31,660	562,130 239,800 53,580	5.6 5.7	5.4 3.8	5·5 4·6	9·0 9·2	11.8 11.1	10·7 10·3	14·6 14·9	17·2 14·9	14.9	+ 1.2 - 0.4 - 1.9	+ 5.5	- 3.5	16·2 14·9 9·2
inen	21,920 25,490 12,230	31,660 57,370 26,170	53,580 82,860 38,400	5·1 17·9 11·6	2·9 18·9 7·5	3.8 18.6 8.8	4·0 7·9 0·4	6·5 9·2 0·3	5·5 8·8 0·4	9·1 25·8 12·0	9·4 28·1 7·8	9·3 27·4 9·2	+ 1.9 - 3.3 + 0.4 - 1.9	+16.3 + 1.9	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 7}{- 3 \cdot 3}$	9.2 21.8 9.2
Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,060	11,960	19,020	7.4	7.9	7.7	1.6	4.5	3.5	9.0	12.4	11.2	- 1.9	+ 2.2	- 6.3	10.4
osiery	21,410 6,990 9,540	78,100 10,320	99,510 17,310 24,390	2·4 5·1	2.9	2.8	3.2	5·2 5·1	4.8	5.6	8·1 8·4	9.4	+ 0.6 + 0.8 + 0.8 + 0.8	+ 2.1	-2.8 -10.4	7.5 9.4 7.4
arpet Manufacture extile Industries not separately specified	9,540	14,840 30,210	24,380 43,290	2·7 5·4	2·9 6·0	2·8	3·7 2·3	5·1 4·0	4·6 3·5	6·4 7·7	8·0 10·0	The state of the	-1.8 + 0.5 -		-6.6 -2.4	7·4 8·6
xtile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc	82,250	33,080	115,330	4.2	4.3	4.2	12.2	8.3	11.1	16.4	12.6	1. Frank	+ 0.9	454 227	- 0.5	14.8
her and Leather Goods :— anning, Currying and Dressing	31,980	9,380	41,360	5.6	4.0	5.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	7.9	5.9	-	+ 0.3 -	1	- 6.0	7.4
ddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture hing Trades :—	12,920	13,160	26,080	6.5	4.7	5.6	2.5	1.7	2.1	9.0	6.4	7.7	- 0.4	+ 0.5	- 2.4	7.7
ailoring ress and Mantle Making and	67,030	130,950	197,980	8.2	3.3	4.9	1.7	5.9	4.6	9.9	9.2	A. S. S. A. S.	+ 2.1	57773	- 3.3	9.4
Millinery Iat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	10,250	94,710	104,960	5.2	3.1	3.3	0.4	1.9	1.8	5.6	5.0	2.10.	+ 0.8	EL ROSE	- 2.8	4.7
Manufacture louses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making	12,980	19,960 67,250	32,940 74,500	4.3	6.6	5.7	1.1	2·2 5·7	1·8	5·4 6·5	8.8	A CONTRACTOR	+ 0.7 - + 0.9 -	and the fail	Station -	7·5 7·7
ress Industries not separately specified	9,500	- Barrier	States and	5·4 5·3	4.7	4·8 3·1	1.1	and the shirt of	2.4	6.0	10·4 5·3	and the second	+ 0.9 -	Contraction of the	14 - 20 C 10 C 1	5.5
oot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	85,540	52,470	138,010	9.0	6.1	7.9	0.7 11.9	10.2	11.2	20.9	16.3	19.1	- 0.2	+ 5.9	+ 6.7	19.1

* See footnote * on page 339.

Total 8,576,200 3,207,800 11,784,000 9.8 4.4 8.3 3.2 3.7 3.4 13.0 8.1 11.7

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING AUGUST 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 20th August, 1928, differed from the figures for 23rd July, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more:---

Industry.	Numbers i at 20th Au	(+) or Decrea recorded as Un igust, 1928, as h 23rd July, J	nemployed compared	Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 20th August, 1928, as compared with 23rd July, 1928.				
- And and the second time to be set	Males.	Females.	Total.	and below and the state of the	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Coal Mining Linen	$ \begin{array}{r} -28,541 \\ -709 \\406 \\ -1,629 \\ + 629 \end{array} $	+ 89 - 2,022 - 1,291 - 19 + 379	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Public Works Contracting, etc Distributive Trades Pottery, Earthenware, etc General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Tailoring	$\begin{array}{r} + & 1,660 \\ + & 1,186 \\ + & 1,128 \\ + & 2,896 \\ + & 1,355 \\ + & 3,879 \\ + & 2,972 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 12 \\ + & 939 \\ + & 1,394 \\ + & 47 \\ + & 2,625 \\ + & 192 \\ + & 3,941 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$		
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding Constructional Engineering Local Government	+ 933 + 1,028 + 1,120 + 1,152	+ 77 + 85 + 1 + 53	+ 1,010 + 1,113 + 1,121 + 1,205	Net Variation for above industries Total Net Variation for all insured industries	- 11,347 - 8,082	+ 6,502 + 6,270	- 4,845 - 1,812		

THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GREAT DRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.							-							
D NUM		PE	RCENT	AGE UI	EMPLO	YED A	т 20тн	AUGU	IST, 192	18.	INCR	EASE (+	-) OR	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.
PERSON NCLUSIV LY, 1927	E, AT	UN (WHOLL EMPLO includi Casuals	YED		MPORAF OPPAGE		1200 (5) 1 17 A 2 121	TOTAL	194 1940 1940 1940	TOT.	EASE (AL PER AGES A PARED	CEN-	TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 20TH AUG.,
emales.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	23RD JULY, 1928.	22ND AUG., 1927.	24TH AUG., 1925.*	1928.
53,200 3,350	144,750 29,360	6·5 5·7	4·0 4·7	5·5 5·6	0·3 0·8	0·3 1·3	0·4 0·8	6·8 6·5	4·3 6·0	5·9 6·4	$- 0.2 \\ - 0.8$	+ 0.3 + 0.8	-2.2 + 1.9	5·7 6·1
51,510	77,470	6.7	4.1	5.0	1.3	3.8	3.0	8.0	7.9	8.0	- 2.1	- 1.9	+ 1.3	7.9
55,320 24,050	108,560 109,100	6·7 6·0	6·3 5·3	6·5 5·8	0·4 0·3	1·2 0·9	0.8 0.5	7·1 6·3	7·5 6·2	7·3 6·3	+ 0.6 + 0.3	+9	-2.5 -0.1	$7 \cdot 2$ $6 \cdot 1$
28,830	42,790	3.5	4.2	4.0	0.2	1.1	0.8	3.7	5.3	4.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	- 0.6	4.5
2,890 2,010 20,530 5,390	56,330 12,750 110,020 23,520	8·1 9·1 6·0 7·3	3·3 5·3 4·1 9·6	7.9 8.5 5.7 7.8	0.5 2.2 0.6 1.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 8 \\ 0 \cdot 9 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	0.5 2.0 0.6 2.4	8.6 11.3 6.6 9.2	4.7 6.1 5.0 13.7	8·4 10·5 6·3 10·2	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ + & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 0 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	+ 1.7 - 0.3 + 1.4 - 0.1	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 6 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} $
14,080	52,810	3.2	2.4	3.0	1.3	2.8	1.7	4.5	5.2	4.7	+ 0.4	- 0.7	- 2.5	4.7
36,350	55,980	3.9	3.0	3.3	0.4	1.1	0.8	4.3	4.1	4.1	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 1.6	4.1
1,510	5,180	3.6	2.5	3.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	4.1	3.4	3.9	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.2	3.9
3,200 89,680	5,640 250,380	5·8 4·0	2·8 3·6	4·1 3·9	0·1 0·2	0·1 0·6	0.1.	5·9 4·2	2·9 4·2	4·2 4·2	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 0.1 - 0.2	-1.3 -0.3	4·2 4·1
8,060 920	807,210 162,410	10·3 18·7	1.7 2.1	10·2 18·6	0·3 0·6	0·1 0·5	0.3 0.6	10·6 19·3	1.8 2.6	10·5 19·2	+ 1.1	+ 3.2 + 3.8	+ 2.8 + 3.9	10·4 19·0
24,470 2,200 4,500	58,430 13,750 10,310	7·4 4·0 9·4	5.9 2.4 5.0	6.8 3.7 7.5	1·1 0·6 4·2	1·4 2·5 5·4	1·2 1·0 4·7	8·5 4·6 13·6	7·3 4·9 10·4	8.0 4.7 12.2	+ 0.7 + 0.7 + 1.4	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 8}{+ 1 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{2 \cdot 8}$	-1.8 -1.6 -2.0	8.0 4.6 11.9
8,570 4,980	23,550 23,920	2·7 5·3	2·3 2·4	2.6 4.7	0·2 1·3	0·5 0·3	0·3 1·1	2·9 6·6	2·8 2·7	2·9 5·8	$+ 0.5 \\ - 0.2$	+ 0.4	-1.6 + 1.1	2·9 5·8
5,550	11,460	6.4	4.3	5.4	2.5	1:2	1.9	8.9	5.2	7.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	- 0.7	7.3
5,860	163,170	5.5	1.6	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.7	1.7	5.6	- 0.1	+ 0.9	•	5.5
7,890 5,500	144,280 130,960	6·0 2·7	1.5 3.0	5·8 2·7	0·4 0·1	0·1 0·1	0·4 0·1	6·4 2·8	1.6 3.1	6·2 2·8	$^{-0.2}_{+0.1}$	$^{+ 2 \cdot 0}_{+ 0 \cdot 2}$	+ 0.3 - 0.4	6.0 2.8
5,740 5,970	168,080 140,190	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.5 \\ 15.0 \end{array} $	2·4 3·3	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	0·5 0·1	0·1 0·5	0·5 0·1	12·0 15·1	2·5 3·8	11·7 14·6	+ 0.4 - 0.5	$^{+1.8}_{+0.8}$	$- 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 3 \cdot 2$	11·4 14·5
2,060	170,570	31.2	3.6	30-8	0.5	1.4	0.6	31.7	5.0	31.4	- 1.0	+ 8.5	+ 1.0	31.3
1,840	18,200	12.5	4.9	11.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	13.0	5.2	12.3	- 0.6		- 2.3	12.2
613,960	1,552,730	6.3	3.4	5.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	6.6	3.8	5.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	- 0.4	5.4
72,030	221,550	2.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	8.0	2.2			- 1.0	2.2
24,940 18,170 48,710 24,110 198,470 99,310	130,870 244,850 114,560 66,560 306,590 124,250	6·3 8·6 3·3 9·4 7·5 4·4	1.7 1.6 1.6 6.2 5.2 3.0	2.6 8.3 6.0	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·1 0·1	0·1 0·3 0·0 0·5 0·2 0·8	0·3 0·3 0·1 0·3 0·2 0·6	6.6 8.9 3.5 9.7 4.5	1.8 1.9 1.6 6.7 5.4 3.8	5·7 8·4 2·7 8·6 6·2 3·9	+ 0.2 + 0.5 + 0.1 - 0.3 + 0.2 + 0.3		$ \begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ +0.8 \\ -0.6 \\ -1.3 \\ -1.6 \\ -1.6 \end{array} $	5.5 8.2 2.7 8.4 6.1 3.8
33,330	122,120	23.9	3.5	18.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	24.6	4.7	19.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.9	- 2.4	18.9
,207,800	11,784,000	9.8	4.4	8.3	3.2	3.7	3.4	13.0	8·1	11.7		+ 2.4	- 0.4	11.5
	· Caller B. State	The second s	THE REAL PROPERTY AND	and a second of the	and the second s			A COLOR OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Conceptor in the second	Contract of the second	State of the second second	and the second s	The ward of the second second	A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

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 August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £47,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 573,000 workpeople, and in an increase of £145 in those of

about 5,800 workpeople. The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ted by	Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
the state of the state	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
Metal, Engineering, etc. Transport Other	2,650 250 2,900	106,000 467,000 350	£ 40 30 75	9,300 37,750 150		
Total	5,800	573,350	145	47,200		

The principal change in wages during August was a temporary deduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the earnings of employees in the railway service made as the result of agreements between the principal companies and the trade unions concerned. In the case principal companies and the trade unions concerned. In the case of certain classes of railway workers, namely, those employed by the London Electric, the Metropolitan and the Metropolitan District Railways, shopmen employed by the Great Central Section of the London and North Eastern Railway and by the Cheshire Lines Com-mittee, and employees in electricity generating stations, the deduction has not been operated. The shop and artisan staffs affected by the reduction have been included in the above Table in the Metal, Engineering, etc., group and the remainder in the Transport group. The figures for the former group also include the effect of an increase. equivalent to about 1 per cent, on current rates. effect of an increase, equivalent to about 1 per cent. on current rates, for blastfurnacemen in North Lincolnshire

In other industries the principal bodies of workpeople affected by changes in August were ironstone miners in North Lincolnshire,

machine calico printers, and silk dyers and finishers at Macclesfield, who received in each case an increase in wages. Of the total reduction of £47,200 per week practically the whole

amount was arranged by direct negotiation between employers and workpeople, the only exception being a small amount (under $\pounds 20$) which took effect under a sliding scale based on selling prices.

Of the total increase of £145 per week, £50 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices and £30 under scales based on the cost of living ; £30 was the result of arbitration proceedings ; and the remainder followed direct negotiations between employers and workpeople

Group of Industries.		te Number peopleț by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
a sea beauting the	194,02 1,020 194,08 21	A CONTRACTOR	£	£		
Mining and Quarrying Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi-	1,100	396,000	120	60,000		
cal, etc	200	3,550	15	610		
Iron and Steel	35,500	67,000	1,200	6,700		
Engineering and Shipbuilding Other Metal	53,000 375	106,000 38,000	3,750 85	9,300 2,350		
Textile	55,000	71,500	4,500	3,050		
Clothing	500	30,000	60	1,520		
Woodworking, etc	3,200	10,500	290	1,880		
Building and Allied Industries Gas, Water and Electricity	7,100	453,000	790	42,000		
Supply	31,000	600	5,800	60		
Fransport	1,400	477,000	130	38,300		
Public Administration	12,400	8,850	590	730		
Other	325	18,000	35	1,000		
Total	201,100	1 680,000	17.365	167.500		

In the corresponding eight months of 1927, there were net increases of £30,600 in the weekly wages of 287,500 workpeople and net reductions of £319,000 in those of 1,709,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in August.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire	5 Aug.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Increase [†] of 1 [‡] per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17 [‡] per cent. above the standard, plus the previous addition of 1s. 1d. per shift and the bonuses paid to lower-paid day- wage men, varying from 2d. to 1s. 1d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 17 [‡] per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift.
Iron and	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds Dis- trict.	5 Aug.	Blastfurnacemen	Increase [‡] of 1 [‡] per cent. on standard rates, making wages 17 [‡] per cent. above the standard, plus the extra payments shown above for ironstone miners. Labourer's rate after change as shown under ironstone miners above.
Steel { Manufacture.	North Lincolnshire	5 Aug.	Engineers, electricians, apprentices, improvers, etc., employed on maintenance work at blastfurnaces and in steel works.	Increase [‡] of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard, plus a tonnage bonus.
Railway	See entry below under	Railway Ser		trall out are light to move of an and an an annual and
Workshops. Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Sept.	Machine calico printers	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased§ from 44.80 to 45.50 per cent. on basis wages, the flat rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
-		Pay day in	Male workers 21 and over	Increase§ of 3d. per week. Rates after change: 46s. at 21, increasing to 51s. 6d. at 22½ years.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield	week ending 11 Aug.	Female workers 18 and over	Increase§ of 1d. per week (29s. 3d. to 29s. 4d.).
Woodworking	Hartlepools	7 Aug.	Pit prop yard workers	Decrease of 14d. per hour for electric bench cutters (1s. 10d. 10 1s. 84d.), 4d. per hour for hand cutters (1s. 84d. to 1s. 74d.), and of 15 per cent. for pieceworkers.
Electricity Supply	East Coast Area	21 June	Overhead linesmen's mates	Rate of 13.7d. per hour adopted for Group A undertakings.
Railway Service	Great Britain	13 Aug.	All classes of employees of railway companies (with the exceptions noted below).¶	Temporary deduction of 2½ per cent. from gross earnings** (inclusive of overtime, extra payment for Sunday and night duty, etc.).

The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural laboures, between details of which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available are based of the set o

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour.	Birkenhead	. 8 Aug.	Floating staff, traffic and general staff employed on Corporation Ferries.	Increases of 3s. 6d. per week to adult men, of 2s. 6d. to youths between 18 and 21 years of age, and of 2s. to boys under 18 Rates after change : seamen, 68s. 6d.; firemen, 71s.
Local Government (Non-Trading Services).	Coventry Co. Fermanagh	ending 1 Aug.	Able-bodied male workers Labourers employed on repair and maintenance of roads by the County Council.	Increase of 1s. 3d. per week.* Rates after change: road sweepers, 50s. 6d.; road labourers, 50s. 6d., to 62s. 6d.; general labourers, refuse collectors and carters, 52s. 6d. Decrease of 4d. per day for casual labourers (4s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.) and men engaged on stone breaking (5s. to 4s. 8d.), and an increase of 2d. per day for men in tar squad (4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.).
Co-operative Societies.	Certain districts in Scotland.†	n lst full pay in Aug.	Branch managers and manageresses employed by co-operative socie- ties.	New scales of weekly rates adopted for managers, starting at 68s. per week for trade under £50 for butchery branches and under £60 for other branches, and increasing according to weekly trade to 84s. or 87s. per week for butchery branches for trade of £190 to £200 and to 86s. or 89s. per week for other branches for trade of £450 to £500; the rates for branch manageresses to be two-thirds of the managers' rates in each ease.†

Glasgow district and Perth, Ayrshire, Central, East of Scotland, Falkirk, Renfrewshire, Southern Counties, Stirling and Clackmannan and West Lothian ts. Where two rates are quoted above, the higher rate applies to Glasgow district and Perth, and the lower to other districts. listricts.

TRADE DISPUTES IN AUGUST.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes directly involving 1,000 workpeople, and 4 old disputes, directly involving 300 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 2, directly involving 100 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in August in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 12, as compared with 13 in the previous month and 22 in August, 1927. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 4,900. In addition, about 500 workpeople were were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 200 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations. nvolved, either directly or indirectly, in 8 disputes which began TOTALS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1927 AND 1928. before August and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 20, involving The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eight months of 1928, as compared with the corresponding period of 1927 :-about 5,400 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during August of about 23,000 working days.

The following Table in Great Britain and I	Northern	Ireland	by grou	ips of indu	stries, and	and the billion of the second	Janua	ary to Aug	ust, 1927.	January to August, 1928.			
indicates the number of concerned and the ap- disputes in progress :	Groups of Industries.	No. of Dis- putes	Number of Work- people	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of	No. of Dis- putes	of Work- people	Aggregate Duration in Working						
and there will and		er of Disp ress in Mo		Number of Work- people in-	Aggregate Duration in Working	NATER AND LIGHT	begin- ning in	involved in all Disputes	all Disputes	begin- ning in	involved in all Disputes	Days of all Disputes	
Groups of Industries.	Started before	Started	Total.	volved in all Dis- putes in	Days of all Dis- putes in	tone yourse	period.	in progress.	progress.	period.	in progress.	in progress.	
	begin- ning of Month.	in Month.	Total.	progress in Month.		Mining and Quar- rying Bricks, Pottery,	71	56,900	589,000	70	67,500	330,000	
Mining and Quarrying Building, Public Works		5	5	4,500	17,000	Glass, etc Engineering	3 5 16	100 1,700 5,700	5,000 4,000 23,000	8 9 17	600 600 3,500	19,000 3,000 13,000	
Contracting, etc Other Industries	5 3	1 6	6 9	200 700	4,000 2,000	Shipbuilding Other Metal Textile	16 27 18	3,500 3,200	28,000 22,000	12 18	2,600 22,300	37,000 677,000	
Total, August, 1928	8	12	20	5,400	23,000	Clothing Woodworking and	9	5,400	142,000	5	200	1,000	
Total, July, 1928	12	13	25	21,600	227,000	Furniture Building, Public	11	400	7,000	16	400	5,000	
Total, August, 1927	12	22	34	19,000	169,000	Works Con- tracting, etc Transport Commerce, Dis-	23 14	7,600 1,900	122,000 6,000	32 8	2,800 1,300	78,000 9,000	
Causes.—Of the 12 involving 2,500 workp involving 1,100 workp	3, directly	tribution and Finance Other	1 6	100 300	ŧ,000	5 9	300 500	8,000 8,000					
of particular classes o	r workp	eople; a	and 3, c	lirectly inv	olving 700	Total	204	86,800	954,000	209	102,600	1,188,000	

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING AUGUST, 1928.

Occupations and Locality.§	Occupations and Locality.§		Date whe	n Dispute	Cause or Object.§	Result.§
and the second second	Directly.	Indi- rectly.§	Began.	Ended.	Kallasytan or Bepele of	Wood, Wersted and Shoddy
Coal getters, other underground workers, surface workers, masons and mechanicsDurham (near).	928	30	1928. 20 Aug.	1928. 21 Aug.	Dispute as to method of selection for re-employment in other working places of part of a number of workmen who had been discharged owing to the	Amicable settlement effected.
States and a state of the	and still a	The A	16307		closing of a section of the colliery.	Rolling Bills and Tube
Colliery workpeople — Pontefract (near),	1,950	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	23 Aug.	1 Sept.	Against proposed reduction in wages, following failure to agree as to deductions for dirt filled with coal.	Temporary agreement reached as to deductions for dirt, pending enquiry into the question by workers' representatives.

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.

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September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

Results.-Settlements were effected in the case of 5 new disputes

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 August, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, 1926, was 45. Nine *deaths** were reported during the month, four due to lead poisoning, four due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to anthrax. one due to anthrax.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Among Operatives engaged in-	Wool 1
Smelting of Metals	Handling of Horsehair 1
Plumbing and Soldering 1	
Shipbreaking 1	Handling and Sorting of
Printing	Hides and Skins 1
Tinning of Metals Other Contact with	Other Industries 1
Other Contact with	and the state of the second second
Molten Lead 1	TOTAL, ANTHRAX 4
White and Red Lead	a reaction was week and share
Works	an addinger state " Statement i so and
Pottery† 2 Vitreous Enamelling 3	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
	ULCERATION.
Electric Accumulator	Pitch 1
Works 1 Paint and Colour Works 1	
	Tar 1
Indiarubber Works	Paraffin
Coach and Car Painting 2	Oil 5
Shipbuilding Paint used in Other	and a second second second second
Industries 2	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS
A.3	ULCERATION 7
Painting of Buildings 7	The all all a sale
Fainting of Dundings 7	
TOTAL OF ABOVE 21	(e) CASES OF CHROME
	ULCERATION.
(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF	Manufacture of Bichro-
POISONING.	mates
Arsenical Poisoning 1	
Aniline Poisoning 8	Dyeing and Finishing 1
Aniline Poisoning 8 Toxic Jaundice 2	Chrome Tanning
and a subscription of the state	Other Industries 1
TOTAL, OTHER FORMS OF	
POISONING 11	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION 2
ALCONTRACTOR AND A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PR	The local sector of the sector

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during August, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 179, as compared with 207 in the previous month and with 193 in August, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in August, 1928, numbered 37, as com-pared with 36 in the previous month and with 50 in August, 1927. WORKSHOPS

BAILWAY SERVICE.	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
rakesmen and Goods	(continued).
Guards 2	
nging Drivers and Motor	Thomas Comission
men	Motors, Aircraft 1
iremen 2	
uards (Passenger)	1 01 1 1 11 10 10
ermanent Way Men 11	Wood
orters	A
unters	Electric Generating Stations 2
echanics 3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
echanics	
iscellaneous	Food and Drink 3
ontractors' Servants	D D
	- Tanning, Currying, etc
TOTAL, BAILWAY SERVICE 26	Rubber Trades 1
	Other Non-Textile Industries
MINES.	A Provide A Prov
nderground 71	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
irface	TACTODX ACT 1001
	Docks, Wharves, etc 11
TOTAL, MINES 76	
	Warehouses and Railway
JARRIES over 20 feet deep 3	G: 3:
	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 73
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.	East Carate or Children
otton 1	Construction or Repair of
ool, Worsted and Shoddy	D 11 1
ther Textiles	
extile Bleaching and	Total (excluding Seamen) 179
Dyeing 3	The second s
etal Extracting and Re-	SEAMEN.
fining 1	
etal Conversion, including	" " Steam … 34
Rolling Mills and Tube	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Making 4	
etal Founding	
ngineering and Machine	TOTAL, SEAMEN 37
Making 4	
oiler Making and Con-	Total (including Seamen) 216
structional Engineering 1	

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and by the Board of Health in Scotland.) THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in August, 1928, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 668,032, or 0.3 per cent. less than in the previous month, and 12.8 per cent. less than in August, 1927. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 374, 375, and 429 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	Numb of Poo	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) in rate per						
Selected Urban Areas.‡	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a			
		Saahaa.		mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.		Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.		1.20					1	
Metropolis. West District	8,758	5,700	14,458 24,153	177	-	4	-	2
North District Central District	10,138 2,137	14,015 2,351	4,488	238 343	=	37	-	2:
East District South District	9,615 18,723	48,316 54,386	57,931 73,109	902 376	-	42	=	17
TOTAL, Metropolis	49,5893	124,768	174,357§	383	-	3	-	5
West Ham	4,338	18,912	23,250	308	-	3	-	16
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,756	25,134	27,890	544	-	3	-	3
Stockton and Tces District	1,370	11,128	12,498	451		4		18
Bolton, Oldham, etc. Wigan District	4,038	7,671	11,709	150	+		-	
Manchester District	1,801 9,121	14,180 27,490	15,981 36,611	349 349	+++	6 7 1	+-	9
Liverpool District Bradford District	9,456 1,730	55,414 5,879	64,870 7,609	507 203	++	26	11	777
Halifax and Hudders- field	1,512	3,065	4,577	123	+	8	-	
Leeds Barnsley District	2,738 980	11,005 10,860	13 ,743 11 ,840	285 343	++	23	+	10
Sheffield	2.441	22,002	24,443	473	+	2356	1 1	7:
Hull District North Staffordshire	1,711 2,360	13,623 9,312	15,334 11,672	474 279	+	6 15	-+	1 2
Nottingham District	2,190	11,907	14,097	301	100.05		+	100
Leicester Wolverhampton	1,113	4,349	5,462	223	+	8	+	1
District Birmingham	3,482 7,421	15,156 16,690	18,638 24,111	242 254	+++	16 2	-	2
Bristol District	2,470	9,782 14,256	12,252 16,789	294	Test.	6	-	8
Cardiff and Swansea	2,533	10.774.000.000	The second s	347		5	-	6
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	61,223	288,903	350,126	333	+	3	-	3
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	115,150	432,583	547,733	346	+	1	-	5
SCOTLAND. Glasgow District	5,562	72,137	77,699	814	-	34	-	13
Paisley and Green- ock District	773	10,094	10,867	562	_	8	-	22
Edinburgh Dundee and Dun-	1,635	16,568	18,203	428	+	4	+	1
fermline	766	3,882	4,648	213	-	6	-	4
Aberdeen Coatbridge & Airdrie	463 357	3,207 4,855	3,670 5,212	232 515	1	5 28	-	8.3
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,556	110,743	120.299	587	-	18	-	9
TOTAL for above 31 Dis-	124 706	543 326	668 032	374		1		5
tricts in Aug., 1928	124,706	543,326	668,032	374	-	1	-	5

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during August, 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	Assisted sages nted.	Depar- tures	Total Departures.		
Schemes.	in Aug., 1928.	1922 to 1927.	Jan Aug., 1928.	in Aug., 1928.	1922 to 1927.	Jan Aug., 1928.	
To Australia , New Zealand , Canada , South Africa Minor Schemes	1,515 102 1,373 4 137	140,559 40,644 66,238 743 8,135	13,340 1,193 21,782 97 969	1,468 105 2,878 126	137,514 38,855 65,490 435 7,382	13,815 1,480 21,015 90 703	
Total	3,131	256,319	37,381	4,577	249,676	37,103	

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

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

* The figures include dependance, but excite the environment of the probability of the pr

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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 every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.-FOOD.

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

A second state of the second se	P	ercentage	Increase July,	e as com 1914.*	pared wi	ith
Country.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	Latest figures available.	
See Labor Print Darks (201					Rise.	Date
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	Per cent. 62	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 56	192 1 Sei
FOREIGN COUNTRIES. Czechoslovakia Denmark Egypt (Cairo)† Finland France (Paris)† ", (other towns)† Germany Holland (The Hague) Italy Norway Spain (Madrid)† ", (Barcelona)† Sweden† Switzerland United States	737 100 48 916 260 300‡ 67 148 82 72 59 70 40	816 110 58 1,007 321 351‡ 54 76 160 90 82 69 69 56	776 59 58 967 474 510‡ 45 68 98 86 63 56 59 54	862 53 47 965 457 453 77 72 458 \$ 75 89 64 51 57 50	828 53 39 1,016 440 430 54 416 70 72 65 56 57 50	June July May July Aug. May July July July July June Aug. July June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &C. Australia Canada	49§ 34§	56 42§	59 51§	52 49	52 51	July Aug.
India (Bombay): Native families Irish Free State New Zealand South Africa	51 85 48 17	52 88 51 20	55 74 49 16	54 66 44 19	42 66 46 16	Aug. July July July

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

the stands and	Items on	P	ercenta v	ge Incr vith Jul	ease as y, 1914	compar	ed
Country.	which Computa- tion is	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest avail	figure lable.
e soldel is well	based.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	Rise.	Date
GREAT BRITAIN	WAT USEL	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	and the
AND NORTHERN IRELAND	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 70	cent. 73	cent. 70	cent. 66	cent. 65	1928 1 Se
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			a Canada	Sec. Sec.			A. S. Martin
Belgium	A,C,D,E	393	409	537	690	719	Aug
Czechoslovakia	IDODT		0.47	070			-
(Prague)	A,B,C,D,E	589 114	641 119	618 84	647 76	634 76	July
Denmark Finland	A,B,C,D,E	1,032	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	July
Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	267¶	3019	439¶	4079	419	2nd
Germany	A,B,C,D,E	2011	43	42	50	53	July
Greece (Athens)	A,B,C,D,E	1,225	1,372	1,708		1,908	May
Holland (Am-	А, D, O, D, L	1,010	1,012	-,	10000	-,	may
sterdam)	A,B,C,D,E	738	79§	718	67§	70	June
Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E	412	498	549	448	426	July
" (Rome)	A,B,C,D,E	349	395	462	403	387	July
Luxemburg	A,C,D	381	415	509	681	713	July
Norway	A,B,C,D,E	151§	161§	121§	103	92	Aug.
Poland (Warsaw)	A,B,C,D,E				15	22	Aug.
Sweden	A,B,C,D,E	71	76	72	69	73	July
Switzerland United States	Á,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E		68 74§	62 75§	60 73§	61 72	July Dec.
BRITISH				a first			Constant of the second
DOMINIONS, &C.	IDODT	100		47.61	4.5.67	40	
Australia	A,B,C,D,E	421	449	47¶ 57§	45¶ 55	47 57	lst g
Canada	A,B,C,D,E	53§	55§	513	55	51	Aug.
India (Bombay): Native families	A.B.C.D	57	57	57	56	46	Aug.
Irish Free State	A,B,C,D,E	83	88	82	71	73	July
New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E	601	63t	61	61	62	July
South Africa	A.B.C.D.E	32	33	30	32	31	July
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	32	33	30	32	31	JI

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

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EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

INTELOTIVIER TO OVERCOLLEG. [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. 326-327 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY

Reichsarbeitsblatt, the official journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour, states that, in July, economic conditions continued gradually to deteriorate. Several State employment offices reported that, in their respective districts, the demand for labour in agricul-ture and other outdoor occupations was insufficient to compensate for the diminishing demand in other branches of industry. The downward tondorar was particularly are bed in the test in the respective downward tondorar was particularly are bed in the test. downward tendency was particularly marked in the textile, mining, metal and engineering and printing industries, and in certain branches of the clothing industry.

At the end of July, the Employment Exchanges making returns reported 1,147,266 persons as available and seeking work, as against 1,207,410 at the end of June and 1,040,952 at the end of July, 1927. The number of vacant situations registered at the end of July was 79,199, as compared with 76,693 at the end of the preceding month, and 81,004 a year ago.

The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 31st July, 1928, was 646,998 (including 82,934 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On 30th June, the corresponding total was 724,282 (including 113,595 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,351,889 organised workers. Of these, 273,696, or $6 \cdot 3$ per cent., were totally unemployed on 27th July, as compared with $6 \cdot 2$ per cent. on 30th June, and $5 \cdot 5$ per cent. on 30th July, 1927. In addition, 283,562, or $6 \cdot 5$ per cent., were working short time, as against $5 \cdot 9$ per cent. at 30th June and $2 \cdot 6$ per cent. at the end of July 1927 July, 1927.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal groups of trades represented in the above total :-

Crouns of The day	Membership reported on at	Percentage unemployed at end of month.			
Groups of Trades.	end of July, 1928.	July, 1928.	June, 1928.		
All Unions making Returns	4,351,889	6.3	6.2		
Mining	155,600	1.3	1.3		
Quarrying, stone, brick, pot-		COLOR IN COLOR	Contraction of the		
_ tery, etc	244,000	6.0	5.4		
Engineering and metal	965,000	5.0	4.8		
Chemical	118,800	5.0	4.8		
Textile	387,500	$7 \cdot 0$	6.7		
Paper	119,300	4.8	4.4		
Leather	71,600	13.1	12.5		
Wood	309,600	10.3	10.1		
Food, tobacco, etc	287,400	6.4	6.5		
Clothing	171,400	19.4	16.2		
Building	655,000	6.6	8 0		
Printing	145,300	4.8	3.8		
Transport	342,900	4.2	4.3		

FRANCE.*

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 1st September was 9,760 (6,016 men and 3,744 women). At the end of July the corresponding total was 8,009. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 19,156 (13,983 for men and 5,173 for women), as compared with 16,143 at the end of July. During the last week of August (ended 1st September) the Exchanges succeeded in placing 28,772 persons in situations, including 9,169 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 717 foreign immigrants. immigrants.

AUSTRIA.†

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of July was 137,045 (including 72,719 in Vienna) as compared with 140,931 (72,859 in Vienna) at the end of June. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of July was 115,211 (including 61,187 in Vienna) as compared with 118,737 (60,757 in Vienna) at the end of June. the end of June.

SWEDEN.[±]

The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st July, was $7\cdot 2$, as compared with $7\cdot 7$ on 30th June, and $8\cdot 2$ on 31st July, 1927.

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 7th September, 1928. Paris.
 † Statistische Nachrichten, 25th August, 1928. Vienna.
 ‡ Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

NORWAY.*

Our of 16,901 members of trade unions making returns, 11.1 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of June, 1928. The corresponding figure for the end of May was 15.4 per cent., and that for June, 1927, 20.6 per cent. (The particulars for May and June this year are stated to be somewhat uncertain on account of disputes in the building printing and bookbinding trades.) building, printing and bookbinding trades.)

BELGIUM.†

Returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 162 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 617,242, show that 4,147 (0.7 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of the last week of the these were totally unemployed at the end of the task work of the month (4th August). The corresponding percentage at the end of the preceding month was 0.6, and in July, 1927, 1.3. In addition, 23,136 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment during July numbered 282,844, or 1.53 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1.30, and in July, 1927,

SWITZERLAND.1

On 31st July, 1928, 5,525 applications for employment (4.2 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 5,378 at the end of June, and 8,404 at the end of July, 1927. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 3,407, 4,125 and 2,739 respectively. The number of registrations by unemployed workers is the smallest since 1921 ; the drop in situations vacant, as compared with the total for June, is due to seasonal causes.

Returns from 155 unemployment insurance funds show that, out of an aggregate of 258,839 members, 3,027, or 1.2 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 2,002, or 0.8 per cent., partially so at the end of June, 1928. At 31st March, 1928, the corresponding percentages were 1.9 and 1.0 respectively, and at the end of June, 1927, 1.6 and 1.7 per cent. respectively.

ITALY.§

According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 234,210 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 31st July, 1928, as compared with 247,021 at the end of June and 263,091 at the end of July, 1927. In July, 1928, 94,197 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,491,482 days of unemployment.

POLAND.

According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland, the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 4th August was 97,976, as compared with 116,247 on 30th June.

On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit was 33,383 and 46,212 respectively.

CANADA.¶

For 1st August, 1928, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,506 firms with an aggregate of 1,003,085 on their pay-rolls. On 1st July the same firms reported 973,462, and the total for 1st August thus shows an increase of 29,623. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st July is 119.9, as compared with 116.3 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 109.2 on 1st August, 1927.

On 31st July, 2.5 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with $3\cdot 2$ per cent. at the end of June, and $3\cdot 3$ per cent. at the end of July, 1927.

NEW ZEALAND.**

The proportion of members of trade unions making returns who vere unemployed in the week ended 19th May, 1928, amounted to 1.5 per cent., as compared with 11.4 per cent. in the week ended 8th February, and 9.7 per cent. in the week ended 19th May, 927. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than 1927. three days during the specified week.)

UNITED STATES. ++

Figures relating to the volume of employment in July, based on Figures relating to the volume of employment in July, based on returns from 11,130 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,062,147 employed in July, 1928, a decrease of $1 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with the total for June. The aggregate wages paid for July showed a decrease of $3 \cdot 1$ per cent. as compared with those for June, while the average earnings per head showed a decrease of $2 \cdot 1$ per cent.

Index Number of Employment, July.—If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for July, 1928, is 84.7, as compared with 85.6 in June and 87.3 in July, 1927.

- * Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.
 † Revue du Travail, 31st August, 1928. Brussels.
 ‡ Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale, August, 1928. Berne.
 § Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, August, 1928. Rome.
 ! Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th August, 1928. Warsaw.
 ¶ The August Employment Situation, 1928. Ottawa.
 * Monthly Abstract of Statistics, June, 1928. Wellington.
 † Employment in Selected Industries, July, 1923. Washington.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR. Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927.

EMPLOYMENT BY A LOCAL AUTHORITY-REMUNERATION PAID BY GUARDIANS-ALTERNATE WEEK SYSTEM-NOT INSURABLE EM. PLOYMENT.

THIS was a reference to the High Court* by the Minister of Labour under proviso (ii) of Section 10 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance

The question for decision was whether the employment of William Chadwick by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Leeds on the alternate week system under a scheme for employing Board of Guardians test men on public utility work was such employment as to make the said William Chadwick an employed thin the meaning of the Unemployment Insurance Acts 1920 to 1927.

1920 to 1927. Section 47 (1) (b) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as originally enacted, provided as follows: "For the purposes of this Act a person engaged in temporary work provided by a Central Body or Distress Committee under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, or towards the provision of which any such Central Body or Distress Committee contributed under that Act, shall not be deemed to be an employed person within the meaning of this Act.'

In the fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, it is provided that the following amendment shall be made to Section 47 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920: "At the end of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) there shall be inserted the following words: ' and where, in consequence of an arrangement made by a Poor Law Authority, a person is engaged in work provided by a Local Authority, he shall not, if a contribution towards his remuneration is made by the Poor Law authority, be deemed to be an employed person

Provided that the foregoing provision with respect to persons engaged in work provided by a Local Authority shall not apply in the case of any person who has previously been in receipt of unemployment benefit, and is employed in full time work provided by the Authority. " 'For the purpose of this provision a person shall not be deemed to have been employed in full-time work unless he has worked for such number of hours in each week as would normally have been

worked by him if he had been employed on the same work otherwise than under such an arrangement as aforesaid.""

Chadwick, who had previously been in receipt of unemployment benefit, was employed by the Leeds Corporation as a general labourer in alternate weeks from the 19th April, 1928, to the 22nd May, 1928, the money for his remuneration being found by the Guardians. The working week was one of 48 hours, and extended from Thursday in one week to Wednesday in the next week; thus Chadwick's working week did not correspond with a calendar week. Each working week week did not correspond with a calendar week. Each working week was followed by a similar period of unemployment. This arrange-ment was stated to have been in accordance with the regular practice of the Leeds Corporation in distributing relief work under their unemployment relief work system, and not to have been devised for any special purpose connected with the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The Corporation's usual working week for their ordinary workers was one of 48 hours. It was submitted by Sir Henry Slesser, for the Corporation, that in these circumstances Chadwick was employed in full-time work within the meaning of the amendment cited above. The Attorney General for the Minister of Labour, contended that Chadwick was

eneral, for the Minister of Labour, contended that Chadwick was not employed in full time work.

In giving his decision in favour of the Minister of Labour, Mr. Justice Roche said : "I am of opinion that Chadwick was not in full time work, and for the following reasons. The fourth Schedule of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for certain purposes defines a week as being a calendar week (*i.e.*, the period from midnight on one Sunday to midnight on the following Sunday); and my view is that, if Chadwick was an insurable person, his contributions would properly be payable each calendar week, and I am unable to think that the week for the purpose of those contributions would have been a different week from the week which would have to be regarded been a different week from the week which would have to be regarded for the purpose of the operation of the fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927. Apart, however, from that consideration, I am of opinion that effect must be given to the words 'in each week' in the fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927; and that, if the calendar week be not regarded Insurance Act, 1927; and that, if the calendar week be not regarded as the unit, you must regard the period of employment as the unit of time; thus, in dealing with the facts in this case, you must at least regard the fortnight, and if that is so, whether the whole period of employment is regarded or the fortnight, it is manifest that in that period in each week the normal number of hours was not worked; in the fortnight 48 hours were worked instead of 96, and if the longer period be regarded, then in one week 48 hours were worked and in another week nothing is worked at all. The 'nothing,' in my judgment, is not the normal number of hours. "It is necessary, in this connection, to refer to the argument addressed to me with great force by Counsel for the Corporation, to the effect that such working of 48 hours and then nought hours is

the effect that such working of 48 hours and then nought hours is or may be the working of normal hours within the meaning of this Schedule. For that purpose he showed that under some other scheme or arrangement adopted by the Corporation this method of working alternate weeks had been used; and so it is argued that that was the normal method of working: those were the normal hours of working for that sort of work. I can only say that that is not in my view the construction of this Schedule. The employment should be regarded as employment on the same work other than under such an arrangement as aforesaid. I think that a comparison is intended to be drawn between the relief method of working and what may be described as the what may be described as the normal or ordinary way of working.

* See the June, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 234.

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"I am not deciding that the man is uninsurable because there is some break. There might have been breaks in his employment due to illness or other causes; but if the man is to be regarded as being in the employment of the Leeds Corporation for the whole fortnight, though he does not work for any work all Leen say on these factor although he does not work for one week, all I can say on these facts although he does not work not one week, an I can apply the last is that he is not in my view working the normal number of hours, 48 hours in each of the working weeks; therefore, I hold he is not insurable."—Re Leeds Corporation (William Chadwick). High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 30th July, 1928.

THIS WAS A REFERENCE TO THE MADE THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT. THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTRACT. T

The question was whether the employee, B. C. Mackay, was person engaged in agriculture, and so exempt from insurance under the Unemployment Insurance Acts. From the 11th June, 1923, until the 7th October, 1927, Mackay was employed by Mr. A. G. Soames as estate carpenter. The greater part of his work was repairing farm buildings and cottages, chiefly mending sashes, windows, door sills, and making flooring alterations. He did a little painting. He also built cow stalls on one farm. On the average for five days in each week Mackay was wor in this way on cottages and farm buildings as a carpenter, and spent one day on the saw bench, sawing up with other estate employees all the fire-wood for the mansion and all timber for use on the estate for door sills, sashes, and materials for rough fencing and gates. In the course of his employment Mackay did some fencing and a little gate hanging. Prior to his employment with Mr. Soames, Mackay had worked as a carpenter for various building firms. In giving his decision Mr. Justice Roche referred to the case of

in re Prior in which he had formulated a working rule as to what was employment in agriculture, and after stating the rule he should adopt, he made an exception out of the rule which was as follows:— "If the industrial status and occupations of the employed persons are such that, though they are working about or in connection with a farm or garden or orchard, they may properly be said to be essentially pursuing their own special occupations, they are not employed in agriculture or horticulture." His Lordship also referred to the case of *in re* Vellacott, which was a case of a craftsman or man with a special industrial status

was a case of a craftsman or man with a special industrial status employed in connection with a farm or horticultural institution.

"Vellacott was a farmer and market gardener, and Wright was a lorry driver in his employment, and he conveyed the vegetables to Covent Garden. The question was, was Wright engaged in agriculture or horticulture. I said this: 'On the other hand, in connection with the farm, and subsidiary thereto, there may be drivers of horse vehicles and drivers of motor vehicles who cannot properly be said to be employed in agriculture but are properly to be said to be employed in another trade or craft by agriculturists and that distinction is the very distinction which, in my opinion, is met by Section 47, sub-section 2 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and the gist of that sub-section is that if a person is employed by an agriculturist or by an employer of domestic servants. is not domestic nor agriculture, then the servant is insurable.' held there that Wright, the workman, was not engaged sufficiently in agriculture for it to be truly said of him that he was employed in agriculture. Now, in this case, the man Mackay was what is called an estate carpenter. He was essentially a carpenter. He was employed about the estate and he was employed in nothing His but carpentry or in matters which were cognate thereto. on was such, namely in connection with carpentry and joinery and skilled craft work, that he was, although working in connection with a farm or farms, essentially pursuing his own special occupation of a carpenter and joiner and was not employed in agriculture; therefore I hold that he is insurable." In re Soames and Mackay, High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. 30th July, 1928.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-27.

DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

THE UMPIRE is a judicial authority independent of the Ministry of Labour, appointed by the Crown under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed claims to benefit. His decisions† are final and conclusive. Appeals to the Umpire may be made by the Insurance Officer or by an Association of which the claimant is a member, or, with the permission of the Court of Referees, by the claimant himself. The following are recent decisions of general interest :-

Case No. 1606/28. (9.8.28.) Section 7 (1) (iv) of the Principal Act (as amended).—Unable to obtain suitable employment.

- PROVISO (b)—JOINER OFFERED WORK WITH AN EMPLOYER WHO WAS NOT A MEMBER OF BUILDING TRADE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER REFUSED TO PAY OVERTIME RATH AGREED BETWEEN BUILDING TRADE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION AND APPLICANT'S ASSOCIATION.
- Applicant, a joiner, refused employment in his own district as joine with an employer who was not a member of the Building Trades

* See the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 270. † Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by H.M. Stationery Office, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1927 (price 7s. 6d. net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtained, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription; the latest monthly pamphlet issued is that for July, 1928. Applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE

Employers' Association. The applicant's prospective employer re-fused to pay the overtime rate agreed upon between the Building Trades Employers' Association and the applicant's Association.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit be disallowed, on the ground that applicant was not unable to obtain suitable employment. The applicant's Association appealed to the Umpire, and contended that the applicant was justified in refusing the employment offered as the conditions were less favourable than those obtaining with other employers in the district. The Umpire gave the following decision in which the facts are stated :---

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

"The fact that a prospective employer is on the black list of the applicant's Association does not permit of unemployment benefit being allowed on the ground that the work offered was not suitable (see Decisions 1303/27,* 4268/20† and 4747/20‡). If the applicant can prove that the offer was at a rate of wage lower, or on conditions less favourable than those which he might reasonably have organized to favourable, than those which he might reasonably have expected to obtain having regard to those which he habitually obtained in his

obtain having regard to those which he habitually obtained in his usual occupation, or would have obtained had he continued to be so employed, he does not fail to fulfil the fourth statutory condition (sec-tion 7 (1), proviso (b), of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920)." "The applicant had been employed in the district previously by an employer who was a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The majority of the employers in the district con-nected with the building trade were members of that Association. The Association had an agreement with the applicant's Association. The Association had an agreement with the applicant's Association The Association had an agreement with the applicant's Association which provided for the payment at overtime rate (which was above the standard rate) when an employee was required to work above or outside the normal working hours. The prospective employer was not a member of the Building Trades Employers' Association, and I am informed that he refused to pay the overtime rate, but only paid the standard rate, for work done above or outside the normal working hours. The Court of Referees adjourned the hearing in order to make inquiries from the prospective employer in regard in order to make inquiries from the prospective employer in regard to two allegations which were made at the hearing. These two allegations were (i) non-payment of overtime rate, (ii) non-payment of allowances for country work. In reply to an inquiry on these two points, the prospective employer stated the allowance which he paid for country work; but when asked, 'What rate per hour for overtime?' his answer was, 'the applicant did not ask about, nor did he mention, overtime.' I am satisfied the prospective employer did not pay overtime at the overtime rate, but at the standard rate, and in that respect he differed from the applicant's late employer and the majority of the building trade employers in the neighbour hood

hood. "It is suggested that it was the duty of the applicant to inquire whether he would be required to work overtime before refusing the offer of employment, and, as he did not do so, he cannot be heard to say that the work offered was not suitable. It is stated in 317/28§ and 681/28§ that if an applicant is in doubt as to the terms of the employment offered, it is his duty to inquire before refusing the employment offered. The applicant in this case was in no doubt, as he had been advised, and correctly advised, by his Association as he had been advised, and correctly advised, by his Association that there would be no payment for overtime at the overtime rate. He was entitled to assume that he might at any time be required to work overtime, and the prospective employer had not stated, as the prospective employer in 925/28§ had stated, that at the time the offer was made, and for some time thereafter, there would be no overtime worked, and that when it was worked the rate of pay therefor would be agreed.

"In my opinion, the applicant is entitled to benefit by virtue of the provisions of Section 7 (1) proviso (b) of the 1920 Act."

Case No. 1455/28. (31.7.28.) Sections 8 (1) and 47 (1) (c) of the Principal Act.—Trade Dispute.

PLASTERERS CEASED WORK OWING TO PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES BY NORTHERN COUNTIES FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADE EMPLOYERS-PLASTERERS' WAGES PREVIOUSLY FIXED BY NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL OF THE PLASTERING INDUSTRY-A TRADE DISPUTE.

The applicants, who had been employed by various firms, lost their employment on 1st May, 1928, and their claims for payment in lieu of unemployment benefit were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act. It appeared that the applicants ceased work because of a reduction of 2d. per hour in the rate agreed upon between the operative plasterers and the Master Plasterers' Association. The rate, which was 1s. 9½d. per hour, had been fixed by the National Joint Council of the Plastering Industry on 20th July, 1927. The master plasterers had, however, since withdrawn from the National Joint Council of the Plastering Industry on 20th July, 1927. The master plasterers the Plastering Industry, and had become members of the Northern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers. This Federation, with whom the plasterers had no agreement, prevented the master plasterers from employing the plasterers at a rate higher than that paid by the master builders, which was 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour,

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims, with the exception of those made by men who had been employed at one particular firm, should be disallowed, the Court being of opinion that the applicants had lost their employment owing to a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute.

The Court did not take the same view with regard to the men The Court fild hot take the same view with regard to the men employed at the particular firm indicated above. This firm was compelled to withdraw the men from employment owing to the Master Builders' Association refusing to allow it to pay other than the rate set by the Building Trades Federation. Had the workshop

* See Vol. YI, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 84 (Pamphlet No. 4/1927). † See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 19). ‡ See Vol. II, Umpire's Selected Decisions (Pamphlet No. 23).

of the firm not been overstocked, the men would have been employed there. In those cases, therefore, the Court were satisfied that the applicants had not lost their employment by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute, and they recommended that the claim should be allowed.

The applicants' Association appealed against the disallowances to the Umpire; and on all the claims being submitted to him, including those which were recommended by the Court of Referees for allow-

benefit, the claim would have been disallowed.

These claims fall to be decided under the provisions of Sections 8 (1) and 47 (1) (c) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920. It should be noted that, as the loss of employment in respect of which benefit is claimed took place subsequently to 19th April of this year, the latter part of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance the latter part of Section 4 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1924, prior to its repeal by Section 6 of the Unemploy-ment Insurance Act of 1927, has no application.

"The applicants, who were plasterers and members of the National Association of Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, were employed by the various employers on the North East Coast. There was at all material times an agreement in existence between that Association and the Morth Plaster P that Association and the Master Plasterers' Association by which the members of the latter Association undertook to pay the plasterers employed by them a wage of 1s. 9¹/₂d. an hour. There was no agree-ment as to the rate of wages existing between the applicants' Association and the Building Trades Federation. The Building Trades Federation required its members to reduce the rate of wages paid to plasterers employed by members of the Federation to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. per hour.

"I assume for the purposes of this Decision (though it must not be taken as proved for the purposes of other Decisions) that the employers of the present applicants were members of the Master Plasterers' Association, and in accordance with the requirements of the Building Trades Federation these employers were forced, against their will, to post notices of this reduction, or were informed against their will, to post notices of this reduction, or were informed that they could not proceed with the work which they had in hand unless they undertook to pay the Building Trades Federation's rate of wage. The several employers gave notice that the rate of wage would be reduced to 1s. 7½d. per hour, whereupon the applicants ceased work on the instruction of their Association. "I am satisfied that at the premises of the various employers of these applicants there was a substantial stoppage of work. Whether that stoppage was due to a trade dispute depends upon the definition of 'trade dispute' in Section 47 (1) (c) of the 1920 Act. In my opinion there was a 'trade dispute' within that definition.

In my opinion there was a 'trade dispute' within that definition.

employers gave notice of a reduction of pay to 1s. $7\frac{1}{2}d$. an hour, and the applicants ceased work rather than accept the reduction. This was a dispute between employers and employees which was connected with the terms of the employment of the employees If the employers were coerced into requiring the reduction, and did so against their will (which, as has been said before, is assumed for the purpose of this Decision) it does not prevent the stoppage of work being due to a trade dispute (see Decisions 129,* 142† and 1709‡ of 1911 Benefit Cases and 345/20§). "Benefit in these cases must be disallowed during the period of the stoppage of work. I have not the materials before me from

which I can determine the duration of the stoppage at the premises of the various employers. This can be done locally."

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS. There were no cases under this heading during August.

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

BARGEMEN: LIVERPOOL.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Liverpool Lighter and Barge Owners' Association. Difference.—As to the wages and conditions which should operate for bargemen in the employment of members of the Association. Board of Arbitration was appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, consisting of Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. H. Bloor (Employers' Representative) and Mr. W. Citrine (Workpeople's Representative); but at the hearing it was agreed that Sir Harold Morris should sit as sole Arbitrator with Messrs. Bloor and Citrine as Assessors. Award.-The wages and conditions of the employment of the h argemen under reference shall be governed by the terms of the Award of 21st May, 1924, given by Mr. Henry Bloor and Mr. Ernest Bevin, as amended or interpreted by the Award of 12th February, 1925, given by Sir Benjamin Sands Johnson. Issued on 1st August,

In his Award the Arbitrator stated that it was not to be regarded in any way as being an approval by him of the existing system of engaging labour. On the contrary he was of opinion that some steps might well be taken by the parties to consider the question of instituting such changes in the existing method of taking on

See Vol. I (1911), Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 64.
See Vol. I (1911), Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 72.
See Vol. IV (1911), Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 137.
Sze Vol. I, Umpire's Selected Decisions, page 196.

labour as would make for a greater measure of continuous employ. ment, whether accompanied by changes in the method of remunera-tion or not. Such a matter might be dealt with by the Joint Committee referred to in Clause 11 of the Award of 21st May, 1924. or, alternatively, by a Committee consisting of representatives of both employers and workpeople specially set up for the purpose. Such a Committee might also, he would suggest, be instructed to consider the question of the establishment of a recognised procedure for the settlement of any questions arising between the parties, the absence of which had been referred to in the course of the proceedings and the institution of which would tend, in his opinion, to the avoidance of disputes.

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE : LONDON .- The two sides of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of London. Difference.—As to the piece work price to be paid for a particular process. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as *Umpire* to determine the matter. Award.—Price proposed by manufacturers held to accord with the terms and principles of the existing national agreement and scoordingly to be paid. Leaved lat August 1928. accordingly to be paid. Issued 1st August, 1928.

FERRIES : BIRKENHEAD.—Transport and General Workers' Union v. Ferries Committee of the Corporation of Birkenhead. Difference.-Claim for an advance in the rates of pay of the floating staff and the traffic and general staffs in the employment of the Committee. Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award, Advances on existing rates to be given as from the beginning of the first pay period following the date of the Award as follows :—All men of full age 3s. 6d. per week; youths between the ages of 18 and 21 years, 2s. 6d. per week; and boys 2s. per week. Dated 2nd August, 1928.

(C.)-OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

EXPORT PACKING AND CLOTH WORKING : LONDON .- Workers' Union v. Master Cloth Workers' Association (London). Difference .-Chaim for increases in wages of 2s. per week to men engaged in the press shops and carmen, and of 1s. per week to all other grades. Settlement.—The parties agreed to refer the matter to the Industrial Court for settlement. Signed.—8th August, 1928.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.-CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales). Order R.B. (E. & W.) 4, dated 27th August, 1928, confirming minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers in the London (County Borough of Croydon only) and Central Midland districts, and specifying the 3rd September, 1928, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Northern Ireland). Order N.I.B.S. (20) dated the 17th August, 1928, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis timerates, general minimum piece-rates and general overtime rates for male and female workers in the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade in Northern Ireland, exclusive of the County Boroughs of the cities of Belfast and Londonderry.

II.—REGULATIONS. Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales).

The Minister of Labour has issued Regulations dated 28th August, 1928 (S.R. & O., 1928, No. 628), with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade Board (England and Wales), under which he has appointed a new Trade Board. Professor L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., has been appointed to be Chairman, and Mr. F. Popplewell, O.B.E., Office of Trade Boards, 1, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.1, to be Secretary of the Board.

ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACTS, 1882 TO 1922.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES ELECTRICITY DISTRICT ORDER, 1925.

Joint Authority: Representatives of Workers in the Industry. THE Minister of Labour hereby gives notice that, as soon as may be after the 29th day of September, 1928, he will designate to the London and Home Counties Joint Electricity Authority, in accordance with Section 2 (10) of Part I of the First Annex to the Schedule to the London and Home Counties Electricity District Order, 1925, the employees' organisations having members in the employment of authorised undertakers in the District, in order that the organisations so designated may choose two representatives of persons employed in connection with the supply of electricity in the District to be members of the Joint Authority. Any employees' organisation which is desirous of being considered

by the Minister for designation under the said Section 2 (10) should make application in writing to the Minister not later than the 29th day of September, 1928, on the form provided for the purpose, of which copies may be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

September, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

COAL MINES ACT, 1911.

THE Board of Trade have given notice, in pursuance of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Coal Mines Act, 1911, that they propose to make general regulations under the said Act to apply to all mines under that Act in which coal or oil shale is worked and in which the total number of persons employed underground exceeds ten, and relating to rescue and other necessary work in mines after explosion or fire, or otherwise in an atmosphere which may be dangerous to or fire, or otherwise in an atmosphere which may be dangerous to life. Copies of the draft regulations may be obtained by persons affected on application to the Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Any objection with respect to the draft regulations by or on behalf of any person affected must be sent to the Secretary for Mines before 4th October next. Every such objection must be in writing and must

state (a) the specific grounds of objection and (b) the omissions additions, or modifications asked for.

Sheffield, Wigan, Cardiff, and Birmingham.

November, 1928.

ls. 6d.)

Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.— Anchors, Stockless: Wasteneys, Smith & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.— Bacon, Tinned: St. Olave's Curing & Preserving Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell; Chloride Electric Storage Co., Manchester.—Batteries and Battery Components: Tudor Accumlator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—Boilers, Cylindrical: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Boils, Nuts and Studs, Nuts I Dereys, Marchester, Ltd. Birkenhead.—Boils, Patteries and Studs, BOARD FOR MINING EXAMINATIONS. Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines, and for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines. EXAMINATIONS for First and Second Class Certificates of Competency as Managers and Under-Managers of Mines will be held on the 21st and 22nd November, 1928, at Edinburgh, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Naval Brass: Munt'z Metal Co., Ltd., Birkeinead. – Bors, Wat and Co., Ltd., Birmingham. – Boots, Half: R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; Tebbutt The written part of an examination for Certificates of Qualification as Surveyors of Mines will be held at the same centres on the 22nd & Hall Bros, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds; Teboutt & Hall Bros, Ltd., Raunds; Stephen Walker, Walgrave.—Brooms and Brushes: A. Martin & Son, Birmingham; J. Palmer, Ltd., Portsmouth; J. Root & Son, London, N.— Brushes, Painters: F. Brockley & Son, Banstead, Surrey; Beechwood, Ltd., Chesham, Bucks; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; A. Reid & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; J. Root & Son, London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsell: W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd. Storschouse, Clos. – Brushes Applications for the necessary forms should be made as early as ossible, and not later than the 11th October, 1928. In order that the appropriate forms may be sent, it is important that the candi-dates should state whether they have already sat at one of the Walsall; W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—**Brushes**, Steel Wire: C. Topham & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; N. Greening & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. & R. Whyte, Glasgow; W. Riddell, Cousland & Co., I.td., Board's examinations. Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, Board for Mining Examinations, Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W. 1. Glasgow; Mechanical Appliances Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Cabinet Work : Hampton & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.; J. Elliott J. Elliott & Sons, High Wycombe; Exors, of late S. Snawdon, Plymouth; Joynson, Holland & Co., High Wycombe.—Cable, Chain and Gear: H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Nethertcn; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypridd.—Cables: Greenwich Cable Works, Ltd., Greenwich; Anchor Cable Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancashire; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby; Enfield Cable OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. ABSENTEEISM.—A study of absenteeism in a group of ten collieries. Report No. 51. Industrial Fatigue Research Board. (S.O. publica-tion; price 2s. 6d.) (See page 319.) Works, Ltd., Brimsdown; General Electric Co., Ltd., Southampton; Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Hooper's Telegraph and I.R. Works, Ltd., London, E.; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; ALIENS.—Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending June 30th, 1928. Home Office. (Cmd. 3113–1; price 1d.) Ltd., London, S.E.; St. Helen's Cable & Rubber Co., Ltd., Slough; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Carpets, Rugs and Mats : Brintons, Ltd., Kidderminster; T. Bond, Worth & Sons, Ltd., Stourport; J. Templeton & Co., Glasgow.— Castings, Steel : W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Cloth, Leather : The Leather Cloth Co., Ltd., London, E.—Clutches, Vulcan : W. Beardmore, & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Coats, Waterproof : Zambrene, Ltd., London, E.C.—Cylinders, Tin : Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Rippin-gilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Diesel Engines, Parts for : W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Fescolising Work on Sieeves : Fescol Ltd., London, S.W.—Flour : Joseon Rank. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(i) Statistical summaries showing the operations of friendly societies in the years 1917–1926, and of orders and branches in the years 1910, 1916–1918, 1920, 1922, 1924 and 1926. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Registered provident societies in Great Britain, general summary, 1925 and 1926. Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) tor: W. H. Allen, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bedford.—Fescolising Work on Sleeves: Fescol, Ltd., London, S.W.—Flour: Joseph Rank, Ltd., London, E.C.; Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers and Bakers Branch), Bristol.—Gearing, Turbine: Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.— Generator Sets, Motor, and Balancer Set: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—Generators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Heaters, Feed: G. &. J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Helmets, Sun, Renovating of: Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.,—Hides, Upholstery, etc.: J. T. Hart & Sons, London, S.E.; George MacLellan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Hides and Leather Goods: Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne: Barrow. Herburn & Gale. HEALTH SERVICES.—Ninth AnnualReport of the Ministry of Health, 1927–1928. (Cmd. 3185; price 5s.) (See page 316 for a review of the Housing section of this Report. HOUSING.—Methods of compiling housing statistics. Studies and Reports, Series N. (Statistics), No. 13. (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price MINING.—Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1928. Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.) Angus & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.; Barrowfield Leather Co., Ltd., Glasgow; S. E. Norris & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Tullis & Son, Ltd., Glasgow. POOR LAW RELIEF.—Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor law relief in England and Wales in the quarter ending in June, 1928, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief. Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; -India Rubber Goods : Avon India Rubber Co., Ltd., Melksham, Wilts; British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. E. Wilts; British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; J. E. Baxter & Co., Ltd., Leyland, near Preston; Clyde Rubber Works Co., Ltd., Renfrew; Ioco Rubber & Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Castle Rubber Co., Ltd., Warrington; Greengate & Irwell Rubber Co., Ltd., Manchester; India Rubber Gutta Percha, &c., Ltd., London, E.; Chas. Macintosh & Co., Ltd., Manchester; North British Rubber Co., Ltd., London, W.; Rubber Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Stirling.—Jam: Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Histon; Lipton, Ltd., Lander F.C., Macchesie Brog, Ltd. London F. Lam Fiftings price 4d.) (See page 317.) RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Report to the Minister of Transport upon the accidents that occurred on the railways of Great Britain during the year 1927. (Cmd. 3181; price 6d.) RAILWAY STAFF.—Railway Companies (Staff). Return showing (i) the number of persons employed by the several railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended 10th March, 1928, and (ii) a London, E.C.; Maconochie Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Lamp Fittings : Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., Ltd., St. Albans; Gabriel comparison of the rates of pay and also of the average weekly salary or wage and the average weekly earnings of certain selected grades during the weeks ended 30th April, 1927, and 10th March, 1928. Ministry of Transport. (S.O. publication; price 2s.) (See page 316.) & Co., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham.—Lamps and Lanterns: Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.— Lamps, Electric : General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., Preston.—Lanterns, Navigation, and Gear: E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Molineaux, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920–1927. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during July, 1928. U.I. 440. Pamphlet No. 7, 1928. Ministry of Labour. and Gear: E. Griffiths & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Molineaux, Webb, & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Telford, Grier & Mackay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Lathes : Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley.—Linoleum and Cork Carpet : Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Linoleum Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Michael Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; New Shepley Linoleum Co., Ltd., Hooley Hill, near Manchester.—Machine, Hydraulic Plate Flanging : Hugh Smith & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.— Machine, Motor-driven Grinding : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Machine, Punching and Shearing : James Bennie & (S.O. publication; price 6d.) VITAL STATISTICS.—The Registrar-General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1927. (New Annual Series, No. 7.) Tables. Part I. Medical. (S.O. publication; price 15s.) WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION (SILICOSIS).—Report of the Depart-mental Committee on compensation for silicosis, dealing with the pottery industry. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 3d.) (See

industry. page 320.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, AUGUST, 1928.

ADMIRALTY

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

Chatham : Boat House, Supply and Erection of Steelwork : E. C. & J. Keay (1926), Ltd., Birmingham.—Timber : Jewson & Son, Ltd., Norwich.—Railway Material : T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Dar-Norwich.—Railway Material: 1. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Dat-lington.—Devonport: Painting Tanks: Ben D. Gibbs, Newport, Mon.—Portsmouth: Timber: W. W. Howard, Bros., & Co., Southampton.—Stoneware Conduits: Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds.—Naval Establishments Abroad: Ironmongery: James Gibbons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; Lockerbie & Wilkinson (Birmingham), Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machine, Radial Drilling : Geo. Swift & Sons, Ltd., Halifax.—Machine, Slotting : Ward, Haggas & Smith, Keighley.—Oscillators : General Electric Co., Ltd., Wembley.—Plant, Electric Welding : G. D. Peters & Co., Ltd., Slough.—Plates, Glass, for Indicators : S. & C. Bishop, Ltd., St. Helens, Lancs.—Propellers : Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—Pump, Turbo Feed : G. & J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—Rolls, Plate Bending : Craig & Donald, Ltd., Glasgow.—Shears, Plate Splitting : James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Shees, Black Leather : R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds.—Skins, Chamois : Goodman & Wagstaff, Woodley, near Stockport; W. J. Turney & Co., Ltd., Stourbridge.—Sleeves for Balanced Expansion Pieces : Fairfield Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Tank, Steel and Mixer : The Lilleshall Co., Ltd., Oakengates, Shropshire.—Turbine Blading Material : Aston Chain & Hook Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Wilkes, Sons & Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—Valves, W/T : General Electric Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

WAR OFFICE.

Barge, Dumb, Steel: Steel Barrel Co., Ltd., Uxbridge.—Belts, Waist, Buff: R. & J. Pullman, Ltd., Godalming.—Blinds and Blind Accessories: W. G. Curry, Aldershot.—Boots, Ankle: Adams Blind Accessories : W. G. Curry, Aldershot.—Boots, Ankle : Adams Bros. (Raunds) Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds.—Bronze Stampings : Bean Cars, Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—Brushes, Clothes and Polishing : Vale & Bradnack, Walsall; D. Hayward, Ltd., Walsall.—Brushes, Shaving : W. J. Withers, London, S.E.—Bulbs, Electric : A. C. Cossor, Ltd., London, N.—Cable, Electric : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.— Canvas : Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Cells, Secondary, Portable : Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Manchester; Pritchett & Co., Ltd. and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham.—Cement, Portland : Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent. etc.—Chassis and Cars Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent, etc. — Chassis and Cars, Six-wheeled : Vulcan Motor & Engineering Co., Ltd., Southport; Garner Motors, Ltd., Tyseley, Birmingham; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Clothing, Royal Hospital, Chelsea : J. Hammond & Co., (1922) Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Coal Handling Plant : R. White & Sons, Widnes.—Cooking Apparatus : Richmond Gas Stove & Meter Co., Ltd., Warrington; Adams & Sons, London, S.W.—Copper Sheet: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot.— Cords, Electric : Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Enfield.—Desks, Children : J. D. Bennet, Ltd., Glasgow.—Dowlas : Ewart & Son, Ltd., Belfast. -Drain Pipes, etc. : Stoneware, Ltd., Dosthill, near Tamworth.-Drawers, cotton : Nottingham Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Loughborough.—Drill, Drab : Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough.— Drilling Machines : F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Fire Extinguishers : Drilling Machines : F. Town & Sons, Halifax.—Fire Extinguishers : Pyrene Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Generating Sets, Spares : Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.—Grinding Machine : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—Hides, Upholstery : J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley.—Lathes : J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow; Dean, Smith & Grace, Ltd., Keighley; Hulse & Co., Ltd., Man-chester; A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—Lead, Sheeting and Piping : Looke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Lorry, Six-Wheeled : Vulcan Motor & Engineering Col, Ltd., Southport.— Magnacium Powerder : British Maximum Ltd., London S.W. Magnesium Powder : British Maxium Ltd., London, S.W.-Meters, Electric: Measurements, Ltd., Oldham and London; Genera Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Ferranti, Ltd., Hollinwood, Lancs.-Milling, etc., Machines : J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Wm. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester. Motor Cars : Jowett Cars, Ltd., Idle, Rubber : Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.—Palisading, Iron : A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Possilpark, Glasgow.—Petrol Storage Tanks : John Bellany, Ltd., London, E.—Pins, Tent, Wood : F. W. Page, Henley-on-Thames.—Poles, Steel: British Mannesman Tube Co., Ltd., Swansea.—Poles, Tent: Brownlee & Co., Ltd., Glasgow W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; East & Son, Ltd., Berkhamsted. —Pontoons, Folding : Folding Boats & Structures, Ltd., Putney and E. Cowes.—Posts, Picket: Jones & Leach, Ltd., Newtown, N. Wales. —Rags, Cotton: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Rotary Washer: Hind & Lund, Ltd., Preston.—Shalloon: W. Bancroft & Sons, Ltd., Halifax; C. Brook & Sons, Ltd., Bradford.—Silk Cloth: E. Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield, Lancs.; Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy. —Steel Billets : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield and Openshaw.— Steel, Shell : Steel Peech & Tozer, Ltd., Sheffield.—Switches, E.L. : J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Tent Bottoms: W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—Trousers, S.D.: Milns, Cartwright, Reynolds, Ltd., London, E.; Huggins, Sons & Co., Ltd., Bristol.— Valves, W/T: General Electric Co., Ltd., London. W.—Vehicle, Wire, Binding: T. Wood & Son (Heckmondwike), Ltd., Slough. Wire, Binding: T. Wood & Son (Heckmondwike), Ltd., Heckmondwike, - Works Services: Building Works and Services: Farnborough -Pinehurst Barracks, Store and Boiler Room: Norris & Co (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale. Caterham, Guards Depot, Alterations and additions to Officers' Mess and Quarters: E.J. Logan, London, W.C. Gosport, Fort Fareham, Erection of Officers' Quarters : John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport. Netley, Operation and X-Ray Block : J. F. Gamble, Ltd., Gosport. Netley, Operation and X-Ray Block : J. F. Gamble, Lyndhurst. Catterick Camp, Water Supply : D. Thomson & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle. Warley, Artificers' Work : S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Blackdown, Married Officers' Quarters : Housing Corporation of Great Britain, London, S.W. Larkhill Quarters : W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes. Longmoor, Married Soldiers' Quarters : T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Woolwich Arsenal, Glazing Work : W. H. Heywood & Co., Ltd., Huddersfield. Catterick Camp, Repairs to Roads : H. Coxhead & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough. Derby, Normanton Barracks, Drill Shed : A. Holmes & Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Services at Enham Barracks : W. T. Dickering. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Services at Fenham Barracks : W. T. Pickering, Stockton-on-Tees. Strensall Camp, Warrant Officers' Quarter : J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Dover, West, Periodical Services :

C. J. Else & Co., Matlock. Dover, Citadel Barracks, Company Offices, etc.: R. J. Barwick, Dover. Lydd, Periodical Services: G. E. Greenwood & Son, London, N.W. Weedon, Northampton and Bedford Periodical Painting: Pickles and Ayland & Co., Ossett, Yorks. Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, Group V, Officers' Quarter: H. Moger, East Cowes. Isle of Wight Barracks and Forts, Periodical Painting: J. J. Hamilton, Louth. Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, Provision of W.C.'s : Sims & Co., Ventnor. Oxford, Cowley Barracks, Reappropriation of Military Hospital to Regimental Institute : Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., London, W.C. Oxford, Cowley Barracks, Reappropriation of Regimental Institute to Military Hospital : Wm. Griffiths, Sons & Cromwell, Ltd., London, W.C. Arborfield Cross, Bachelor Dining Room and Kitchen : W. Laughton, Bedford. North Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Periodical Services : F. Holdsworth, Ltd., Shipley, Yorks. Artificers' Work at Fort George : K. Chisholm, Inverness. Artificers' Work at Inverness : H. Fraser, Inverness. Chatham and Maidstone, Painting : A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Kneller Hall, Royal Military School of Musie—Erection of Regimental Institute : J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Woolwich—Repairs to roads : J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Woolwich—Royal Herbert Hospital and Lower Gun Park—Repairs to Roofs : A. King & Co., London, S.W. Woolwich— Royal Military Academy—Re-pointing brickwork : A. King & Co., London, S.W. Woolwich—Royal Artillery Barracks—Re-pointing and repairing brickwork : G. Greenwood & Sons, London, S.W. Catterick Camp—Erection of Bedding Store : A. Bull & Co., Ltd., Doncaster. Catterick Camp—Extension to Power Stn. Workshops : Tarran & Ayre, Hutton Rudby, Yorks. Derby—Normanton Barracks—Periodical Services : R. Skevington & Sons, Derby. Tynemouth—Erection of R.E. Workshops and Technical Store : Mr.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft : Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Coventry, -Aircraft, Automatic Slots : H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.-Aircraft, Float Undercarriage : H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Modifications : Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich.—Aircraft, Modifications to Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Rorvich.—Aircraft, Modifications to Spares : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Aircraft, Oil Radiators : Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Reconditioning : H. G. Hawker Engi-neering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames.—Aircraft, Spares : Black-burn Aero. & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Leeds; Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—Aircraft, Wheel Covers and Shields: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., Silvertown.—Aircraft, Wheels and Tyres: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., Silvertown.—Aircraft, Wheels and Tyres: Palmer Tyre, Ltd., Visitertown.—Aircraft, Co., Ltd., Weybridge; Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd. Hayres Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Airscrews and Cases: Airscrews Co., Weybridge.—Asbestos Slate and Sheeting: Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., Trafford Park.—Bombs, Filling of: Nobel In-dustries. Ltd. London, S.W. Bombs, Directions. Itst dustries, Ltd., London, S.W.—Bombs, Practice: Trojan, Ltd., Croydon; Vickers, Ltd., Dartford, Kent.—Buildings and Works Services: Artificers' Works (Hucknall): R. Hustwayte, Nottingham; (Hendon & Bentley Priory) : H. J. & A. Wright, Ltd., Gt. Missenden, Bucks; (Old Sarum): Wort & Way, Salisbury. Extension of Slipway (Cattewater): Pearn Bros, Plymouth. Groceries Shop (Cranwell): J. Burbidge, Grantham.—Internal Wiring (Boscombe Down): Malcolm & Allen, Ltd., London, W.C. Married Quarters (Andover): W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes; (Farnborough): H. G. Goodall & Son, Basingstoke.—Steel Framing for Qtrs. (Heliopolis): Fleming Bros., Ltd., Glasgow; (Ismailia): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Cabs**, India Type: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—**Cast Iron Pipes and Fittings**: Cochrane & Co., Ltd. (Middlesbro'), Middlesbrough.—**Cotton Fabric**, "D": Perseverance Mill Co., Manchester.—**Crossley Kegresse Tractors**: Shelvoke & Drewry, Letchworth, Herts.—**Cylinders, Oxygen**: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., London, S.W.; **Detonators, Cylinders, etc.**: Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Engines, Aircraft**: A.D.C. Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.— **Engines, Aircraft, Crankless and Tests**: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft**: Development Test on : (Cattewater): Pearn Bros, Plymouth. Groceries Shop (Cranwell J. Burbidge, Grantham.—Internal Wiring (Boscombe Down London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Cylinder, Blocks for : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Development Test on : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Magnetos : E. North & Son, Ltd., Watford.—Engines, Aircraft, Magneto Spares : British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Mechanics' Services (Felixstowe and Rochester) : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul : D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Mechanics' Services (Felixstowe and Rochester): Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares and Drawings: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—Engines, Aircraft, Tests on: Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Engines, Aircraft, Type Test: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Tool Kits: Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—Fire Extinguishers: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—Ford Spares: W. J. Reynolds, London, E.—Generators: British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., Coventry; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Generating Sets: Tangves, Ltd., Birmingham.—Goldbeater Skins: Puckridee & Sets: Tangyes, Ltd., Birmingham.—Goldbeater Skins: Puckridge & Nephew, London, E.—Indicators, Engine Speed: E. North & Sons, Ltd., Watford.—Jackets: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Lamps, Filament: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—Packing Cases, Engine: Nissen Buildings, Ltd. Hoddesdon, — Pantaleons: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., Buildings, Ltd., Hoddesdon.—Partaloons: H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—Petrol Delivery Apparatus: Zwicky, Ltd., Slough, Bucks.—Photographic Plates : Ilford, Ltd., Ilford.—Plywood : S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—Pressure Gauges, Oil : Dewrance & Co., London, S.E.—Racks, Storage : Milner Safe Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Rags, Old Cotton : W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—Serge,

Blue Grey : J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; A. W. Hamsworth & Sons, Farsley; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper & Sons, Eccles Hill, Bradford; H. Booth & Sons, Ltd., Gildersome, near Leeds.—Sparking Plugs : Lodge Plugs, Ltd., Rugby.—Switches : A. W. Hart & Co., London, N.—Telephone Receivers and Spares : Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Tool and Cutter Grinding Machine : Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath, Manchester. —Transmitters, T. 22 and Spares : Gambrell Bros., Ltd., London, S.W.—Trousers : L. Silberston, London, E.; J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle, Staffs.—Tyres and Tubes : F. L. Rapson, London, W.—Vices : Steel Nut and Joseph Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury, Staffs.—White Metal : J. H. Richards & Co., Ltd., Saltley, Birmingham.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cardboards : Wiggins, Teape & A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire.—Carbons : Read Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hounslow. —Cloth, Tracing : B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Cheadle ; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Paper (of Various Descriptions) : J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian ; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Airdrie, Lanarkshire; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend ; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet ; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury ; R. Sommerville & Co., Ltd., Taunton.—Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc.: Account Book Binding, Division VIII (1928) : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stamping, etc., Paper (London) : Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C. Group 317 (1928), Bookwork Printing : Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. Classified Trades Telephone Directories—Manchester, W. & E. Yorkshire, Liverpool, and Glasgow Districts : J. Weiner, Ltd., London, W.C. National Health and Pensions Cards (Wales) and Arrears Cards (Wales) : Western Mail, Ltd., Cardiff.—Stencils : Ellams Puplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Miscellaneous : Chamberlain & Hookham, Ltd., Bir-& Cables, Ltd., London, N., and N.W.; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London S.E.—Arms, Wood : British Australian Timber Co., Ltd., London E.; Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.-Bicycles Hercules Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; New Hudson Hercules Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd., Aston, Birmingham; New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham; Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd., Coventry.—Blocks, Wood: A. Bailey (Executors), Stone, Staffs.—Blocks, Terminal: Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brims-down, Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Johnston & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Canvas, Sailcloth : Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen,—Caps, Lamp : B. W. Johnson, Nailsworth, Glos.— Gasing and Cover : Calders, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cords for Telephones: Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W. Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Standard Telephone Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.C.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—Covers and Tubes: British Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Leyland, Lancs; Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Fort Dunlop, Birmingham.—Ducts: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville. Burton-on-Trent; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Co., Ltd., Moira, Burton-on-Trent; Doulton & Co., Ltd., Springfield, Dudley; Hepworth Iron Co., Ltd., Hazlehead, Sheffield; H. R. Mansfield, Ltd., Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale, Notts; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley, near Chester; Stanley Brothers. Ltd., Nuneaton: Sutton & Co. (Overseal). Ltd., Stanlard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley, Hear Chester, Stanley Brothers, Ltd., Nuneaton; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal, Ashby-de-la-Zouch; Sykes & Son, Poole, Dorset; Jas. Woodward, Ltd., Swadlincote.—Ebonite, to re-Coat with: Paragon Rubber Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull.—Generators: Plessey Co., Ltd., Ilford, Essex; Sterling Telephone & Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—Insulators: C. W. Outram & Co., Woodville.— Dagenham, Essex.—Insulators: C. W. Outram & Co., Woodville.— Ironwork, Telegraphic: Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., Wolver-hampton; Bert Birks & Co., Cradley Heath, Staffs; Bullers, Ltd., Tipton; Thos. W. Lench, Ltd., Blackheath, Birmingham; Chas. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston, Staffs.—Jars, Stoneware: J. Bourne & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.—Lamps, Electric: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Chesterfield and Rugby; Cryselco, Ltd., Chesterfield, Leamington, etc.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Chesterfield, Leamington, etc.; Edison Swan Ltd. Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex; General Electric Co., Ltd., London W., and Chesterfield; Metro-Vick Supplies, Ltd., Chesterfield, Leamington, etc.; Siemens Electric Lamps & Supplies, Ltd., Preston, Lancs, or London, E.—Lamps, Oil: H. Miller & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. W. Sanderson & Co., Birmingham; Wyncott & Son, Ltd., Birmingham.—Material, Reinforcing: British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Stafford; Richard Hill & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Indented Bar & Concrete Engineering Co., Ltd., Inducestologi, Inductor Data Conclusion Ingineering Co., Ltd. (Robert Heath & Low Moor, Ltd.), Stoke-on-Trent.-Paper, Condenser : Brittains, Ltd., Leek, Staffs.-Pipe, Steel : British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, S. Wales.-Pipe, W. I. : British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., Landore, S. Wates. — Fipe, W.I. -Russell Brothers (Walsall), Ltd., Walsall.— Rails: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.— Sleeves, Lead: Geo. Farmiloe & Sons, Ltd., London, E.— Stayblocks: Calders, Ltd., Port Talbot.— Switches: J. H. Tucker & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.— Teak: W. W. Howard, Brothers, & Co., London, E.— Wheels, Free: Villiers Engineering Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton,— Wire, Bronze, Insulated:

Siemens Brothers & Co., Ltd., London, E.—Wire, Cadmium Copper: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.—Wire, G. I. Strand: Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Wellington, Salop.

Conduits—Laying: Ruislip (Middlesex); Barrow-in-Furness (North); Chichester-Portsmouth (Section I); (Section II); (Section III); Torrington (Devon); Guildford-Basingstoke-Reading (Section III); Torrington (Devon); Guildford-Basingstoke-Reading (Section III); Laindon and Stanford-le-Hope: Hodge Brothers (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Sudbury (Suffolk): May, Gurney, & Co., Ltd., Trowse, Norwich. Belfast-Isle of Man-Blackpool (Section I); (Section III); (Section III); (Section IV); Newcastle (Co. Down) : Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Winsford (Cheshire): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Plymouth-Torquay (Section III); (Sec-tion IV.): S. Ambrose, Ltd., Bath. Beckenham Automatic Area (West Section); Hammersmith, etc.; Camberwell, etc.; Stepney, etc. O. C. Summers. London, N. Puttenham (Surrev) & Monk's (West Section); Hammershirit, etc.; Camberwei, etc.; O. C. Summers, London, N. Puttenham (Surrey) & Monk's Sherborne (Hants); Bristol-Chipping Sodbury (Section II); Guild-ford-Basingstoke-Reading (Section I); (Section II): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. Witcombe and Barnwood (Glos.) and Gloucester: J. F. Hodge, Rednal, near Birmingham. Bristol-Chipping Sodbury (Section I): Whittaker Ellis, Ltd., London, S.W J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Sandwich : G. E. Taylor Co., London, E.C. Macaulay Automatic Exchange Area, S.W.:
 T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Preston-Blackpool and Freckleton (Lancs); Farnworth (Lancs): W. Pollitt & Co., Ltd., Bolton. Castle and Sible Hedingham (Essex): J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. North Dalston; Hampstead, Fitzjohn's Avenue (Schemes I and II); Cricklewood (Scheme IV) and Willesden Lane; Ravensbourne (Central): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Wheat-hampstead (Herts): G. J. Anderson, London, E. Bridport (Dorset); Belfast-Isle of Man-Blackpool (Isle of Man, Section I); Isle of Man Belfast-Isle of Man-Blackpool (Isle of Man, Section I); Isle of Man (Section II): E. E. Jeavons & Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs. Bovey Tracey (Devon); Birmingham (Erdington, Stechford, etc.): Moore & Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. Guildford-Basingstoke-Reading (Section IV); Croydon, etc.; London-Leatherhead (Section I); (Section II): A. Thomson & Co. (London), Ltd., London, W.C. Plymouth-Torquay (Section V): G. Fred Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Didcot and East Ilsley (Berks): H. Collingridge, London, W.C. Trowbridge (Wilts): Martin & Element, Ltd., Smethwick, Staffs. Molesey (Scheme III): Westminster Road Construction and Engi-neering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Plymouth-Torquay (Section VI): W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Warminster (Wilts); Stoke Bishop (Bristol): E. Ireland, Bath. Winterbourne (Bristol): E. J. Treasure, York.—Land and Submarine Cable, Manufacture, E. J. Treasure, York.—Land and Submarine Cable, Manufacture, E. 5. Ireastre, 10fk.—Latin and Submarine Galic, information, Supply, Laying and Jointing: Anglo-Irish (Blackpool-Port Erin Section): Siemen Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Telephone Exchange Equipment: Crewe (Crewe Multi Exchange Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-contractors: Cromp-Sub-contractors : Cromp ton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machines. Newton ton Farkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Charging Machines. Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby, for Ringing Machines. Chloride E. S. Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries. Nantwich (Crewe Multi Exchange Area): Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors: W. Jones & Co., Sydenham, for Ringing Machines. Smethwick: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Cambridge; Smethwick: Encesson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. Calmondge, Bournemouth; Norwich: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Livingstone: Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Sub-Contractors: English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C., for Charging Machines. Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Ringing Machines. Pritchett & Gold & E. P. S. Co., Ltd., London, for Batteries. West Bromwich; Wednesbury: & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Parkstone (Dorset): Siemens General Bros. Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. Chloride E. S. Co., Ltd., Manchester, for Batteries. Excter: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.—Telephone Repeater Station, Temporary Cord Circuit Repeater Equipment: Manchester: Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Sevenoaks H.P.O. (Alterations and extensions): Strange & Son (Sevenoaks), Ltd., Sevenoaks,

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Aeroplane : A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., London, W.—Air Compressors : Ingersoll-Rand Company, Ltd., London, E.C.; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.—Angles : P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—Anthracite : Thrutchley & Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—Anti-Corrosive Composition, etc. : R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon, Yorkshire.—Asbestos Sheets : Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Axleboxes : Patent Axlebox & Foundry Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton.— Bandages : R. Bailey & Son, Stockport.—Banians : Atkins, Bros., Hinckley.—Blankets : T. & D. Lee & Sons, Earlsheaton, Dewsbury. —Boilers : Cochran & Co. (Annan), Annan, N.B.—Boiler : Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead.—Bolts and Nuts : C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston.—Boots : S. Walker, Walgrave, Northants; Adams Bros., Ltd., Raunds, Northants.—Brake Blocks : Tees Side Bridge & Engineering Co., Middlesbrough.—Brass Rods : Allen Everitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—Buoy : Gas Accumulator Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Brentford, Middlesex.—Cables : Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Carriage Seats : Birmingham Railway Carriage & Wagon Co., Ltd., Darnall, Sheffield.—Ceiling Board : The Celotex Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., London, W.C.— Cement : T. Beynon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Chairs : W. Lusty & Sons, London, E.— Coal Tar : Shields & Ramsay, Ltd., Glasgow.—Coaling Crane : Sir Wm. Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Coalensing Plant : Ledward & Beckett, Ltd., London, S.W.—Cooper Wire : Elliott's Metal Co.,

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