# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE 

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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, COST OF LIVING, AND TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

## Employment.

Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during October.

The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included coal mining, ship. building and marine engineering, the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, shipping, rail and road transport, hotel and boarding house service, and the distributive trades. In coal mining, a reduction in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in a number of important industries, including pig-iron manufacture, the motor-vehicle industry, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, hosiery, lace and carpet industries, the clothing trades (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe industry, paper making, pottery manufacture, and the brush and broom industry.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately $11,880,000$, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 11.8 at 22 nd October, 1928, as compared with $11 \cdot 4^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and $9 \cdot 5$ at 24th October, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October was 8.9 as compared with $8.6^{*}$ at 24th September; while the percentage temporarily stopped was $2 \cdot 9$, as compared with $2 \cdot 8$.* The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th October, 1928, was approximately $1,421,000$, of whom $1,118,000$ were men and 227,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At lst October, 1928, it was $1,384,000$, of whom $1,064,000$ were men and 242,000 were women; and at 31st October, 1927, it was $1,132,000$, of whom 904,000 were men and 162,000 were women.

## Wages.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October resulted in an increase of $£ 1,125$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 95,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of $£ 1,470$ in those of 16,350 workpeople.

The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were textile bleaching, dyeing, printing etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, who obtained small increases under cost-of-living slidingscale arrangements; the increases amounted in Yorkshire to under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 3d. and 2d. per week in the case of men and women, respectively.

[^0]The principal reduction affected commercial roadtransport workers in the Liverpool district, who sustained a decrease of 2 s . per week. The temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from gross earnings which was applied to most classes of railway workers last August was extended during October to employees of the Metropolitan Railway, and to workpeople employed in electricity generating stations belonging to the four large main line companies.

During the ten completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of $£ 20,650$ in the weekly full-time wages of 208,000 work people, and in net reductions of $£ 169,450$ in those of $1,701,000$ workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of $£ 29,700$ in the weekly full-time wages of 275,000 workpeople, and net reductions of $£ 374,000$ in those of $1,734,000$ workpeople.

## Cost of Living.

At 1st November 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 67 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 66 per cent. a month ago and 69 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 59,57 and 63.

The rise in the percentage since lst October was mainly due to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs.

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

## Trade Disputes.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 27. In addition, 9 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 7,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during October was about 59,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 10,800 workpeople involved and 56,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 10,500 workpeople involved and 40,000 days lost in October, 1927.
The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first ten months of 1928 was about $1,316,000$ working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 117,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were $1,081,000$ days and 100,000 workpeople, respectively.

## CHANGES IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

The number of persons who are insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange of unemployment books in July of each year. The classes of persons nemploymith the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introwho are the unemplesment Tables on page 412 of this issueduction to the unemployment Tables on page 412 of this issue. The total number of insured workers in Great Britain at the beginning of July, 1928, is estimated at 11,629,000 (including 129,000 insured under the Special Schemes for the banking and insurance industries), as compared with 11,534,000 at July, 1927, and 11,435,000 at July, 1926.
These figures include only persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive, since, by virtue of 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. This change would have made a serious breach in the series of statistics of employment and unemployment rived from the working of the Acts, but for the fact that as the result of an enquiry* made in April, 1926, on a sample basis, into the industrial and insurance history of the whole body of persons then within the scheme, it has been possible to obtain comparable figures showing the estimated number of insured persons aged 16 64 inclusive in each industry as at July, 1926 and July, 1927. While it has not been considered advisable to apply the results of the April, 1926, enquiry to the figures for earlier years, it has nevertheless been possible, by the use of index numbers, to obtain a rough measure of the growth or decline of each industry from 1923 to 1928. For this purpose, the numbers insured in each industry at July, 1923 (aged 16 and over) have been given the index number of 100 and on that basis index numbers have been computed for the corresponding figures of 1924 to 1927 inclusive. The percentage change between 1926 and 1528 in the numbers of insured workers aged 16 to $64, w$ is then computed, and by this means a compirative index number for 19.8 was obt ined. (The year 1926 was selected as the new starting point because it was nearest to the enquiry of April, 1926.) In view of the fact that in 1926 persons aged 16 to 64 represented 96.8 per cent. of the total insured population, it may be concluded that this method yields results which are sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison.

Changes during the Year July, 1927, to June, 1928.
A comparison between the estimated number of insured persons, at two or more dates, in any individual industry, shows the net result of the changes that have occurred in the interval, but this net result represents a balance between the effects of various counter-
acting factors. On the one hand, there is in every industry a constant wastage due to deaths, emigration, the passing of individuals out of the scope of the scheme through entry into business on their own account, or through enlistment in the forces, or through rise in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through retirement from employment, together with the transfer of individual to some other industry.

On the other hand, there is a constant flow into the industry (unless it is declining very rapidly), consisting mainly of juvenile under 18, to replace such wastage or as the result of expansion in business, or both. Some industries are also being recruited partly from other industries.

As already explained, figures are available from the estimates made once a year, with regard to the net effect of these varions influences. The statistics regarding the issue of new unemployment books furnish information with regard to the movement into ingurb employment, within each industry, of persons who have not previously been within the scope of the scheme, and from these two series of figures it is possible to determine for each industry the extent to which it has lost insured persons during the year. The loss 80 determined, however, represents for any industry a net loss. It is the difference between the gross losses (including transfers to other industries) and the numbers who have entered it from other industries. In industries which are growing rapidly these lastmentioned transfers may, in fact, outweigh all the losses and on balance represent a further net addition to the number of new entrants. Statistics are not regularly compiled with regard to transfers between one industry and another. For the year July, 1927, to June, 1928, they have been obtained specially in respect of the coal-mining industry only and are reproduced on page 392 . The transfers in question can, of course, affect only the figures for individual industries. When the insured industries as a whole are considered the transfers cancel each other out, and the wastage figures represent the normal losses through individuals passing out of insurance.
The measure of the scope of the influences indicated above is, so far as practicable, set out in the following Table. Percentages of the estimated numbers of insured persons in certain industry groups at July, 1927, have been worked for males, females and totals separately, in respect of (a) the number of new entrants to insurance between July, 1927, and June, 1928, inclusive (cols. 3, 7 and 11), and (b) the estimated numbers insured at July, 1928 (cols. 5, 9 and 13).

The figures in cols. 4,8 and 12 show the effect of normal wastage, increased or offset, as the case may be, by the net number of transfers to or from other industries. They represent the difference between the index number for July, 1927 (100), after increase by the percentage addition for new entrants, and the index number for July, 1928.
The figures relate to Great Britain and do not include Northern Ireland. Corresponding statistics for the year July, 1925, to June, 1926, were published in the issue of this Gazette for November, 1926. pages 415-417, and for July, 1926, to June, 1927, in the issue for November, 1927, pages 426 and 427.

TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1928, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1927, TO JUNE, 1928, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1927.

|  | Males. |  |  |  | Females. |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRY. 1. | Estimated Number July, 1928. |  |  |  | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928. 6. |  | Net effect of <br> Wastabe <br> Transfers <br> in and <br> Per cent. | Number In ured at July, 1928, centage of July,1927, Number. <br> 9. | Estimated Number Insured, July, 1928. <br> 10. | New July, June, Per cent. 11. | Net effect of Normal <br> Wastage <br> Transfer <br> in and <br> Percent. |  |
| Mining :- <br> Coal Mining Other Mining and Quarrying, etc. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,109,640 \\ 99,550 \end{array}$ | 2.9 3.6 | 7.0 $-\quad 4.2$ | $95 \cdot 9$ 99.4 | 6,110 2,200 | 9.4 12.5 | -19.5 -11.6 | 89.9 100.9 | $1,115,750$ 101,750 | 2.9 3.8 | -7.1 -4.4 | 95.8 99.4 |
| Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artifticial Stone, "Concrete and Cement, etc., Manufacture ... | 10,230 32,910 | 0.9 3.0 | -9.3 -1.9 | 91.6 101.1 | 100 2,290 | $13 \cdot 3$ 11.3 | -30.0 -7.7 | 83.3 103.6 | 10,330 35,200 | 1.1 3.5 | -9.6 -2.2 | 91.5 101.3 |
| Brick, Tile, etc., Making ... | 73,110 | 5.0 | -6.2 | 98.8 | 6,980 | 9.2 | -16.9 | $92 \cdot 3$ | 80,090 | $5 \cdot 4$ | - 7.2 | 98.2 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 33,160 | $4 \cdot 4$ | -0.8 | $103 \cdot 6$ | 37,600 | 7.8 | -8.3 | 99.5 | 70,760 | 6.2 | - 4.8 | 101.4 |
| Glass Trades... | 35,100 | $4 \cdot 1$ | - 4.1 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 7,020 | 11.7 | $-17.7$ | $94 \cdot 0$ | 42120 | $5 \cdot 4$ | - 6.5 | 98.9 |
| Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. | 160,820 | 3.4 | + $2 \cdot 9$ | 106.3 | 53,550 | 8.9 | -9.0 | 99.9 | 214,370 | 4.8 | 0.2 | $104 \cdot 6$ |
| Metal Manufacture:- <br> Pig Iron Manufacture, Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, etc. | 196,150 | $2 \cdot 2$ | - 7.4 | 94.8 | 4,510 | $9 \cdot 6$ | - 8.7 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 200,660 | 2.4 |  | $95 \cdot 0$ |
| Manufacture of Tin Plates | 28,230 | $5 \cdot 1$ | + 0.2 | 105.3 | 3,810 | 13.4 | -16.9 | $96 \cdot 5$ | 32,040 | -1 | $2 \cdot 0$ | 104-1 |
| Other Metals ... ... | 79,650 | $2 \cdot 3$ | - 2.0 | 100.3 | 8,350 | $8 \cdot 1$ | - 7.6 | $100 \cdot 5$ | 88,000 | 2.8 | - 3.5 | $100 \cdot 3$ |
| Engineering, otc.:General Englneering: Engineers' Iron and steel Founding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.9 | - 4.2 |  |
| Electrical F ngineering ... ... | 529,850 62,310 | 4.5 | 二 3.4 | $102 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$ | 45,170 | 10.2 10.6 | - 7.5 | 103.1 | 79,480 | $6 \cdot 6$ | $=4.1$ | 102.5 |
| Marine Engineering, etc... ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | 48,830 | 2.5 | - 4.9 | $97 \cdot 6$ | 1,360 | 7.6 | +14.9 | 122.5 | 50.190 |  | - 4.5 |  |
| Constructional Engineering ... | 26,130 | 3.5 | - 1.9 | $101 \cdot 6$ | 1,130 | $4 \cdot 7$ | + $2 \cdot 9$ | $107 \cdot 6$ | 27,260 |  |  |  |
| Construction and Repair of Vohicles:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and Repair of Motor | 209,170 | $5 \cdot 3$ | - 3.5 | 101.8 | 23,390 | 8.7 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $103 \cdot 1$ | 232,560 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $-37$ | 101. |
| Construction and Repair of other Vehicles... | 71,420 | $3 \cdot 7$ | -2.1 | 101.6 | 3,930 | 10.0 | + 0.1 | $110 \cdot 1$ | 75,350 | 4.0 | - 2.0 | 102.0 |


|  | Mates. |  |  |  | Frmalis. |  |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INDUSTRY. 1. | Estimated Number Insured, July, I928. 2. 2. |  | Net effect of Normal Wastage and Transfers in and out. Per cent. 4. | Number <br> July, 1928, <br> as a Per- <br> July,1927, <br> Number. <br> 5. | Estimated <br> Number Insured, July, 1928. <br> 6. |  |  | Number <br> Insured at <br> July, 1928, <br> as a Per- <br> centage <br> July, 1927, <br> Number. <br> 9. | Estlmated Number Insured, July, I928. 10. | New Entrante July, 1927- June, 1928, Per cent. <br> 11. |  | Number July, 1928 as a Per July, 1927. Number. <br> 13. |
| shipbuilding and Ship Repairing . Metal Trades:- | 188,290 | 3.7 | -6.1 | $97 \cdot 6$ | 3,070 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $-12.5$ | 97.8 | 191,360 | 3.8 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $97 \cdot 6$ |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ElectricalWiring, Electrical Cable | 79,660 | 4.9 | $-1.1$ | $103 \cdot 8$ | 8,280 | $9 \cdot 1$ | 3.4 | 105.7 | 87,940 | 3.8 | - 6.2 | $97 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 67,900 | $8 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | 102.9 | 33,420 | 14.6 |  |  |  |  |  | $104 \cdot 0$ |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery etc., Manufacture | 23,270 | 4.3 | $-3.1$ |  |  | 14.6 | - 9. | 105. | 101,320 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 103.7 |
| Other Metal Industries ... ... | 175,680 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $-7.0$ | 98.7 | 100,490 | 6.7 10.6 | -12.5 -10.0 | $\begin{array}{r} 94 \cdot 2 \\ 100 \cdot 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,650 \\ 276,170 \end{array}$ | 5.4 7.4 | - 7.5 -8.0 | 97.9 99.4 |
| Textile Trades :- <br> Cotton ... .. $\quad .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Woollen and Worsted ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 97,660 | 4.3 | -2.3 | 102.0 | 143,760 | 5.9 | - 6.4 -6.2 | 98.9 100.7 | 553,800 | 4.9 | - 6.4 | 98.5 |
| Silk (including Artiflelal Silk) ... | 30,820 21 21 | 5.0 5.6 | +35.7 +5.7 | $140 \cdot 7$ | 38,950 | 17.4 | + 6.7 | 123.1 | 241,420 69,770 | $5 \cdot 8$ 12.3 | - 4.6 | 101.2 |
| Other Textiie Indüstries $\cdots$... | 52,280 | 5. 4 4.9 | - 3.5 | 99.9 101.4 | 80,970 100,370 | 9.5 8.9 | - 5.3 | 1104.2 | 102,240 | 12.3 8.7 | +18.0 +5.4 | $130 \cdot 3$ 103.3 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.... | 78,130 | $3 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 1$ | 101.0 | 29,740 | 8.9 | - | 101.4 103.0 | 152,650 107,870 | $7 \cdot 6$ | -6.2 | 101.4 |
| Leather and Leather Goods | 44,200 | $4 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | 98.8 | 22,680 | $12 \cdot 2$ | -11.2 | 101.0 | 66,880 | $7 \cdot 4$ | -7 | 101.5 99.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Dress Industries .... $\ldots \ldots$ | 40,310 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $-1.2$ | $104 \cdot 6$ | 184,470 | $12 \cdot 2$ | - $\begin{array}{r}8.6 \\ -10.9\end{array}$ | $101 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194,650 \\ & 224,780 \end{aligned}$ | 8.4 11.1 | -7.9 -9.3 | 100.5 101.8 |
| Trades ... ... | 83,190 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 7$ | 98.3 | 50,310 | $8 \cdot 3$ | -12.2 | $96 \cdot 1$ | 133,500 | $6 \cdot 2$ | $-8.8$ | $97 \cdot 4$ |
| Food, Drink and Tobaceo :- <br> Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making 86,200 5.7 -6.7 $99 \cdot 0$ 52,880 12.6 -11.5 $101 \cdot 1$ 139.080 <br> 8.3          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Food Industries ... | 104,000 | 3.9 | - 3.6 | $100 \cdot 3$ | 105,640 | $11 \cdot 2$ | -14.9 | $96 \cdot 3$ | 209,640 | $7 \cdot 7$ | - 9.5 | 98.2 |
| Drink, Tobacco, etc., Manufacture | 96,140 | $2 \cdot 9$ | $3 \cdot 0$ | 99.9 | 51,200 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 8.5 | $99 \cdot 7$ | 147,340 | $4 \cdot 8$ | - 4 | 99.9 |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood-$\qquad$ Furniture Making, Upholstering |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 93,030 | 8.4 | -3.2 | 105.2 | 20,970 | 11.4 | $-8.3$ | $103 \cdot 1$ | 114,000 | 8.9 | - 4.1 | 104-8 |
| Other Woodworking | 81,140 | 6.6 | 6.4 | $100 \cdot 2$ | 10,100 | 11.7 | $-13 \cdot 1$ | $98 \cdot 6$ | 91,240 | $7 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| Printing and Paper Trades :Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Stationery, etc. <br> Printing, Publishing and Book- | 66,160 $\mathbf{1 6 1 , 1 0 0}$ | 3.9 6.0 | -0.4 -4.5 | $103 \cdot 5$ 101.5 | 53,240 88,820 | 11.3 | $-13.3$ | 98.0 | 119,400 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $6 \cdot 3$ | 101.0 |
| binding ... ... ... ... | 161,100 | $6 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 5$ | $101 \cdot 5$ | 88,820 | $10 \cdot 7$ | -10.2 | $100 \cdot 5$ | 249,920 | $7 \cdot 7$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $101 \cdot 1$ |
| Building and Construction of Works:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Building ... ... ... ... | 793,410 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $-3.7$ | $101 \cdot 0$ | 8,790 | 9.9 | + 0.7 | $110 \cdot 6$ | 802,200 | $4 \cdot 7$ | $-3.6$ | $101 \cdot 1$ |
| Public Works Contracting, etc.... | 154,430 | 6.9 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 98.6 | 1,140 | 11.4 | +13.9 | $125 \cdot 3$ | 155,570 | 6.9 | -8.2 | $98 \cdot 7$ |
| Other Manufacturing Industries :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Musical Instrument Making | 20,200 | $6 \cdot 1$ | + 0.8 | 106.9 | 5,930 | 13.5 | + $5 \cdot 6$ | $119 \cdot 1$ | 26,130 | $7 \cdot 7$ | +1.8 | 109.5 |
| Other Manufacturing Industries | 38,500 | $6 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 3$ | 101.0 | 21,460 | $11 \cdot 7$ | 8.5 | $103 \cdot 2$ | 59,960 | $8 \cdot 2$ | - 6.4 | 101.8 |
| Transport and Communication :Shipping Service and Fishing Canal, River, Dock and Harbour | 156,420 | $4 \cdot 8$ | - 5.4 | 99.4 | 7,250 | $11 \cdot 4$ | $-4.9$ | $106 \cdot 5$ | 163,670 | $5 \cdot 1$ | - 5. | $99 \cdot 7$ |
| Service ... Other Transport and Communic. | 165,150 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 99.8 | 2,270 | $8 \cdot 7$ | + $2 \cdot 6$ | 111.3 | 167,420 | $1 \cdot 3$ | $1 \cdot 3$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
| tion and Storage ... .. | 315,140 | $4 \cdot 1$ | + 1.3 | 105.4 | 14,770 | $14 \cdot 0$ | $-0.2$ | 113.8 | 329,910 | $4 \cdot 5$ | $+1.3$ | $105 \cdot 8$ |
| Distributive Trades ... ... ... | 953,330 | $10 \cdot 3$ | -6.6 | 103.7 | 628,960 | 14.5 | $-10.3$ | $104 \cdot 2$ | 1,582,290 | $12 \cdot 0$ | $-8.1$ | 103.9 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance | 146,570 | $5 \cdot 2$ | - $5 \cdot 4$ | $99 \cdot 8$ | 71,530 | $6 \cdot 9$ | - $6 \cdot 5$ | $100 \cdot 4$ | 218,100 | $5 \cdot 7$ | $5 \cdot 7$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Local Government <br> Hotel, Boarding House, Clüb Services... | 230,170 | 3.8 | + 0.2 | 104.0 | 19,220 | $11 \cdot 3$ | - 4.8 | 106.5 | 249,390 | $4 \cdot 3$ | - 0.1 | 104.2 |
|  | 112,700 | $7 \cdot 2$ | - 1.4 | 105.8 | 198,120 | $25 \cdot 3$ | -24.4 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 310,820 | 19.0 | -16.4 | 102.6 |
| Cleaning ... ... ... | 25,060 | 8.0 | - 6.1 | 101.9 | 102,410 | $13 \cdot 2$ | - 8.2 | 105.0 | 127,470 | $12 \cdot 2$ | - 7.8 | 104.4 |
| Other Industries and Services ...all Industries and Servioes ... | 196,790 | 7.8 | - 5.9 | 101.9 | 106,260 | $18 \cdot 3$ | $-17.0$ | 101.3 | 303,050 | 11.5 | - 9.8 | 101.7 |
|  | 8,469,700 | 5.0 | $-4.5$ | $100 \cdot 5$ | ,159,300 | 11.8 | -10.1 | 101.71 | 11,629,000 | 6.8 | -6.0 | 100.8 |

Gas, water, and electricity supply services and railway service have been omitted from the Table on the ground that in the case of the former group the figures are influenced by the grant of certificates of exception during the year, while in the case of the latter the figures do not include workers on the permanent staff, and are therefore unreliable as a measure of expansion or contraction. The rest of the industries have been arranged into 54 groups.
(a) Relative Figures for Males and Females.

A comparison of the percentages of new entrants, annual wastage and the resulting net growth of the numbers in insurance, for all industries taken together, in 1927-28, with those for 1925-26 and 1926-27, is of interest. They are as follows :-

| Year. | New Entrants to Insurance. Per Cent. |  |  | Wastage. Per Cent. |  |  | Net Increase. Per Cent. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fe- } \\ \hline \text { males. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total. | Males. | Fe- | Total. | Males. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe}- \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Total. |
| 1925-26 | 5.5 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 7.3 | -4.0 | -11.6 | $-6.0$ | +1.5 | +0.7 | +1.3 |
| 1926-27 | 5.1 | 11.5 | 6.8 | -4.4 | -10.3 | -5.9 | +0.7 | +1.2 | +0.9 |
| 1927-28 ... | 5.0 | 11.8 | 6.8 | -4.5 | $-10 \cdot 1$ | -6.0 | +0.5 | +1.7 | +0.8 |

It will thus be seen that, while the rate of growth in the total
numbers insured has slackened during the past three years, the slackening has occurred only among males, Among females, the rate of increase has been accelerated. With males the percentage of new entrants to insurance has deolined from 5.5 to $5 \cdot 0$, while the wastage has increased from $4 \cdot 0$ to $4 \cdot 5$. With females the percentage of new entrants declined by 0.8 in 1926-27 as compared with 1925-26, but increased by 0.3 in 1927-28. The wastage on the other hand has shown a continuous decline. The figures again illustrate the fact that there is a much more rapid change of personnel among insured women in industry than among insured men, but there appears to be a tendeney for the average period during which a woman is within the scope of the soheme to increase. The figures for individual industries show that while the total number of insured females has increased at a greater rate than the total of insured males, there is nevertheless a group of industries in which during 1927-28 the number of males increased while the number of females declined. The most important industries in this group are pottery; glass; the chemicals group; tinplates; watches, clocks, plate and jewellery; certain food industries; and paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, etc. There is also a group of industries in which the number of males increased at a greater rate than the number of females. Examples of this class are woollen and worsted; silk and artificial silk; the clothing industries other than tailoring; furniture making; printing, publishing and bookbinding; rubber manufaoture ; and hotel, boarding house and olub services.

It will be seen that the principal industries in which the rate of increase among females has exceeded that among males include the engineering and vehicles groups, all the metal trades except watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc., together with hosiery, textile bleaching, printing, dyeing and finishing, tailoring, bread, biscuit, etc, manufacture, musical instruments, the transport and distributive trades, commerce, banking, insurance and finance, and laundries, dyeing and dry cleaning. It is clear from the figures in cols. 7 and 8 of the table that in the engineering and vehicles groups the increases among females have been the result to a large extent of transfers from other industries or to a marked extension of the average period of employment in industry as compared with that found among females in other industries. In electrical wiring, cable, lamps, etc. on the other hand there has obviously been an abnormally large influx of new entrants to insurance. Both these factors appear in the silk and artificial silk group.

## (b) Relative total figures for individual industries.

In the Table relating to 1925-26, 35 industry groups out of 56 showed net increases in the numbers of insured workers, and six of these had apparently absorbed workers from other industries to such an extent as to offset completely their own natural losses.
In 1926-27, 33 industry groups out of 54, and 32 in 1927-28, showed net increases in the numbers of insured workers. These 32 groups included 7,046,950 workpeople, or over 60 per cent. of the total. While in 1926-27 there were only two cases (the building trade and the manufacture of artificial stone, concrete, cement, etc,), in which the natural losses were totally overbalanced by transfers from other industries, in 1927-28, there were four such cases, viz. silk and artificial silk; rubber; musical instruments; and land
transport and communication. The increase in the silk and artificial silk group is remarkable, amounting to no less than $30 \cdot 3$ per cent of the numbers insured at July, 1927.
In eleven industries a decline in 1926-27 was converted into an expansion during 1927-28. These include:-pottery; non-ferrous metal manufacture; general engineering; vehicles other than motors, cycles and aircraft; builders' and general ironfounding electrical wiring, cable and lamps; woollen and worsted; certain miscellaneous textiles; dress other than tailoring; paper, cardboard boxes, stationery, etc.; and rubber manufacture. Ten groups show an opposite tendency, viz. : mining and quarrying other than coal mining; coke ovens and by-products; bricks, tiles, ete.; iron and steel manufacture; certain miscellaneous metal trades; leather and leather goods; bread, biscuit, cake, etc. manufacturers drink and tobacco; public works contracting; and shipping servic and fishing. These show a decline in the numbers of insured persons in 1927-28 as compared with an increase in 1926-27. Of the more important industries which showed a decline during 1927-28 as well as during 1926-27 there may be mentioned coal mining; the glass trades; shipbuilding and ship-repairing and marine engineering; watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; cotton textiles; and boot and shoe manufacture.

## Changes 1923 to 1928.

The difficulties in making comparisons over a series of years, introduced by the exclusion of persons aged 65 and over from the scheme of insurance as from 2nd January, 1928, and the method of meeting it as far as possible have already been explained. The following Table gives the available figures. They relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1928, IN THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

(A) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH INCREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

|  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

* For mode of calculation, see first column on page 388.
(A) Industries in which Increases have Occurred-continued.

| Industry. | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. |  |  | Index Numbers,* <br> (Ages 16 and over for years 1923-1927, with comparative flgures for 1928.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1923, \end{aligned}$ | July, 1927. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1928, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1924 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1925 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1928, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Tanning, Currying and Leather Dressing Pottery, Earthenware, etc. | 41.190 | 41,680 | 40,060 | 41,360 | 41,830 | 103.4 | 103.2 | 98.0 | 101.2 | 102.4 |
| X Pottery, Earthenware, etc. $\ldots$... $\ldots$... | 72,060 81770 | 72,530 85,130 | 70,610 87120 | 69,900 | 70,890 | 102.2 | $100 \cdot 9$ | 101.7 | $100 \cdot 7$ | $102 \cdot 1$ |
| Wood Box and Packing Case Making .... | 12,710 | 13,200 | 87,120 | 82,860 12,750 | 81,210 12500 | 101.7 | 105.8 | 109.5 | 104.1 | 102.0 |
| Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery ... | 55.070 | 56,380 | 56,360 | 55,980 | 55,640 | 100.7 | 199.4 | 103.1 | 102.4 | 101.8 |
| Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture Wire, Wire Netting Wire Rope Manufacture ... | 34,320 24,160 | 33,480 22,900 | 33,680 23,680 | 32,940 | 34,070 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.8 | 97.5 | 100.8 |
| Jute ... $\ldots .$. | 41000 | 39,900 | 23,680 40,060 | 21,400 | 23,110 39,630 | 101.4 100.6 | 102.2 103.0 | 103.1 101.5 | 94.8 97.3 | $100 \cdot 6$ 100.4 |
| Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture | 44,560 | 43,380 | 43,640 | 42,790 | 44050 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 199.3 | 97.4 | $100 \cdot 3$ |
| Paper and Paper Board Making ... ... .. | 55,570 | 54,960 | 53,320 | 52,810 | 53,450 | 99.5 | 98.2 | 99.9 | 98.9 | $100 \cdot 1$ |
| Total of above Industries | 6,213,570 | 7,265,690 | 6,864,060 | 7,060,900 | 7.237,700 | 105.0 | $110 \cdot 3$ | 113.7 | 116.9 | 119.8 |

(B) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH DECREASES HAVE OCCURRED.

| Industry. | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. |  |  | Index Numbers.* <br> (Ages 16 and over for years 1923-1927, with comparative figures for 1928.) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1924 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Juiy, } \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals Manufacture ... $\ldots$...... | 104,010 | 95,420 | 91,200 | 92,600 | 100,300 | 94.4 | $92 \cdot 7$ | $90 \cdot 4$ | $91 \cdot 7$ | $99 \cdot 3$ |
| Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture | 12,120 | 11,750 | 11,080 | 11,460 | 11,710 | 91.8 | 90.8 | 93.7 | 97.0 | 99.1 |
|  | 567,650 173,040 | 570,110 | 567,050 | 562,130 | 553,970 | 100.9 | 101.0 | 101.3 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 99.0 98.9 |
| Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries ... Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... | 173,040 226,660 | 171,190 | 175,290 | 163,170 | 163,180 | 99.0 | 102.6 | 106.3 | 98.9 | 98.9 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... | 226,660 $25,380$. | 222,820 | 219,320 | 221,550 24,380 | 221,670 | 99.8 | 97.5 | 97.3 | 98.3 | 98.4 |
| Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades ....... | 141,890 | 141,740 | 141,440 | 138,010 | 24,400 134,530 | $107 \cdot 0$ 101.0 | 102.7 101.7 | 102.4 102.4 | 97.6 99.9 | 97.7 97.4 |
| Hemp Spinning and Weaving; Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making | 19,930 | 19,530 | 19,170 | 19,020 | 18,770 | $104 \cdot 3$ | 106.3 | 102.4 99.8 | 98.0 | 96.7 |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service . | 190,870 | 180,760 | 177,630 | 170,570 | 170,860 | $102 \cdot 2$ | 99.8 | 98.6 | $98 \cdot 0$ 94.7 | $94 \cdot 9$ |
| Woollen and Worsted ... ... | 269,420 | 249,180 | 244,000 | 239,800 | 242,590 | $97 \cdot 1$ | $95 \cdot 1$ | 94.1 | 92.5 | 93.6 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc. | 42,020 | 40,610 | 40,400 | 38,940 | 37,590 | $95 \cdot 3$ | $99 \cdot 6$ | $100 \cdot 3$ | 96.6 | $93 \cdot 2$ |
| Coal Mining ... ... ... ... . | 1,243,580 | 1,198,990 | 1,190,180 | 1,164,380 | 1,115,910 | $101 \cdot 3$ | 99.2 | 98.6 | 96.5 | $92 \cdot 5$ |
| Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making .... ... | 159,890 | 147,060 | 143,610 | 144,750 | 1,144,450 | 91.4 | 89.0 | $91 \cdot 3$ | $92 \cdot 0$ | 91.8 |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture | 27,580 | 25,370 | 26,040 | 24,950 | 24,770 | $97 \cdot 5$ | $94 \cdot 4$ | 96.0 | $92 \cdot 0$ | 91.3 |
| General Engineering: Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding | 666,950 | 600,390 | 589,420 | 577,920 | 582,130 | 94.2 | $93 \cdot 5$ | 91.8 | $90 \cdot 0$ | $90 \cdot 7$ |
| Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery ... ... | 117,160 | 105,740 | 106,560 | 104,960 | 105,320 | $92 \cdot 0$ | 90.9 | 91.6 | $90 \cdot 3$ | $90 \cdot 6$ |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture | 49,380 | 44,970 | 44,280 | 43,820 | 42,860 | 97.0 | 91.4 | $92 \cdot 0$ | $91 \cdot 1$ | $89 \cdot 1$ |
| Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture | 29,170 | 26,630 | 26,190 | 26,080 | 25,280 | $96 \cdot 1$ | 91.5 | 91.7 | $91 \cdot 3$ | 88.5 |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manufacture | 32,460 | 29,630 | 30,080 | 28,760 | 27,730 | $92 \cdot 9$ | $93 \cdot 5$ | $95 \cdot 5$ | 91.3 | 88.0 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges | 210,960 | 194,520 | 185,850 | 187,990 | 178,540 | 98.0 | $93 \cdot 9$ | $91 \cdot 2$ | $92 \cdot 2$ | $87 \cdot 6$ |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture | 29,720 | 25,910 | 25,600 | 25,340 | 25,300 | $92 \cdot 8$ | 91.8 |  | 87.2 | 87.1 |
| Woodworking not separately specifiled .... | 27,410 | 24,300 | 24,230 | 23,520 | 23,090 | $97 \cdot 8$ 97 | 93.3 | $91 \cdot \frac{1}{3}$ | 88.6 | $87 \cdot 0$ |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... ... | 65,540 | 57,130 | 56,850 | 55,970 | 55,030 | $100 \cdot 6$ | 93.4 | 88.6 | 87.2 | $85 \cdot 8$ |
| Lace $\ldots . .$. | 21,220 | 18,170 | 17,990 | 17,310 | 17,120 | 95.9 | 91.9 | $89 \cdot 0$ | $85 \cdot 6$ | $84 \cdot 7$ |
| Dress Industries not separately specifled | 32,770 | 27,550 | 27,690 | 26,990 | 27,010 | 91.5 | 86.8 | $86 \cdot 2$ | $84 \cdot 1$ | $84 \cdot 1$ |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces). | 28,900 | 24,920 | 22,800 | 23,360 | 22,160 | 104.2 | $88 \cdot 3$ | $84 \cdot 2$ | 86.2 | 81.8 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying | 19,460 | 14,870 | 14,650 | 14,250 | 14,590 | 87.5 | 82.6 | 78.6 | 76.4 | 78.2 |
| Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ... ${ }^{\text {d }}$... | 269,970 | 216,030 | 215,300 | 208,480 | 202,430 | 94.2 | 89.0 | $82 \cdot 6$ | $80 \cdot 0$ | 77.7 |
| Railway Service (Non-Permanent Workers) | 190,210 | 148,660 | 155,290 | 144,280 | 140,350 | 90.8 | 88.0 | $84 \cdot 1$ $83 \cdot 8$ | 78.2 75.3 | 76.0 72.2 |
| National Government Coke Ovens and By-Product Works - | 181,170 | 136,490 11,800 | 145,590 11,160 | 130,870 11,300 | 125,540 10,330 | 88.5 90.7 | $87 \cdot 1$ $77 \cdot 5$ | $83 \cdot 8$ $77 \cdot 7$ | $75 \cdot 3$ 78.7 | $72 \cdot 2$ 71.9 |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc. | 28,100 | 20,870 | 21,280 | 120,270 | 19,550 | $89 \cdot 1$ | 88.3 | $78 \cdot 0$ | $74 \cdot 2$ | 71.6 |
| Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $72 \cdot 0$ | 71.5 |
| Mining and Quarrying not separately specified... | 26,300 | 18,450 | $18,720$ | $17,720$ | $16,660$ | $83 \cdot 8$ | 79.2 | $74 \cdot 1$ | $70 \cdot 1$ | 65.9 |
| Total of above Industries | 5,272,230 | 4,865,310 | 4,831,940 | 4,723,100 | 4,643,800 | $97 \cdot 5$ | $95 \cdot 6$ | 94.4 | $92 \cdot 3$ | $90 \cdot 7$ |
| Total of all Industries and Services | 11,485,800 | 12,131,000 | 11,696,000 | 11,784,000 | 11,881,500 | 101.6 | $103 \cdot 5$ | $104 \cdot 8$ | 105.6 | $106 \cdot 5$ |

The industries in the foregoing Table have been arranged in descending order of degree of increase in the five years 1923 to 1928. Out of the 100 industries into which the statistics are classified, 66 show increases and 34 show decreases. At July 1928 the 66 industries included 60.9 per cent. of the total insured workpeople.

The silk and artificial silk industry again heads the list with an increase of 93.6 per cent. over the figures for 1923. The expansion in 1927-28 alone was almost as great as that of the previous four years put together. The next 26 industries in the list are almost exclusively concerned in production or services for home consumption, the principal exceptions being electrical engineering, which is twelfth on the list, motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft, and electrical cable, wire and electric lamp manufacture.

The industries which have been subject, for a considerable period, to a comparatively high rate of unemployment show the greatest decline in numbers. The 1928 index numbers for typical industries in this class are :-coal mining, $92 \cdot 5$; general engineering, $90 \cdot 7$ (which, however, shows a recovery from 1927); steel melting and iron puddling furnaces, \&c., $87 \cdot 6$; marine engineering, $85 \cdot 8$; pig iron $81 \cdot 8$; and shipbuilding and ship repairing $77 \cdot 7$.

It will be seen that, although the chemicals group still shows a decline as compared with 1923, there has been a marked recovery during the last two years and the index number has increased from $90 \cdot 4$ in 1926 to $99 \cdot 3$ in 1928.

It will be of interest to compare the relative proportions of the total insured population which were included in certain large groups of industries in 1923 and 1928. These are as follows :-

| Industry Group. | Percentages of Total <br> Number insured at |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July, 1923. | July, 1928. |
| Fishing and Shipping | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Mining and Coke Ovens ${ }_{\text {M }}$ Metal Trades (including Engineering, ${ }^{\text {V }}$ ehicles |  |  |
|  | 19.2 | 17.6 |
|  | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Textiles $\ldots$...... | 11.4 | 11.0 |
| Leather Trades ... ... ... | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Clothing $\ldots \ldots$. $\ldots$... ... ... ... | 5.0 | $4 \cdot 8$ |
|  | 4.4 4.7 | $4 \cdot 3$ 4.9 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, Bricks, Stone, Cement, etc. | $8 \cdot 1$ | 9.2 |
|  | 1.5 5.8 | 1.4 5.4 2 |
| Trausport and Communication (excopt Smpping) | 10.9 | 13.4 13.6 |
| Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance ... | $2 \cdot 0$ | 1.9 |
| Other Miscellaneous Manufactures and Services | $10 \cdot 4$ | 10.8 |
| Totals ... | $100 \cdot 0$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

The extractive and manufacturing industries in this list, down to nd including wood-working and paper, included 61.3 per cent. of he insured population in 1923 and $57 \cdot 7$ per cent. in 1928. This decline is made up in the second half of the Table by the increases in building, contracting and allied trades, and in the distributive trades.
Coal Mining.-In coal mining the decline which first became evident in 1925 continued at an accelerated rate during 1927-28, and the decline since 1923 amounts to $7 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the numbers insured at July of that year.
While the net decrease between July 1926 and June 1927 amounted to 25,670 insured persons aged 16 and over, the net decrease between July 1927 and June 1928 amounted to 48,440 insured persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. The new entrants to insurance during the year 1927-28 in coal mining numbered 34,008 (of whom 31,663 were juveniles aged 16 and 17) and 8,557 persons transferred thereto from some other industry. The gross wastage from the industry between July 1927 and June 1928 must therefore have numbered not less than 91,005, or $7 \cdot 8$ per cent. of the numbers insured at July 1927. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 86,246 and $7 \cdot 0$ per cent.
In order to determine the extent to which insured persons moved during the year from coal mining to other industries and also in the contrary direction, special steps were taken in connection with the exchange of unemployment books this year to obtain a record of such transfers in the case of men 18 years of age and over.

The result is indicated in the following Table, which gives an industrial analysis of the transfers recorded on the unemployment books exchanged in July to September of this year :-

| Industry Group. | Transfers from coalmining. | Transfers to coalmining. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Building and public works contracting | 8,222 |  |  |
| Transport and communication, fishing, etc. | 2,636 | 2,572 | 2,650 |
| Engineering, engineers' iron and steel | 2,332 | 832 | 1,500 |
| Brick, tile | 1,482 | 539 |  |
| Mining (other than coal mining) $\cdots$ | 1,356 | 826 |  |
| Explosives, chemicals, coke ovens, etc. .... | 1,154 | 332 229 | 944 |
| Textile industries | 901 | 278 | 923 |
| Construction and repair of vehicles | 769 | 146 | 623 |
| Hotel and laundry services ... | 559 | 146 75 | ${ }_{486} 623$ |
| Shipbuilding $\ldots$.. ... ... | 511 | 59 | 452 |
| Rubber and leather trades | 437 | 21 | 416 |
| Food, drink and tobacco ... ... ... | 416 | 116 | 300 |
| Sawmilling, furniture and woodworking... | 266 | 64 | 202 |
| Clothing trades (including boots and shoes) | 164 | 45 | 119 |
| Commerce and finance ${ }^{\text {a }}$... ${ }^{\text {a }}$... | 109 | 34 10 | 75 |
| Other trades and services ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,751 | 1,859 | $\begin{array}{r}36 \\ 2,892 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Totals ... ... ... | 27,387 | 8,557 | 18,830 |

There was thus a net transfer to other industries of 18,830 , as compared with 13,285 in the previous year.
The changes in this industry during the past five years have not been uniform in all the coal mining areas. In the Cumberland and Westmorland, Yorkshire, Notts and Leicester and Kent coalfields there have, in fact, been increases in the numbers of insured persons, although in the first three of these four areas the numbers declined during 1927-28. These are areas in which the percentage rates of unemployment among insured persons in the industry have been well below the average for the whole country. The following Table gives an analysis by areas of the changes since 1923 :-

Coal Mining Industry-Great Britain.

|  | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number of Insur Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. |  |  | Index Numbers. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Insured Persons aged 16 and over$(1923=100 \text {. })$ | Insured <br> Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \end{aligned}$ | July, <br> 1927 |  |  |  | July, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1924 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1925, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1927. } \end{aligned}$ | July, 1928. |
| Great Britain England and Wales | $1,243,450$ <br> 1,090 | $1,198,800$ $1,057,210$ | $1,189,860$ $1,046,040$ | $1,164,190$ 1026,770 | - $\begin{array}{r}115,750 \\ 987,580\end{array}$ | 101.3 101.2 | $99 \cdot 2$ $99 \cdot 3$ | 98.6 98.8 | 96.5 97.0 | 92.4 93.3 |
| Scotland ... ... | 1,153,210 | 1,141,590 | 1,143,820 | 1,137,420 | 128,170 | 101.6 | $98 \cdot 6$ | 98.8 96.6 | 97.0 92.4 | 96.2 |
| Principal Districts in England and Wales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland ... ... ... | 63,040 | 60,190 | 59,190 | 58.510 | 53,310 | 101.6 | 97.5 | 96.6 | 95.5 | 87.0 |
| Durham $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cumberland } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Wrestmorland }\end{aligned}$ | 178,550 12,390 | 165,850 12,830 | 170,610 12,450 | 161,240 12,480 | 159,370 12,470 | 101.6 101.5 | 99.0 104.1 | 98.2 103.4 | 92.9 103.6 | 91.7 103.6 |
| Yorkshire ... ...st... ... | 180,420 | 194,860 | 186,430 | 189,480 | 187,070 | 101.8 | 105.8 | 103.4 1064 | 103.6 108.0 | 106.7 |
| Lancashire and Cheshire ... | 117,260 | 104,940 | 107,670 | 102,030 | 96,800 | 101.7 | 95.8 | 94.4 | 89.5 | 84.9 |
| Derbyshire $\ldots$... | 64,960 | 67,830 | 66,960 | 65,950 | 62,150 | 101.8 | 98.4 | 106.0 | 104.4 | 98.4 |
| Notts, and Leicester Warwickshire | 69,980 15,160 | 73,410 13,770 | 68,500 13,930 | 71360 13,370 | 67,990 13250 | 101.7 101.8 | 104.8 91.4 | 100.9 94.6 | 104.9 90.8 | $100 \cdot 2$ 90.0 |
| Staffs., Worcs. and Salop | ${ }_{86,320}^{15}$ | 81,720 | 79,570 | 79,450 | 74,600 | 101.9 | $91 \cdot 4$ 97.5 | $94 \cdot 6$ 94.9 | $90 \cdot 8$ 94.7 | 89.0 |
| Gloucester and Somerset | 16,460 | 14,270 | 14,840 | 13,870 | 13,560 | 101.8 | $96 \cdot 1$ | $92 \cdot 7$ | $86 \cdot 7$ | 84.7 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Kent }}{\text { Wales and Monmouth }} \ldots$ | 2,040 282,740 | 2,800 264,150 | 1,950 262,460 | 2,720 255,770 | 3,780 242,630 | 102.0 99.8 | 106.4 96.7 | 98.5 95.9 | 137.3 93.4 | 190.8 88.6 |
| Wales and Monmouth ... | 282,740 | 264,150 | 262,460 | 255,70 | 242,630 |  | $96 \cdot 7$ | 95.9 |  |  |

## Geographical Analysis.

The gradual change in the industrial distribution of the insured population which has been analysed above has necessarily involved a geographical change. The industries in which the heaviest decline in the numbers of insured persons has been recorded are mainly coal mining, the heavy iron and steel industries and certain textile trades, which are chiefly carried on in the northern section of the country, and in Wales; , while the industries in which the most
important increases have occurred are mainly centred in the southern section.

The following Table shows the growth since 1923 in the total number of insured persons in each of the Divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts. The figures are exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance industries for which a geographical analysis is not available :-

Changes in the Geographical Distribution of Persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts.

| Division. |  | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 and over. |  | Estimated Number of Insured Persons aged 16 to 64 inclusive. |  |  | Index Number of Insured Persons. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aged } 16 \text { and over } \\ & (1923=100) . \end{aligned}$ | Aged 16 to 64inclusive. |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | July, <br> 1927. |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | July, <br> 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1924 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1927. } \end{aligned}$ |
| London |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Thousands. } \\ 2,004 \end{gathered}$ | Thousands. $2,150$ | Thousands. 2,052 | Thousands. 2,091 | Thousands. 2,147 | $100 \cdot 4$ | 103.9 |  | 107.3 | $110 \cdot 2$ |
| South-Eastern |  | 2,756 | 276 | 820 | 849 | 868 | $103 \cdot 8$ | 107.8 | 111.9 | 115.8 | 118.4 |
| South-Western |  | 767 | 833 | 788 | ${ }^{807}$ | 816 | 101.3 | 103.3 | 106.0 | 108.6 | 109.8 107.0 |
| Midlands ${ }^{\text {North-Eastern }}$ | ... | 1,682 1,964 | 1,783 2,025 | 1,719 | 1,733 | 1,750 1,969 | 101.7 100.9 | 103.9 102.0 | 105.3 102.7 | 106.0 103.1 | $107 \cdot 0$ $103 \cdot 5$ |
| North-Western |  | 2,071 | 2,148 | 2,083 | 2,090 | 2,094 | 101.0 | 102.2 | 103.4 | 103.7 | 103.9 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Scotland } \\ \text { Wales }}}{\text {... }}$... |  | 1,288 | 1,306 | 1,286 | 1,268 | 1,264 | 100.9 |  | 102.8 | 101.4 |  |
| Wales ${ }_{\text {Northern }}$ Ireland... |  | 618 263 | 629 254 | 608 261 | 608 249 | 592 251 | 101.1 102.1 | $100 \cdot 8$ 105.2 | 101.8 105.2 | 101.8 100.5 | $99 \cdot 1$ $101 \cdot 3$ |
| Great Britain and Ireland .. | Northern | 11,403 | 12,004 | 11570 | 11,657 | 11,751 | $101 \cdot 2$ | $103 \cdot 2$ | 104. 5 | $105 \cdot 3$ | $106 \cdot 1$ |

London and the South-Eastern Division, which cover roughly the area lying to the east of a line drawn from the Wash to Portsmouth now include $25 \cdot 7$ per cent. of the insured population, as compared with $25 \cdot 2$ per cent. in 1927 and $24 \cdot 2$ per cent. in 1923. The Southern section* of the country as a whole included at July $192847 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the insured population of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as compared with 45.7 per cent. at July 1923. While the increase

* London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions.
for the whole of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the four years is 6.1 per cent. of the numbers at July 1923, that of the Southern Section is 10.31 per cent., and the increase in the Northern Section (including Wales) is only 2.59 per cent. The change which has been observed during the last few years thus continued during 1927-28 at an accelerated rate. The striking rate of increase in the South-Eastern Division (exclusive of London) observed last year has continued.

In the following Table a list is given of the industries in which, during the five years 1923 to 1928, there has been most movement in the numbers insured from North to South. The list is arranged in descending order of degree of increase in the proportion in the Southern section of the country. For the purposes of this Table the figures for Great Britain alone have been taken, Northern Ireland being omitted.

The industries in which the increase has been mainly in the Northern Section are those in which the North has natural advantages, such as coke ovens and by-product works, chemicals, etc.

| Industry. | Percentage Number of Insured Persons in- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Southern Section* at |  | Northern Section $\dagger$ at |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1928, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1923 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White |  |  |  |  |
| Lead Manufacture $\quad . . . \quad$... $\ldots$... | 54.5 26.8 | 63.3 33.9 | 45.5 73.2 | 36.7 |
| Dress and Mantle Making, and Millinery 69.4 76.5 30.6 23.5 |  |  |  |  |
| etc., Manufacture | $35 \cdot 3$ | 41.5 | $64 \cdot 7$ | 58.5 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture... | $49 \cdot 0$ | $55 \cdot 0$ | $51 \cdot 0$ | 45 |
| Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) | $77 \cdot 0$ | $82 \cdot 9$ | $23 \cdot 0$ | $17 \cdot 1$ |
| Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture ... | $76 \cdot 1$ | 81.2 | 23.9 | 18.8 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building | $51 \cdot 8$ | 56.8 | $48 \cdot 2$ | 43.2 |
| Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) | $56 \cdot 3$ | 61.2 | $43 \cdot 7$ | 38.8 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus ... | 49.5 58.6 | 54.1 | 50.5 41.4 | $45 \cdot 9$ 37.3 |
| Silk and Artificial Silk... ... ... |  |  |  |  |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrving | $23 \cdot 7$ | $27 \cdot 7$ | $76 \cdot 3$ | 72.3 |
| Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding. | 50.0 | 53 | 50 | $46 \cdot 3$ |
| Constructional Engineering ... ... | 36.0 | $39 \cdot 1$ | 64:0 | $60 \cdot 9$ 7.8 |
| Mrusical Instrument Making ...., $\ldots$ General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding $\ldots$ | $89 \cdot 2$ $40 \cdot 1$ | $92 \cdot 2$ $43 \cdot 0$ | 10.8 59.9 | 7.8 57.0 |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) Mining and Quarrying not separately specified | $18 \cdot 1$ | 20.8 | $81 \cdot 9$ |  |
|  | $26 \cdot 1$ | 28.2 | 73.9 | $71 \cdot 8$ |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 14 | 16. | 85.9 | 83.9 |
| Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 67.1 | 68.8 76.9 | $32 \cdot 9$ 24.8 |  |
| Paper and Paper Board Making ... | 46.0 | 47.6 | 54-0 | $52 \cdot 4$ |
| Carpet Manufacture ... ... ... | $48 \cdot 8$ | 50.4 | 51.2 | $49 \cdot 6$ |
|  | 36.8 | 38.4 | $63 \cdot 2$ |  |
| Scientiffc and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture | 77.2 |  | 22.8 | 21.4 |
| Dress Industries not separately specified | $83 \cdot 3$ | $84 \cdot 7$ | 16.7 | $15 \cdot 3$ |
| Marine Engineering, etc. Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture... | 19.7 | $21 \cdot 0$ | $80 \cdot 3$ |  |
|  | $22 \cdot 7$ | $24 \cdot 0$ | $77 \cdot 3$ | $76 \cdot 0$ |
| Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service... | $41 \cdot 7$ | $43 \cdot 0$ | $58 \cdot 3$ | $57 \cdot 0$ |
| Industries and Services not separately specified |  |  |  |  |
|  | 68.8 55.8 | $70 \cdot 1$ 57.0 | 31.2 44.2 | 43.0 |
| Distributive Trades ... | 55.0 | $56 \cdot 1$ | $45 \cdot 0$ | $43 \cdot 9$ |
| Drink Industries | 59.7 | 60. | 40 |  |
| All Industries | $46 \cdot 7$ | $48 \cdot 5$ | 53. | $51 \cdot 5$ |

## NUMBER OF PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN GREAT BRITAIN, MAY, 1928, TO OCTOBER, 1928.

In the issue of this Gazette for May (page 162), a statement was published bringing up to that date the record of the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain in each week from 7th January, 1921, to 7th May, 1928. In the Table below the series is continued to the latest date for which figures are a vailable :-

| Date. |  | Number. | Date. |  | Number. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\text { 1928: } \begin{array}{rr}  \\ \text { May } & 14 \\ & 21 \\ & 28 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1928: ${ }_{\text {Aug. }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No figures } \\ & \text { available. } \\ & 1,314,159 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 1,101,026 |  |  |  |
|  | $\ldots$ | No figures | 13 th | $\ldots$ |  |
|  |  | available. | 20 20h | $\ldots$ | 1,308,160 |
| June |  | 1,160,049 | Sept. ${ }^{\text {27th }}$ |  | 1,324,675 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 1,149,943 | Sept. ${ }_{\text {10ta }}^{\text {10th }}$ | $\cdots$ | 1,299,977 |
|  | ... | +1,162,521 | 17 th | $\cdots$ | 1,293,659 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 1,192,564 | 24th |  | 1,295,234 |
| July | ... | 1,217,478 | Oct. 1st | $\ldots$ | 1,336,379 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 1,242,433 | 8th | $\ldots$ | 1,319,706 |
|  | ... | 1,247,435 | ${ }_{\text {22nd }}^{15 \text { th }}$ | $\ldots$ | $1,321,154$ 1344 1 |
|  | $\ldots$ | 1, $1,284,971$ | 29th | $\ldots$ | 1,374,741 |

* London, South-Eastern, South-Western and Midland Divisions,
i North-Eastern, North-Western, Wales and Scotland Divisions.

Some part of the increase of 281,902 in the Live Register between 23rd April and 22nd October does not represent a real increase in unemployment, but is due to the influence of the following two causes in bringing unemployed persons not previously registered on to the register :-
(1) the change in the conditions for the receipt of unemployment benefit brought into operation on 19th April by the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927;
(2) the procedure which came into operation at the beginning of July, under which unemployed persons insured under the Health Insurance Acts may avoid accumulating arrears of contributions by registering at an Employment Exchange and having their health insurance cards marked there.
From an examination of the available data it is estimated that the combined effect of these causes was to increase the live register by not less than 65,000 at 22 nd October as compared with 23 rd April.

For the purpose of comparison with corresponding dates in 1927, it should be noted that from the beginning of January, 1928, owing to the operation of the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, a number of persons of the age of 65 and upwards ceased to register. This number is estimated at about 25,000.

## UNEMPLOYMENT FUND : PROPOSED INCREASE OF BORROWING POWERS.

By Section 7 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1922, the Treasury is authorised during the deficiency period to advance money to the Unemployment Fund out of the Consolidated Fund up to a limit of $£ 30,000,000$. The "deficiency period" is defined in Section 16 of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1921, as "the period between the passing of this Act [1st July, 1921] and the date certified by the Treasury to be the date on which the Unemployment Fund, in the opinion of the Treasury, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, is solvent: provided that the Unemployment Fund shall not be deemed to be solvent while any advances made by the Treasury for the purpose of discharging the liabilities of the Unemployment Fund are outstanding.'
The amount so advanced at 9 th November, 1928, was $£ 29,320,000$, at an average rate of interest of slightly. less than 5 per cent. per annum. The outgoings from the Unemployment Fund at the present time on account of payment of unemployment benefit, administrative expenses, and otherwise, exceed the revenue by a sum averaging about $£ 350,000$ a week. Hence the limit of $£ 30,000,000$ will be reached at an early date, and an immediate increase in the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund has become necessary.

A Bill "to provide that, for the purposes of the power of the Treasury to make advances to the Unemployment Fund during the period ending on the 31st day of December, 1930, the total amount of the advances which may be outstanding during the deficiency period shall be increased to $£ 40,000,000$," received its second reading in the House of Commons on 15th November. It will be observed that the proposed increase of borrowing powers is limited, on the present occasion, to the period of two years ending 31st December, 1930. It is pointed out, however, in a memorandum* explaining the financial Resolution which authorised the introduction of the Bill (agreed to in the House of Commons on 14th November), that " the relation between the revenue and expenditure of the Unemployment Fund at the present rates of contributions and benefit depends principally on the volume of unemployment among insured contributors. It is not possible, therefore, to forecast with any degree of certainty the extent to which the further borrowing powers of ten millions will be drawn upon. Consequently, if by the 31st December, 1930, the revenue does not prove to be at least sufficient to balance the expenditure, it will be necessary to bring the financial position of the Fund again before Parliament."

## UNEMPLOYMENT GRANTS COMMITTEE: EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the course of the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, made a statement, on 8th November, in regard to the steps that are being taken by H.M. Government to facilitate the transfer of unemployed men from the depressed areas. He announced that the Government desired to enlist the co-operation of local authorities in this policy, and that they were accordingly prepared to give special assistance, through the Unemployment Grants Committee, towards the execution of approved works of public utility by such authorities, provided that they were willing to employ thereon a considerable proportion of labour drawn from the depressed areas.

The Unemployment Grants Committee have now issued a circular, inviting all local authorities which are in a position to do so to
submit proposals at the earliest possible date, on the following revised terms and conditions :-
The total number of men employed on the work must include not less than 50 per cent. of men drawn from depressed areas, selected by the Ministry of Labour, and engaged through the Employment Exchanges. In such schemes the condition as to "five years' acceleration" laid down in the Committee's circular letter of 15th December, 1925,* will not be insisted upon. Certain road works not receiving a grant from the Ministry of Transport will again become eligible for grants from the Unemployment Grants Committee. The financial terms for grants under this scheme will be varying proportions (specified in the circular) of the interest, or of the interest and sinking fund charges, payable over a limited period of years, on any loan raised to meet the expenditure.

The circular adds that the various Government Departments concerned have been directed to give the fullest assistance to local authorities in the preparation of suitable schemes; and that the Ministry of Labour are ready to make the necessary arrangements for submitting suitable men from the depressed areas for employment on the works.
The circular concludes by pointing out that these terms are conditional on the employment of labour transferred from the depressed areas, and are not applicable to areas which are themselves suffering from exceptional unemployment. Schemes in these areas, including schemes involving road works, as referred to above, will continue to be dealt with in accordance with the terms of the circular letter of 15th December, 1925.*

## UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF DOMICILIARY POOR-LAW RELIEF IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JUNE, 1928.

The Ministry of Health have issued a Return $\dagger$ relating to unemployed persons in reseipt of domisiliary poor-law relief in England and Wales during the week ending 16th Juno, 1928, in continuation of a similar Return issued last year. Certain classes of persons (specified in the Return), in particular those relieved on account of sickness, have been excluded from the returns, which relate, broadly speaking, to persons who may be described as ablebodied.
The total number of unemployed persons in receipt of out-door relief in England and Wales in the week stated, as recorded in the returns, was 84,159 , as compared with 116,342 in the week ending 18th June, 1927, a reduction of 32,183 , or nearly 28 per cent. The reduction was very widespread; and the few increases, where such occurred, were, as a rule, negligible. Nil returns were received from 230 unions, and a further 183 unions returned less than 10 persons; 64,133 persons-more than three-quarters of the totalwere accounted for by 38 unions. Of these 38 unions, 4 were in East London and 4 in South London; one was in Essex and one in Middlesex (both immediately adjoining the London area); 7 were in Durham and 4 were in Glamorgan. The remaining 17, in descending order of the total numbers returned, were: West Derby (Liverpool), Sheffield, Newcastle, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Tynemouth, Middlesbrough, Prescot, Salford, Leeds, Nottingham, Sculcoates, Norwich, Birkenhead, Lincoln, Walsall.
More than three-quarters of the total number $(65,866)$ were men with a wife or child dependent; 15,428 were men with no wife or child dependent; and 2,865 were women.
More than half of the total number had been continuously in receipt of relief for a year or more; "continuous relief," in this connection, meaning relief the continuity of which had not been broken by more than ten weeks in all in any one year. Nearly one-fifth of the total had been continuously in receipt of relief for three years or more. Nearly half of the men relieved were in the twenty-year age group 31 to 50 ; in the case of men with dependants the proportion in this age-group was more than half. On the other hand, a large proportion of the men without dependants, and of the women, were over 50.

The reduction as compared with 1927 was particularly marked in the case of young persons (especially unmarried men) between the ages of 16 and 20 , and in the persons between 21 and 30 . The largest proportionate decrease was in the case of persons over 65 years of age; but in this case it is suggested that the guardians may have excluded, on this oceasion, as being unemployable by reason of old age or infirmity, and therefore not properly classifiable as "unemployed," a number of persons who had been ineluded in the previous year.

The Return draws attention to the fact that, whereas the number of unemployed insured persons, according to information supplied by the Ministry of Labour, increased from 297 to 344 per 10,000 of the population between June, 1927, and June, 1928, the number of unemployed persons in receipt of poor-law relief fell in the same period from 49 to 33 per 10,000 of the population.

[^1]
## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1927.

The following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns furnished to his Departmany The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in
character.

General Summary.
There were 1,472 industrial co-operative societies (as defined above) in Great Britain in 1927, and the aggregate membership of these societies at the end of the year was $5,569,000$. Their sales in the year amounted to $£ 311,500,000$,* and resulted in a net surplus (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £26,327,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was $£ 164,631,000 . \dagger$ As compared with 1926, membership increased by 392,000, or $7 \cdot 6$ per cent., while capital increased by $£ 7,794,000$, or 5.0 per cent

The influx of nearly 900,000 new members to the retail societies in the three years 1925-1927 was generally ascribed by societies to intensive recruiting campaigns, advertising, and the extension of credit facilities by many societies which have adopted systems of credit trading, such as the mutuality system introduced by the London Society in 1923

Following the decrease of $£ 800,0 C 0$ in trade in 1926 (when societies were affected by the prolonged stoppage in the coal-mining industry) sales in 1927 showed an increase of no less than $£ 28,300,000$, notwith standing a fall in prices. About one-half of the increase was attributable to the retail societies. Two of the largest retail societies in the South of England, together, gained new members at the rate of 2,000 a week in 1927, while their average weekly trade for the yea showed an increase of $£ 63,000$, or nearly 40 per cent. For all retail societies the increase in sales was nearly 8 per cent. The wholesale societies (which apparently supply about three-fourths of the requirements of the retail societies) showed total increases of $£ 11,602,000$ and $£ 992,000$ for the English and the Scottish societies respectively To some extent these increases are due to a change in the date of closing the accounts, as a result of which the figures for the English society covered 55 weeks, and those of the Scottish society, 53 Apart from the increase due to this factor, however, the English society reported substantial increases in its average weekly trade for each of its distributing centres, amounting in the aggregate to £132,000, or 9 per cent.; while in the Scottish society the weekly sales increased by $£ 12,700$, or 4 per cent.

The total number of persons directly employed by these societie at the end of 1927 (excluding native labour employed by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., on its tea estates, etc., abroad) was about 220,700 , some 14,000 more than in the preceding year. The total amount paid in salaries and wages $(£ 28,922,000) \ddagger$ showed an increase of $£ 2,298,000$.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics (a) production and (b) distribution are dealt with separately.

## (a) Production

In 1927, 1,094 industrial co-operative societies of various types were engaged in production. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 86,299 ; the amount paid as salaries and wages during the year was $£ 11,436,000$; and the value of productions (including materials) $£ 80,729,000$. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 1,099 societies; 81,894 employees; $£ 10,420,000$ salaries and wages; and $£ 72,896,000$ value of productions.
In the following Table the value of productions for each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, is shown for the years 1914-1927:-

Value of Productions (including materials).

| Year. | Associations of Consumers. |  |  | Associations ofWorkers. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grand } \\ \text { Total } \\ \text { of all } \\ \text { Societies. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Productive Departments of Distributive Societies. |  | ProductiveSocieties. |  |  |
|  | Retail Societies. | Wholesale Societies. |  |  |  |
|  |  | $12,790,390$ | 2,326,994 | $\stackrel{\text { 1.778,664 }}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { ¢ }}$ ¢ 601,387 |
| 1915 ... | $\begin{aligned} & 15,705,399 \\ & 19,310,204 \end{aligned}$ | 17,596,639 | 1,813,488 | 2,399, ${ }^{1,730}$ | 41,120,261 |
| 1916 | $22,855,734$ 25408,072 | 22120,357 25868097 | 2,006,019 | 2,592,210 | 49,574, 320 |
| 1918 ... | 23,883 206 | 24,900,938 | $2,135,674$ | 3,687,060 | 54,606,878 |
| 1919 ... | 28,465,060 | 36,321,546 | 3,026,840 | 4,496,935 | 72,310,381 |
| 1920 . ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 38,376,634 | 48,072,892 | 3,538,300 | 5,403,814 | 95,391,640 |
| 1922 S | 29,980,520 | 27,619,886 | 2,537,214 | 2,671,345 | 62,808,965 |
| 1923 ... | 27,982,498 | 28,264 425 | 2,449,756 | 2,844,026 | 61,540,705 |
| 1924... | 29,661,169 | 32,242,225 | 2,787,817 | 2,979,988 | 67,671,199 |
| 19268... | 32,950,547 | $35,134,054$ $34,012,676$ | 3, 3 , 052,505 | $3,005,333$ $2,880,367$ | 73,900,430 |
| 1927§ ... | 37,907,153 | 35,930,416 | 3,470,155 | 3,420,617 | 80,728,341 |

A useful addition has been made to co-operative statistios for 1927 in that figures have been obtained for the first time as to the cost of materials used in production. In the following Table, which
wholesale and productive societies to other societies for re-sale.
orma and productive societies to other societies for re-sale. $\dagger$ Including capit
productive societies

In addition, bonus amounting to $£ 148,600$ was allotted to
$\ddagger$ In addition, bonus amounting to $£ 148,600$ was allotted to employees, and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland:
analyses by industry the productive work undertaken in 1927, the relative approximate cost of materials is shown :-

| Groups of Industries. | ssociations of Consumers. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of ployees. | Salaries and Wages. | Value of Productions including Materials. | Approx. Materials used. |
| Farming and dairying* | 2,742 | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 290,750 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{£}{1,448,000}$ |  |
| Food and tobacco ... | 24,789 | 3,749, 226 | 56,250,000 | 44,963,000 |
| Clothing | 21,273 | 2,432,273 | 6,669,000 | 3,513,000 |
| Soap, candles and starch ... | 1,929 | 268,891 | 2,983,000 | 1,770,000 |
| Textiles ${ }^{\text {Mining and }}$ quarrying $\quad \ldots$ | 3,569 | 381,554 66,214 | 1,938,000 150,000 | 1,293,000 |
| Building and woodworking | 9,807 | 1,632,068 | 3,869,000 | 1,874,000 |
| Papermaking, printing, etc. | 3,034 | 423,915 | 1,144,000 | +507,000 |
| Metal, engineering, etc. . $\ldots$ | 1,839 | 293,979 | 990,000 | 506,000 |
| ductive transport $\dagger$ | 8,262 | 893,974 | 1,867,000 | 913,000 |
| Totals, $1927 \quad \ldots$ | $\begin{gathered} 77,729 \\ 73,826 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,432,844 \\ 9,541,021 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 77,308,000 \\ & 70,016.00 \end{aligned}$ | 56,326,000 |
| Groups of Industries. | Associations of Workers. |  |  |  |
|  | No. of Employees. | Salaries and Wages. | Value of Productions including Materials | Approx Cost of Materials used. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Food and tobacco ... | 120 | 12,645 | 95,000 | 70,000 |
| Clothing ... | 5,345 | 553,062 | 2,116,000 | 1,308,000 |
| Soap, candles and starch Textiles $\ldots$ | 573 | 72362 | 400,000 | 279,000 |
| Mining and quarrying ... | 229 | 23,532 | 40,000 | 9,000 |
| Building and woodworking | 504 | 86,010 | 164,000 | 74,000 |
| Papermaking, printing, etc. | 1,143 | 170970 | 431,000 | 170,000 |
| Metal, engineering, etc. $\ldots$ | 460 | 54,297 | 117,000 | 45,000 |
| Miscellaneous, including productive transport ... | 196 | 30,577 | 58,000 | 18,000 |
| Totals, 1927 <br> 1926 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,570 \\ & 8,068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,003,455 \\ 879,324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,421,000 \\ & 2,880,000 \end{aligned}$ | $1,973,000$ $\ldots$ |

From the figures it appears that in the gross total of $£ 80,728,000$ shown as the value of productions of all co-operative trading societies in 1927, $£ 58,299,000$ represented the cost of materials used. The net value created by co-operative production was thus about $£ 22,000,000$. Of this amount the retail societies were responsible for $£ 10,000,000$ and the wholesale societies for $£ 9,000,000$, the remainder being due to associations of workers and to consumers' productive societies. The net values created by the productive operations of the retail societies were thus somewhat greater than those created by the wholesale societies. The productions differ in character, however, in the two groups of societies; in the retail societies, nearly one-half of the value created results from baking, and one-sixth from slaughtering.

As no earlier figures are available for the cost of materials used a comparison cannot be made with the net value of productive work undertaken in 1920, but having regard to the fact that the numbers employed and wages paid in productive departments increased by about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, it is probable that there was some increase of productive work in 1927. Examples of departmental average weekly increases in production reported by the English wholesale society for 1927 were: flour, 338 tons; provender, 222 tons; soap, 101 tons; whilst one of the largest retail societies in the South of England reported an increase in the output of its bakeries of 47,000 loaves per week.
In comparison with 1913, it would appear that, when allowance is made for the difference in prices, co-operative societies now produce nearly twice as much as in pre-war years.
The addition of the " cost of materials" figure makes it possible to obtain some idea of the extent to which co-operative production enters into the sales of the retail societies. When allowance is made for the surplus earned and expenses chargeable to distribution, the wholesale value of the goods sold by the retail societies for $£ 198,000,000$ may be estimated at about $£ 158,000,000$. Of this value some $£ 22,000,000$, or roughly one-seventh, represents the net value created by production within the co-operative movement.

On the whole, productive operations in 1927 appear to have been more profitable than in 1926. The two wholesale societies together returned a surplus on production of about $£ 975,000$, and the 155 productive societies $£ 502,000$, as compared with $£ 559,000$ and $£ 398,000$ respectively in the preceding year. For retail distributive societies the corresponding figure is not ascertainable.

Farming.-In recent years a number of retail co-operative societies have ceased farming operations, owing to the difficulties experienced and heavy losses eustained, which in many instances have seriously reduced the surplus earned by ordinary trading departments. Some retail societies in 1927 were still undertaking farming as an auxiliary to their ordinary trading as co-operative stores. These retail societies ( 131 in number) had a total acreage of 44,800 under farms, and their total capital invested in farm land, buildings, implements and stock was $£ 2,125,000$. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., totalled $£ 688,000$, and resulted in losses aggregating $£ 109,000$. Only 32 societies showed any surplus from farming, and in all it amounted to less than $£ 7,000$. The farms owned by the wholesale

[^2]societies covered 21,000 acres, and the capital invested in them was $£ 1,302,000$. Their sales or transfers of farm produce, etc., for the year amounted to $£ 293,000$, and both societies showed losses on their operations, amounting in the aggregate to $£ 58,000$. The English society sustained losses on all but one of its ten farms.
Associations of Workers : Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.-Eighty-nine societies classified as associations of workers had a membership of 29,658 ; sales of $£ 3,598,000$ and capital and reserves amounting to $£ 2,050,000$. They employed 8,759 persons, whose wages amounted to $£ 1,036,000$. Seventy-three of these associations, with sales amounting to $£ 3,558,000$, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that in 58 of these societies, whose sales totalled $£ 2,683,000$, employees shared both in the provision of capital and in management. These 58 societies in 1927 had a total membership of 15,736, of whom 4,744 , or 30 per cent., were employees; 7,508 , or 48 per cent., other individuals; and 3,484 , or 22 per cent., other societies. Out of a total capital of $£ 844,000$, some $£ 261,000$, or 31 per cent., belonged to employees, $£ 307,000$, or 36 per cent., to other individuals; and $£ 276,000$, or 33 per cent., to other societies. Out of a total of 508 committeemen of these 58 associations, 292 , or 58 per cent., were employees; 182, or 36 per cent., other individuals; and 34 , or 6 per cent., representatives of other societies. In the remaining 15 societies, whose sales totalled $£ 875,000$, employees shared in the provision of capital, though not in management. Out of a total membership of $13,635,339$ were employees; and of the total capital of $£ 610,000$ about $£ 19,000$ belonged to employees

## (b) Distribution

In 1927, 1,314 retail and three wholesale societies were engaged in distribution, including the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., this being the joint tea, etc. department of the English and Scottish wholesale societies, which was registered as a separate society at the beginning of 1924. The retail societies in 1927 had a membership of 5,520,000; share, loan and reserve capital of $£ 115,478,000$; and a surplus (before deducting $£ 3,895,000$ for share interest) of $£ 23,181,000$. The corresponding figures for 1926 were membership, 5,129,000; capital, £109,187,000; and surplus, $£ 20,776,000$. The wholesale societies in 1927 had a membership of 2,007 (including affiliated societies); share, loan and reserve capital of $£ 44,550,000^{*}$; and a surplus (before deducting $£ 418,000$ for share interest) of $£ 2,644,000$. The corresponding figures for 1926 were: membership, 2,034 ; capital, $£ 43,320,000$; and surplus, $£ 2,005,000$. The total number of persons employed by all trading societies in distribution (including those in the buying departments of the wholesale societies, and those engaged in distributive transport and sundry service departments) was 134,375, and their total wages and salaries bill amounted to $£ 17,486,000$. The corresponding figures for 1926 were 124,658 and $£ 16,204,000$ respectively.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1914-1927 are shown separately for the retail and for the wholesale societies :-

Retail Societies.
Wholesale Societies.
Year.
Number.
Sales of
Sales of
English Society. Scottish Society.

| 1914 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,385 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1915 | ... | ... | 1,374 |
| 1916 | ... | . | 1,364 |
| 1917 | ... | . | 1,339 |
| 1918 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,342 |
| 1919 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,356 |
| 1920 | ... | ... | 1,491 |
| $1921+$ | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,455 |
| 1922 $\dagger$ | $\ldots$ | .. | 1,392 |
| 1923 | $\ldots$ | ... | 1,377 |
| $1924+$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,368 |
| $1925+$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,344 |
| 1926 | ... |  | 1,318 |
| $1927 \dagger$ | ... | $\ldots$ | 1,314 |

$f$
$87,979,898$
$103,073,321$
$121,853,932$
$142,158,236$
$155,332,902$
$199,139,177$
$245,406,124$
$218,321,770$
$168,799,221$
$164,122,688$
$174,473,315$
$182,643,583$
$183,820,126$
$198,172,850$

$\stackrel{\stackrel{f}{f}}{9,425,38}$ $9,425,384$
$11,363,076$ 14,499,037 $17,083,27$
$19,216,76$
$24,773,38$ $24,1739,314$

$29,551,041,158$ 7,041,158 7,261,82 | $7,312,19$ |
| :--- |
| $7,714,967$ |
| 725,94 | $16,725,948$

$17,718,055$

In connection with the above Table it should be mentioned that most of the goods sold by the registered joint tea, ete., undertaking are invoiced through the English and Scottish wholesale societies for re-sale, and so do not require to be separately stated as "sales." Goods to the value of $£ 7,172,079$ out of a total of $£ 8,632,905$ sold by the joint undertaking were so invoiced in 1927.

Dividends on Sales.-For 1927 the retail societies distributed dividends amounting in the aggregate to $£ 17,980,000$, or an average of nearly 1s. 10d. in the $£$ on sales, a slight increase on the average for 1926. The dividend at 3d, in the £ distributed by the English wholesale society for 1926 was maintained for 1927. The Scottish wholesale society increased its dividend of 4d. in the $£$ for 1926, to 5 d . and 6 d . in the $£$ for the first and for the second half-years respectively of 1927

## RELATIVE LEVEL OF RATES OF WAGES AT AUGUST, 1914, AND SEPTEMBER, 1928: A CORRECTION.

In the Table which appeared on page 353 of the October issue of this Gazette, in the last column on the line for "Engineering Labourers," the figure 8 should be inserted before the figure 3, the average percentage increase over pre-war rates for labourers in the engineering industry being 83 per cent

This figure does not include capital provided by the English and Scottish wholesale societies for their registered joint tea, etc, undertaking, amounting, with accrued interest, to $£ 3,818,000$.
t Up to and including the year 1920, the flgures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland; subsequent figures are exclusive of societies registered in Irelend.

## COSTS OF PRODUCTION IN THE WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, ENGLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Monthly Labour Review, the official journal of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, for September, 1928, published the results of an inquiry into the productivity of labour in woollen and worsted mills of the United States, England, France and Germany, undertaken by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics during the summer of 1927.
A large number of samples of woollen and worsted cloths were obtained, which were fairly representative of the cloths manufactured in the United States; and an accurate description of each kind of cloth was prepared, indicating its weight per yard (in ounces), its width (in inches), the number of warp ends per inch, the number of picks per inch, and the counts and qualities of woollen and worsted yarns used.
A large proportion of the woollen and worsted mills in the United States perform all the processes of manufacture from the wool in the grease to packing the finished cloth ready for despatch; and their bookkeeping methods are such that they were able in most cases to furnish complete information of time and labour costs. The costs were verified as far as possible, and the figures so obtained are, therefore, said to be accurate.
In the European countries, however, the industry is much more specialised, and a representative of the Bureau of Labour Statistics who visited certain mills in England, France and Germany, found, particularly in England and Germany, that, while the total production costs of the various kinds of product were computed, no mill had worked out figures to show the time and labour costs of any unit of production. These data, therefore, had to be specially prepared. The cloths for which figures were obtained were, it is stated, either identical or so similar as to be fairly comparable with the American cloths.
Time and labour costs are given in the Monthly Labour Review in respect of 27 different cloths. Only in the case of a few cloths and two countries (generally the United States and England) are the figures complete for the whole range of manufacturing processes from the production of tops to packing and despatch. The following Table shows for five of the 27 cloths the total cost per yard, where given, for all processes from the production of tops to packing and despatch, the amount received by the weaver for each yard of cloth woven, the number of looms usually tended by one weaver, the speed at which the looms were run, expressed as picks per minute, and the number of yards produced by each loom in a 48 -hour week. The European wage rates were converted into cents by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics at the exchange rates in force in August, 1927
In view of the fact that many establishments do not keep records of man-hour production, no attempt was made to obtain exhaustive figures. Accordingly, it was decided to be content with data from a few representative establishments, in each country, from which information could be secured. It is not claimed, therefore, that the results show the best or worst, or even the average conditions; they purport only to indicate the conditions at the particular mills, among those visited, which could furnish the desired information.

## Country

| Total Cost per yard (all processes) in cents |  | Number of Looms tended. | Speeds of Looms in Picks per Minute. | Yards produced per Loom Week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

SAMPLE No. 1.-Men's worsted serge, 56 in. wide, 11 oz. per yard; 4,256
warp ends of 2 -ply No. 45 worsted yarn; width in reed, 70.75 in, the warp ends of 2-ply No. 45 worsted yarn; width in reed, per yard; 70.75 in. ${ }^{4,256}$
weft is single thread, No. 24 worsted yarn, 70 picks per inch.

| England $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $37 \cdot 46$ | $4 \cdot 66$ | 2 | 120 | 117 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $5 \cdot 80$ | 2 | 120 | 157 |
| Germany $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $4 \cdot$ | 11 |  |  |  |
| United States | $\cdots$ | $44 \cdot 44$ | $4 \cdot 57$ | 1 | 6 | 120 |
|  |  |  |  | 110 |  |  |

SAmple No. 2.-Men's worsted serge, 60 in. wide, $15 \%$ oz. per yard; 4,380
warp ends of $2-$ ply No. 28 worsted yarn; width in reed, 73.1 in.; the weft warp end of 2 -ply No. 28 worsted yarn; width in reed,
is single thread, No. 19 worsted yarn, 62 picks per inch.

| England $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $42 \cdot 55$ | $4 \cdot 12$ | 2 | 120 | $127 \cdot 8$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4.95 | 2 | 120 | 173 |
| Germany | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4.05 | 1 | 90 | $97 \cdot 8$ |
| United States | $\cdots$ | $49 \cdot 45$ | $4 \cdot 31$ | 6 | 120 | 115 |

SA MPLE No. 4.-Worsted and cotton gabardine, 56 in. wide; 14 oz. per yard;
6,832 warp ends of 2 -ply No. 40 worsted yarn; width in reed, $61 \cdot 1$ in.; the 6,832 warp ends of 2 -ply No. 40 worsted yarn; width in reed, $61 \cdot 1$ in.; the
weft is 2 -ply No. 40 combed cottom 50 picks per inch efis 2 net
England
France

| $3 \cdot 90$ | 2 |
| :--- | :--- |
| $4 \cdot 40$ | 2 |
| $9 \cdot 22$ | 2 |

130
120
120
 4,368 warp ends of 2 -ply No. 36 worsted yarn; widih in reed, 68 in.; the
weft is single thread No. 19 worsted yarn, 66 picks ser inch.

France Germany
United States

| $44 \cdot 70$ |
| :---: |
| $\cdots$ |$|$

$32 \cdot 18$
$50 \cdot 96$
4.19
5.30
5.06
4.62

130
120
120
120 118
162
93

| Country. | Total Cost pel yard (all processes) in cents. | Weaver's Wage Rate per yard in cents. | Number of Looms tended. | Speeds of Looms in Picks per Minute. | Yards produced per Loom in $48-\mathrm{hr}$. Week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sasiple No. 25.-Worsted mousseline de laine, 45 in . wide; 3.45 oz . per yard; 3,240 warp ends of single thread No. 49 worsted yarn; width in reed, 53.56 in.; the weft is single thread No. 69 worsted yarn, 77 picks per inch. |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { England ... } & \ldots \\ \text { Germany } & \cdots \\ \text { United States } & \cdots\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ | 9.34 6.43 18.03 | 2 2 2 | 120 120 125 | 120 88 82 |

Great differences in time cost were found by the United States investigator, due to differences in equipment, methods and organi-
sation. Establishments run on a mass-production sation. Establishments run on a mass-production basis, producing large quantities of a single kind of cloth, as is frequently the case in the United States, showed a much lower time cost per yard than did mills making a wide variety of cloths in relatively small quantities, as was found to be usually the case in the European countries.
It was found that, as between the United States and the European countries, there was a considerable difference in the number of looms tended by each weaver. In the United States it is quite common for weavers on worsted cloth, operating automatic looms to attend $4,6,8$ and, in some instances, as many as 12 looms.

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

## History of the Dispute.

Negotiations which had been in progress for some months past between employers and workpeople in the north-west group of the German iron and steel industry (comprising all heavy iron and stee works in Rhenish-Westphalia, extending from Hamm to Düsseldorf), culminated on 1st November, 1928, in a general lock-out of ove 200,000 workpeople.

Towards the end of September, 1928, the workers' organisations notified their intention of terminating the wage agreement which had been in force since 15th December, 1927. The demands of the trade unions were for a general increase in wages of 15 pfennigs an hour for all workers over 21 years of age, and for certain technical improvements in the structure of wage agreements. During negotiations carried on early in October between the employers' and workers' organisations, the employers endeavoured to show that the industry was not in a position to support the additional charges that would result from acceptance of the workers' demands. The cost o production, they maintained, had already, owing to various factors such as increased railway freights, increased cost of fuel and ore, the introduction of the three-shift system, etc., risen to such an extent as to justify an increase in prices. They had, however refrained from attempting to raise prices, solely out of regard for the increasing weakness of the internal economic situation and in furtherance of their policy of maintaining, as far as possible, stability in prices. They produced figures and documentary evidence in support of their arguments during the negotiations on 11th October with the trade unions, and, at the same time, expressed their readiness to prolong the existing wage agreement for a further 12 months. In addition, they offered to grant all workers over 21 years of age who were in receipt of an hourly wage of less than 63 pfennigs (exclusive of social and other recognised allowances), an additional extra-tariff allowance which would bring their wage up to 63 pfennigs an hour. The trade unions replied that they were not in a position to verify the figures submitted by the employers and were not prepared to agree to the employers' offer to submit the figures to competent independent authorities for substantiation, owing to lack of time; that the increase offered would affect only some 2,000 auxiliary workers; and that they must maintain their original claims. In face of the attitude of the trade unions, the employers unanimously decided to declare a general lock-out as from 1st November for the whole of the works comprised within the group, failing acceptance of their offer, which remained open. They defended their decision by stating that they were not prepared to face the dangers of carrying on the industry without wage agreements, and that the insistence by the trade unions on their demands would make it impossible for the works to continue to operate without an increase in prices, to which they were opposed.
The parties were called to a conference on 22 nd October, with the Official Conciliation Officer, who, in Germany, under certain condiditions, has compulsory powers in collective disputes between employers and workpeople. The workers' representatives had earlier announced their refusal to enter into further negotiations unless the threat of a general lock-out were withdrawn, and had demanded official conciliation proceedings. Both sides maintained their case at the meeting, the employers definitely declining to withdraw their lock-out notice. Further conciliation proceedings took place on 25th and 26th October. On the latter date, an arbitration award was issued by the Conciliation Officer which provided that the existing wage agreement should remain in force subject to the following conditions: (1) The "Ecklohn "* as such to remain unchanged; workers over 21 years of age paid at time rates to be granted a fixed supplement or bonus of 6 pfennigs an hour as from 1st November, 1928; for female workers and male workers under

* By the collective agreement, the wages of all classes of workers, differentiated by sex, age, experience, skill and district, are inter-related
according to a fixed series of scales, and the appropriate wage of any worker according to a fixed series of scales, and the appropriate wage of is expressed as a percentage of one standard wage or "Ecklohn."

21 years of age the supplement or bonus to be graded in accordance with the percentage scale laid down in the wages table. (2) Pieceworkers and workers paid on the premium bonus system to receive, in addition to the so-called flat-rate addition of 21 pfennigs, a fixed allowance, as from 1st November, 1928, of 2 pfennigs an hour. (3) The agreement, as revised, to remain in force until 30th April, 1930, and to be terminable by two months' notice after 1st Mareh, 1930.

The award was accepted by the workers' organisations at a delegate conference on 28 th October, by a very large majority. A resolution was passed to the effect that the conference accepted the award not because it afforded full satisfaction, but because the representatives of the German Metal Workers' Union, as well as the whole of the organisations concerned, could not, in face of the arbitration award, accept the responsibility for permitting a lock-out of 215,000 workers.

The award was rejected by the employers, but was declared binding by the Federal Minister of Labour, under the powers conferred upon him by the Conciliation Order of 30th October, 1923. The lock-out by the employers on 1st November, in face of the Federal Minister of Labour's binding declaration, has created a legal situation without precedent in Germany, since this is the first occasion on which an award declared binding by the Minister of Labour has not been accepted.

The grounds for the rejection of the award alleged by the employers were that the Conciliation Officer was not competent to make an award, as he did in this case, on his own authority, and that the award was in certain respects inconsistent with the provisions of the covering (as distinct from the detailed wage) agreement still in operation in the industry. Although the Federal Minister of Labour had declared that these arguments were without force, the employers carried the case before the Labour Court at Duisberg, which, on 12th November, upheld their contentions. An appeal against this decision will, it is understood, be made by the metal workers' organisations direct to the Federal Labour Court as the workers organisations direct to the of the issue lies in the fact that the employers, by their action, have challenged the conciliation and arbitration procedure built up in Germany in recent years.

Efforts are being made to induce the parties to enter into negotiations independently of the legal issue, and both the employers' and the workers' organisations have accepted an invitation from the provincial governor at Düsseldorf to confer separately with him on 14th November. Meanwhile, the claim by the workers for unemployment benefit has been rejected by the Federal Employment Board, on the grounds that the closing down of the works is a lockout within the meaning of the Employment Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Act, and that, consequently, unemployment benefit cannot be paid.

The effects of the dispute on the Ruhr coal industry were early evidenced by the reduction of working shifts at a number of collieries; and it appears probable that the dispute will extend beyond the area immediately concerned, in view of the fact that the employers have given notices of termination of a number of wage agreements, involving about 100,000 workers in undertakings situated within what is described as the Rand area, which has not hitherto been affected by the dispute.

## Wages in the German Iron and Steel Industry.

During the progress of the dispute the employers produced in the Deutsche Bergwerks - Zeitung (a daily newspaper published at Düsseldorf for the coal and iron industries) and elsewhere, various statistics of wage rates and earnings in the iron and steel industry,
in order to support their contention that the workers' claim for an increase of 15 pfennigs was not justified.

It is maintained that the percentage increase in wages since 1913 is greater in the iron and steel industry in Rhenish-Westphalia than in the German metal industry as a whole. The following figures are given for the Rhenish-Westphalian steel industry, including rolling mills and steel forges :-


The actual wages, which were being earned per hour and per shift in one of the largest Westphalian steel works prior to the dispute, are said to be as follows (social allowances and extra payments for overtime, Sunday work, etc., are not included) :-



| Wages per | Wages per shift <br> hour. <br> (9-hour shift). |
| ---: | :--- |
| Reichsmarks. | Reichsmarks. |


| Intermediate Rolling Mills. |  |  | chsm | eichsmar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1.60 | 14.40 |
| Roller |  |  | 1.11 | 10.0 |
| Assistant Roller |  |  | . 91 | 8.2 |
| 1st Furnaceman |  |  | 1.46 | $13 \cdot 17$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Master Roller |  |  | 1.46 | 13.14 |
| Roller ... |  |  | . 97 | 8.69 |
| Assistant Roller |  |  | . 81 | $7 \cdot 26$ |
| 1st Furnaceman |  |  | 1.34 | 12.02 |
| 2nd |  |  | 1.06 | 9.54 |
| Assistant Furnaceman | $\ldots$ | ... | . 77 | 6.96 |

It is stated that at the present time about 50 per cent. of the labour employed in the Rhenish-Westphalian steel industry is working an 8 -hour day, while the other half, mainly in the finishing industry, is employed on a 9 -hour shift.
The following Table is quoted to illustrate the proportions of workmen over 21 years of age in certain wage categories in an important steel works in the North-West Group in August, 1928. The figures include overtime but not social allowances.


The same newspaper gives the following average monthly earnings for certain classes of workmen in the finishing department of an important steel works in July, 1928, as typical :-

| Occupation. |  |  | Average monthly <br> earnings. |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Fitter | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 225 |
| Reichsmarks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

In another works engaged in the production of metal goods and machinery, the average monthly earnings in July, 1928, were said to be as follows :-

## Occupation.

1st Smelter
Average monthly
earnings.
1st Furnaceman
Hammersmith
Tube Straightener
Hand Moulder
Coremaker
Castings Fettler ...
Patternmaker
Machine Repair Mechanic
Toolsmith
Machine Fitter ...
Turner
Horizontal Driller
307 Reiehsmark:

It is alleged that, if the increases of wages conferred by the award under dispute were conceded by the employers, the cost of production would be increased by four or five per cent., and that the economio limit in the iron and steel industry has already been reached, if not exceeded.

## OTHER WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

## (a) GERMANY.

Textile Industry.-The disputes in the textile industries of Düren and München-Gladbach (reported in the September and October issues of this Gazette), were settled in October. In the case of the Düren dispute, an arbitration award was issued on 15th October, after the lock-out had been in operation for about seven weeks, providing for the prolongation of the existing wage agreement until 1st March, 1930, with the modification that the wages of weavers should be increased from 67 to 70 pfennigs an hour, while those of other workers should be increased proportionately.

In the München-Gladbach dispute, the Conoiliation Officer instituted compulsory conciliation proceedings, and, on 16th October, issued an award the main terms of which are as follows. Male and female auxiliary workers paid on a time-rate basis are to receive an increase of 5 per cent. Piece rates are to be assessed in such a way that workers of average capacity can earn 15 per cent. more than the prescribed piecework basis time rate. The piece rates are to be regarded as equitable if they are fixed sufficiently high to
enable 70 per cent. of the workers to earn 15 per cent. over the piecework basis time rate. (The rates hitherto in force were fixed in such a way as to enable 60 per cent. of the pieceworkers to earn from 10 to 25 per cent. more than the piecework basis time rate.) Holidays are to be increased from four to six days. The wage agreement and the general agreement are not to be terminable before 1st April and 31st December, 1930, respectively.
The awards were declared binding by the Conciliation Officer, following upon their rejection by the employers. Work was resumed in the Düren and München-Gladbach districts on 29th October, and a general lock-out of the whole of the textile workers of Germany, numbering approximately one million, threatened by the employers if the disputes were not settled, was averted. For the Viersen silk industry a special award was issued, of which details are not available.

A further dispute has arisen in the East and West Saxony and Münster and Gross-Bielefeld textile industries, where the employers have given notice of their intention to terminate the existing wage agreements at 30th November. Approximately 500,000 workers are affected.
Coal Mining.-In the Lower Silesian coal-mining dispute (reported in the last issue of this Gazette), an arbitration award was issued on 8th October, which was rejected both by the employers and the workers. A second award, issued on 13th October, was subsequently declared binding by the Minister of Labour, and the workers consented to resume work on 18th October. The principal provisions of the award are as follows: young workers of from 14 to 18 years of age are to receive an increase in wages of from 10 to 12 per cent. The age limit for the purposes of receipt of the adult wage is to be reduced from 24 to 21 years. The award, which also provides for certain increases in the wages of coke-oven workers, is to be operative until 31st December, 1929.

Shipbuilding.-No agreement appears yet to have been reached in the dispute in the North-West shipyards, of which an account was given in the last issue of this Gazette.

Iron and Steel.-Particulars of the wage dispute in the iron and steel industry in Rhenish-Westphalia are given, under a separate
heading, on pages $39 \approx-397$. heading, on pages 392-397.

## (b) FRANCE

Bordeaux Dock-workers.-The strike of dockers at Bordeaux, which began on 24th September, 1928, and of which an account was given in the last issue of this Gazette, still continues. It is reported that the dispute is to be referred to arbitration.

Marseilles Seamen.-On 18th June, 1928, the National Shipowners' Committee refused to accede to the demand of the French Seamen's Federation for increases in the basic wage rates, overtime rates and daily subsistence allowance granted to seamen on shore. Subsequent conciliation proceedings yielding no result, the Minister of Public Works convened the Permanent Arbitration Board. The award of the arbitrator, issued on 17th September, increased the daily subsistence allowance for seamen ashore from $11 \cdot 5$ francs to 15 francs, but rejected the claims for increased basic wage and overtime rates. Dissatisfied with the terms of this award, the seamen's union at Marseilles called a strike on 13th October. On 24th October, the Minister of Public Works received delegations from the shipowners and the seamen's union, and work was resumed on 29th October on the understanding that the question of pay would be re-examined at an early date.

## (c) CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Coal Mining.-The dispute in the Kladno coal field, of which an account was given in the last issue of this Gazette, was settled on 26th October, the employers' offer of an increase of 5 per cent. to underground shift workers and 3 per cent. to surface workers being accepted by the strikers. Underground workers were also accorded a supplementary bonus of 20 Czech kronen on the average weekly wage, while all workers are to receive (as in March of this year) a special lump sum grant varying from 80 to 180 Czech kronen, in consideration of the increased cost of living.
In the Moravian-Ostrau district, a satisfactory termination is anticipated to the negotiations which are proceeding between the employers' and workers' organisations with regard to a new collective agreement.
Pottery Industry.-Negotiations with regard to wage increases have been proceeding between the Pottery Workers' Union and the association of employers in the porcelain trade in Czechoslovakia. The workers' claim for increases of 20 per cent. for all piece, hourly and weekly workers paid on the minimum scale laid down in the collective agreement of August, 1927, and of 15 per cent. on the actual earnings of other workers, was rejected by the employers in view of the financial position of the trade. After various counterproposals from the employers had been considered and rejected by the workers' representatives, a compromise was agreed upon, by which an increase of 5 per cent. was granted to all workers whose wages were previously regulated by the minimum scale laid down in the collective agreement of August, 1927, and an increase of 4 per cent. of their actual earnings to the other workers, whose wages were previously above the minimum scale, the increases to take effect as from 15th October, 1928. More than 17,000 pottery workers were affected by the settlement.

## (d) POLAND.

Lodz Textile Workers.-The strike of the textile workers in Lodz, reported in the last issue of this Gazette, developed into a general strike, which began on 15th October and embraced all the industrial undertakings, retail establishments and public services in Lodz and
district, with the exception of the electrical, telephone, and public health services, and the building trade.
The general strike lasted a few days only, and the textile strike was called off by the trade unions on 23rd October, a 5 per cent. increase 20 per cent. increase originally doyers being accepted, instead of the 20 per cent. increase originally demanded by the strikers.
Coal Mining.-The mine owners and mine workers in the agreement on 17th October, and Poland concluded a new wage mining industry was thereby avoided. Threatened strike in the coalmetrospective from lst September, 1928. The agreement, which is retrospective from lst September, 1928, provides for a wage increase of 4 per cent. for pieceworkers, and approximately 7 per cent. for other workers, and brings the scale of wages in these districts up to the level of the scale operative in Polish Upper Silesia.

## WAGES IN POLAND IN JULY, 1928

Statistics of industrial wages in Poland are regularly published, in considerable detail, in official journals periodically issued by the Central Office of Statistics. The figures in the following Table selected from more comprehensive data given in the latest issue of Statystyka Pracy, a quarterly collection of statistics on labour matters published by that office, provide an indication of the general level of wage rates in the coal-mining, metal and textile industries.

The particulars given relate (except where otherwise stated) to the minimum rates of pay fixed by collective agreements, arbitration awards, or decisions of employers' organisations, and payable in July, 1928. They are exclusive of allowances of any description (family allowances, payment in kind, output bonus, etc.). The rates are stated to be in respect of a day of eight hours.

## COAL MINING

Rates of Wages.
Dombrowa and Cracow :-
Underground :
Master hewers, timbermen, etc., at piecework
Assistants over 24 years of age
Surface
Skilled workmen
Assistants over 24 years of age $\quad . . \quad$... ... 6.20
Skilled assistants over 24 years of age $\quad \ldots . \quad . . .4$ 4.03-4.65
Upper Stlesia :- ... ... $2 \cdot 17-2 \cdot 79$
UPPER SILESIA:
Underground :
Hewers at thick seams, pillar and stall system (piecework).
Hewers at medium seams, pillar and stall system (piecework)..
Hewers working by the day...
Loaders at medium seams, pillar and stall system (piecework) ...
Timbermen working by the day
6.88

Timbermen at piecework
7.84

Surface:
$8 \cdot 79$
Skilled workers
Unskilled workmen $. . . \quad . . \quad . . . \quad . . \quad$... 5.44-7.68
Female workers

## METAL AND ENGINEERING.

Warsaw :-
Skilled workmen
Semi-skilled workmen ..... ... ... ... 8.00
Unskilled workmen
Women
5.92
$5 \cdot 92$
$5 \cdot 28$
Lodz:-
Skilled workmen
$7 \cdot 20$
Semi-skilled workmen
$5 \cdot 36$
Unskilled workmen
$4 \cdot 80$
Boryslaw :-
Skilled workmen
$\begin{array}{llllllr}\text { Semi-skilled workmen } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 10.07\end{array}$
Unskilled workmen
$5 \cdot 52$
Upper Silesia:-

| Skilled workmen | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $7 \cdot 80$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Semi-skilled workmen | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6.82 |
| Unskilled workmen | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $5 \cdot 38$ |
| Women | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Women

## COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.

Lodz and District :-
Male spinners, average wages at piecework ..
Women spinners, at piecework
Male weavers, plain looms, 36 in . wide, at piecework
Male weavers, Jacquard looms, 84 in. wide, at piece-
work

Lodz:-
WOOL INDUSTRY.
Spinners (male) at piecework
Piecers (male) at piecework
$6 \cdot 68$
Woolbreakers and sorters (male) at piecework Female spinners at piecework .
Weavers (male) heavy cloth, at piecework
Weavers (male) English looms, at piecework
Female spool winders, at piecework
$7 \cdot 03$
*The exchange value of the Polish zloty is approximately $5 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.

WOOL INDUSTRY (cont).
Rates of Wages. Zlotys.
Bielsko :-

| Spinners (male) at one or two self-acting machines |  |  |  | 6.71 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spinners (male) at three self-actorsSpinners (male) at four self-actors |  |  |  | $7 \cdot 83$ |
|  |  |  |  | $8 \cdot 79$ |
| Scourers (male) ... |  |  |  | 5.96-6.60 |
| Piecers (male) ... ... |  |  |  | 3.68-3.96 |
| Willeyers (male)... ... |  |  |  | $4.56-5.08$ |
| Menders (female) ... |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 56-5.08$ |
| Spoolwinders (female) ... |  |  |  | $3.68-3.96$ |
| Millers (male) ... |  |  |  | 5.96-6.60 |
| Dyers (male) $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 4.24-5.40 |
| Dyers (female) ... | ... |  |  | 3.52-3.96 |
| Bialystok:- |  |  |  |  |
|  | .. | $\ldots$ |  | 6.42 |
| Willeyers (female) | ... | . |  | $4 \cdot 96$ |
| Waste sorters (female) | .. | .. |  | $3 \cdot 98$ |
| Master spinners at one self-actor | . | .. |  | 6.07 |
| Master spinners at four self-actors |  |  |  | 9.04 |
| Spinners (female) $\quad \ldots \ldots$ |  | ... |  | 5.48 |
| Master weavers at 6-10 plain looms |  |  |  | $7 \cdot 13$ |
| Spool winders (female) ... |  |  |  | 4.96 |
| Bleachers, millers (male) |  | .. |  | 6.08 |
| Croppers (female) |  |  |  | $4 \cdot 15$ |
| Master dyers ... |  |  |  | 8.05-10.03 |
| Other skilled workers (male) | .. |  |  | 6.08 |

Figures are also given comparing these rates of wages with those paid during the first half-year of 1925 , following the introduction of the new zloty currency. As regards coal mining, the rates in July, 1928, were generally from about 10 to 14 per cent. below the earlier rates, with the exception of those of certain unskilled occupations, which showed some increases. In the metal and engineering industries at Warsaw, Lodz and Boryslaw, the rates of adult workers were generally from about 1 to 20 per cent. below those in the earlier year. In the cotton industry, wages were from 19 to 22 per cent. lower, and, in the woollen industry, rates ranged for the most part between 10 and 22 per cent. below the average for the first part of the year 1925.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN SWITZERLAND.

Sivce the passing of the Federal Act of 17th October, 1924,* which places on a permanent basis the system of federal subsidies to recognised unemployment funds, there has been a considerable development of unemployment insurance in the various Swiss cantons.

## Compulsory Schemes.

The Federal Act does not provide for a compulsory system of unemployment insurance; but it is within the competence of the cantonal governments to introduce compulsory insurance. This has now been done by six cantons, an Act of 3rd May, 1925, instituting compulsory insurance in the canton of Glaris, having been followed, in 1926, by Acts for the cantons of Basle Town, Neuchâtel and Soleure, and, in 1927 and 1928, by Acts establishing a compulsory system in Zug and Uri.

In each of these six cantons the Act instituting compulsory unemployment insurance establishes and subsidises a public unemployment fund to which persons residing in the canton who fall within the scope of the Act and who do not belong to a private fund are required to belong. (There are two classes of private fund, the joint fund, managed jointly by employers and employed, and the mutual benefit fund, managed solely by the workers.) The Act, at the same time, provides for the payment of an annual cantonal subsidy to private funds which have received federal recognition. The Act relating to the canton of Basle Town stipulates that, in order to obtain the cantonal subsidy, private funds must as a rule have at least fifty members.
Subsidies.-The subsidies paid to public and private funds by the cantons, like the federal subsidies, are calculated on the basis of the benefits paid by the funds. The rates vary from 45 per cent. of the benefits (paid in the canton of Basle Town to all funds) to 15 per cent., paid to mutual benefit funds by the canton of Neuchâtel, where the rate for the public fund and for joint funds is 20 per cent.
Management.-The provisions regarding the constitution and management of the public funds vary in the different cantons. State control is exercised through a public department, and the fund is usually managed through the cantonal employment office or unemployment relief office, with the co-operation of the employment exchanges and of communal offices designated for the purpose. In Soleure and Zug, a committee appointed by the public authorities, on which workers and employers are represented, supervises the work of the central office administering the fund. In Basle Town, a similar committee exists; but the public authorities appoint the chairman and six members only, the other four members being elected by the members of the fund at a general assembly.
Scope.-In the cantons of Glaris, Zug and Uri, the Acts apply to all workers employed in undertakings covered by the Federal Factory Act, provided, in the case of Zug and Uri, that they are between 16 and 65 years of age. The obligation to insure against unemployment does not extend, in the canton of Zug, to workers having an income of more than 6,000 francs a year, or possessed of means exceeding 40,000 francs; but voluntary insurance is permitted for

* See this Gatette for December, 1924, page 430.
such persons and for salaried employees and workers not subject to insurance.
Voluntary insurance is also admitted under the Acts in force in Basle Town, Neuchâtel and Soleure, for persons whose employment does not fall within the scope of the Acts. Compulsory insurance in these three cantons covers persons over the age of 16 working for an employer, with various exceptions on the grounds of salary, means or occupation, enumerated in the Acts. These exceptions include permanent employees of public authorities, domestic servants, home-workers, apprentices, and, in the case of Neuchâtel, persons employed in agriculture, forestry and horticulture. Contributions.-The Federal Act contains no provisions regarding the rate of contribution to be paid by members of unemployment funds, and the rates laid down by the cantonal Acts establishing public funds vary in the different cantons.
In Glaris, the Act provides that all insured workers, whether members of the cantonal unemployment fund or of a private fund, shall pay to the cantonal unemployment fund an annual contribution equal to 2 per mille of their earnings, and that employers shall pay to the fund an annual contribution equal to 2 per mille of the total wages paid in respect of their insurable workers. The contributions of workers who belong to joint and mutual benefit funds, and of employers, in so far only as they relate to workers insured with joint funds, are remitted by the cantonal fund to the private fund concerned. Workers' contributions are deducted from their wages. In Basle Town, the contribution of workers insured with the public unemployment fund ranges from 70 centimes to 2.50 francs monthly according to the amount of wages; employers pay 1.5 per mille per annum of the wages paid to their insurable workers, and the canton pays an annual contribution equal to twice the amount paid by the employers, in addition to the cantonal subsidy. In Soleure, also, the workers contribution is on a wage basis, and in this canton is paid monthly to the local communal office and not direct to the cantonal fund. The Act makes no provision for a compulsory employers' contribution to the public fund, but contemplates voluntary donations from employers. In the public unemployment fund of Zug, the workers' contribution is 6 per mille of the normal wage; this contribution is deducted from the wage, and is paid monthly with the employers' contribution which is at the rate of 6 francs per annum per insurable worker.
Benefits. -The provisions of the cantonal Acts regarding the conditions for the payment of benefit are governed by the Federal Act, which lays down general principles regarding eligibility for benefit, and provides that the right to draw benefit shall begin not less than 180 days after joining the fund, and not less than three days after registration as unemployed. The Federal Act further lays down that, except by Resolution of the Federal Council in times of continued trade depression, benefit shall cover not more than 90 days in a period of 360 days. This provision is embodied in the cantonal Acts. The Act relating to the public unemployment fund of Soleure further limits the receipt of benefit to 40 days in the first year of membership of the fund, and increases the number of days for which benefit is payable by 10 per annum up to the sixth year of membership, when the statutory limit of 90 days is reached.
It is provided by the Federal Act that the benefit paid by funds receiving the federal subsidy to members who have dependants for whose support they are legally responsible shall as a rule be higher by not less than 10 per cent. of the member's normal earnings than the benefit paid to members who have no such dependants; and that benefit shall not exceed 60 per cent. and 50 per cent. of the normal earnings in the case respectively of members who are, and are not, responsible for dependants. The cantonal Acts stipulate that the daily benefit paid shall not exceed certain specified maximum amounts for persons who have no dependants and for those who have dependants. These maximum amounts, in the case of Glaris and Zug, are 3.50 francs and 5 franes, and 5 francs and 8 francs a day, respectively. In Basle Town and Soleure, maximum rates are established on a wage basis.


## Other Schemes.

In addition to the six cantons where cantonal legislation has introduced compulsory unemployment insurance, three cantons -St. Gall, Appenzell (Outer Rhodes) and Zürich-have passed Acts which not only allow subsidies to recognised funds, but empower the administrative communes to make unemployment insurance compulsory within their jurisdiction. The cantonal Acts for Appenzell and St. Gall oblige communes to establish a public fund, subject in the case of Appenzell to the proviso that at least 12 persons desire to enrol, or to join with other communes for the purpose. Up to the end of 1927, 26 communal or inter-communal funds had been established in St. Gall and 17 in Appenzell (Outer Rhodes). The Zürich Act was not passed until May, 1928; but an order of 16th December, 1925, set up a voluntary public fund for the town of Zürich, and provided for subsidies from the town to local private unemployment funds.
Of the remaining cantons, legislation providing for subsidies to funds recognised by the Federation has been passed by the following:-Geneva, Berne, Schaffhouse, Argovie, Thurgovie, following:-Geneva, Berne, Schaffhouse, Argovie, Thurgovie,
Appenzell (Inner Rhodes), Grisons and Valais. In the canton of Berne, a number of municipal and other public funds have been set up; but in the other cantons mentioned in this paragraph there were, at the end of 1927, private unemployment funds only.

## Number of Funds and Membership.

Throughout Switzerland there were, on 30th June, 1928, 65 public funds, 37 mutual benefit funds, and 61 joint funds, and the aggregate membership was about 250,000 . The membership of many of the funds is very small, and attention is now being given to the possibility of requiring recognised funds to show a certain minimum membership.

## CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING：STATISTICS FOR Ist NOVEMBER．

Summary：Average Increases since July， 1914.

| All Items included | $\ldots$ | .. | $\mathbf{6 7 \%}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Food only ．．．．．． | ．．． | $\mathbf{5 9} \%$ |  |

## FOOD

Between 1st October and 1st November，there was a slight advance in the average level of the retail prices of food，owing mainly to a seasonal rise of about $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$ ．each in the average price of eggs．Move－ ments in the prices of the other articles of food included in the statistics were relatively unimportant．

As a net result of all the changes recorded the average increase Ampared with July，1914，in the retail prices（in Great Britain and Northern Ireland）of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 59 per cent．at 1st November，1928，as compared with 57 per cent．at 1st October，1928，and with 63 per cent．at lst November， 1927.
In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of these articles of food in July，1914，and at 1st October and 1st November， 1928 ：－

| Article． | Average Price（per lb．unless otherwise indicated－ to the nearest $\frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$ ．） |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average Inc. ( }+ \text { ) } \\ & \text { or Dec. (-) } \\ & \text { at Ist Nov., 1928, } \\ & \text { as compared with } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1914 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Nov., } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1914, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st } \\ & \text { Oct, } \\ & \text { Oct, } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{lr} \text { s. } & \text { d. } \\ 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 6 \frac{7}{2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { S．} & \text { d．} \\ 1 & 5 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 9 \ddagger\end{array}$ |  | s． d． <br> +0 68 <br> +0 23 | $\begin{array}{rr}\text { s．} & \text { d．} \\ -0 & 0 \frac{1}{4}\end{array}$ |
| Ribs <br> Thin Flank | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 7 \\ 0 & 7 \\ 4\end{array}$ |  |  | ＋ +0 +0 | －0 01 |
| Mutton，British－ Legs Breast | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 10 \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 6 \frac{1}{2}\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 67 \\ 0 & 10\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 6 \\ 0 & 10\end{array}$ | ＋ +0 +0 +0 +0 | －0 018 |
| Mutton，Frozen－ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}0 & 63 \\ 0 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 113 \\ 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| Breast Bacon（streaky）＊ | 0 0 0 114 | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 43 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}0 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 41 \\ 1\end{array}$ | a +0 +0 | $-0^{0} 010$ |
| Flour ．．．per 7 lb ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bread ．．．per 4 lb ． | 05 | ${ }_{0}^{1} 88$ | ${ }^{1} 88$ | ＋0 27 |  |
| Tea（… ${ }_{\text {Sugar }}$（granulad） | 1 61 <br> 0  | ${ }^{2} 8$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ 4 4 砬 $\ddagger$ | ＋0 10木 |  |
| Sugar（granulated）${ }_{\text {Milk }} \ldots$ per ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 0 37 <br> 0 $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | ＋ |  |
| Butter－ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh |  |  |  | ＋0 912 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { Salt }}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 21 \\ 0 & 28 \\ 88\end{array}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1} 10{ }_{3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1} 1038$ | ＋ <br> $+0 \%$ <br> +064 <br> 006 |  |
| Margarine | $0{ }^{0} 8$ | ${ }_{0}^{1}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & 3 \\ 0 & 71\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{rl}\text {＋} & 64 \\ +0 & 0 木\end{array}$ |  |
| Eggs（fresh）… each |  | 0 2i |  | ＋0 10 | $+0^{\cdots 1}$ |
| Potatoes per 7 lb ． | 0 4 4 |  | 0 63 | ＋0 ${ }^{+}$ |  |

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


## 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 November，1928，was approximately 50 per cent compared with 51 per cent．a month earlier，the decrease being due to reductions in rates．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 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 November the level of retail prices of articles in this group， taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date，averaged approximately 120 per cent．higher than in July， 1914.
In the fuel and light group the prices of coal at 1st November averaged about the same as a month earlier and between 75 and 80 per cent．above the level of July，1914．The average price of gas also remained unchanged，at between 45 and 50 per cent．above the pre－war level．For the fuel and light group as a whole（including coal，gas，oil，candles and matches）the average increase at list Nov－ ember，as compared with July，1914，was about 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 November is，approximately， 67 per cent．＊over the level of July，1914，as compared with 66 per cent．at lst October，1928， and 69 per cent．at lst November， 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 то 1928.

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

Average Percentage Increase since July，1914－All Items．
（Food，rent，clothing，fuel and light，ete．）

## Month．

| 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 85－9 | 120 | 125 | 165 | 92 | 78 | 77 | 80 | 75 | 75 | 68 |
| 90 | 120 | 130 | 151 | 88 | 77 | 79 | 79 | 73 |  |  |
| 90－95 | 110 | 132 | 133 | 8 | 74 | 78 | 79 | 68 | 65 | ${ }^{64}$ |
| 95－100 | 105 | 141 | 128 | 81 | 70 | 71 | 73 | 67 | 64 |  |
| 100 | 105 | 150 | 119 | 80 | 69 | 69 | 72 | 68 | 63 | 65 |
| 100－10 | 105－110 | 152 | 119 | 84 | 69 | 70 | 73 | 70 | 66 |  |
| 110 | 115 | 155 | 122 | 81 | 71 | 71 | 73 | 70 | 64 | 65 |
| 110 | 115 | 161 | 120 | 79 | 73 | 72 | 74 | 72 | 65 | ${ }_{66}^{65}$ |
| ${ }_{120-125}^{115-120}$ | 120 125 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 164 \\ & 176\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{103}^{110}$ | 78 80 | 75 75 | 88 | 76 | 79 | 69 | 67 |
| 120 | 125 | 169 | 99 | 80 | 77 | 81 | 77 | 79 | 69 | ．．． |

NOTTE．
A brief Statement of the method of compiling these statistics was given on page 236 of the July，1923，issue of this Gazettr．A more detailed account was given in the issue of February， 1921.
＊If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July，1914，on the commodities included In these statistics，the average increase is abou 2 per cent．less．

## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during October. The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included coal mining, shipbuilding and marine engineering, the building trade, public works contracting, brick and tile manufacture, shipping, rail and road transport, hotel and boarding house service, and the distributive trades. In coal mining, a reduction in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped from the service of their employers.

On the other hand, there was some improvement in a number of important industries, including pig-iron manufacture, the motorvehicle industry, the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen, hosiery, lace, and carpet industries, the clothing trades (except hat and cap manufacture), the boot and shoe industry, paper-making, pottery manufacture, and the brush and broom industry.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among workpeople, numbering approximately $11,880,000$, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 22nd October, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was $11 \cdot 8$, as compared with $11 \cdot 4^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and 9.5 at 24th October, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 22 nd October, was $13 \cdot 3$, as compared with $12 \cdot 6$ at 24th September; for females the corresponding figures were $7 \cdot 8$ and 8.1*. The percentage wholly unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, was 8•9, as compared with 8•6* at 24th September, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 29th October, 1928, was approximately 1,421,000, of whom $1,118,000$ were men and 227,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 1st October, 1928, it was 1,384,000, of whom 1,064,000 were men and 242,000 were women ; and at 31st October, 1927, it was $1,132,000$, of whom 904,000 were men and 162,000 were women.

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal-mining industry employment continued bad, and the improvement reported in the previous month was not maintained. A decrease in the number of insured persons wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, except in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 27th October, 1928, was 899,453 , an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with September; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was $4 \cdot 72$, as compared with 4.77 in September.

In iron mining employment continued slack. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with September, 1928, but a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with October, 1927. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment was fair; in the Bishop Auckland district it was moderate. Employment at chalk quarries was again very slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries it declined, and was reported as bad. At slate quarries in North Wales it was fair. At china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment was reported as fair ; at tin mines it continued good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Timplate.-In the pig-iron industry employment, though still bad, showed an improvement. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October, 1928, was 136, as compared with 131 at the end of September, 1928, and with 162 at the end of October, 1927.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate trade employment was fair, on the whole. In the week ended 27th October, 1928, 386 tinplate mills were in operation at the works for which information was available, compared with 352 in the week ended 29th September, 1928 (when a number of mills were temporarily idle), and with 341 at the end of October, 1927. In the steel sheet trade employment continued fair; in the week ended 28th October, 1928, 134 mills were in operation, as compared with 118 in September, 1928, and with 117 in October, 1927.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.-In engineering employment was still very slack, but continued to show a little improvement, on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a considerable improvement was again shown in the Midlands. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering, but declined and was very bad in marine engineering. Much short time was still worked in the textile machinery section, and a five-day week continued in force at important railway works. In shipbuilding and ship repairing employment remained very bad, and showed a further decline in most districts.

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

Textile Industries.-In the cotton industry there was some improvement in employment in the American spinning section; several mills which had been closed for a considerable period reopened, and production generally increased. In the Egyptian spinning section employment remained fairly good. In the weaving section it remained generally slack, but showed some improvement. In the wool textile industry employment continued bad, and much idle machinery and short time working were reported. There was a slight improvement, however, as compared with the previous month; in the carpet section employment was generally fair.
In the hosiery industry employment was good, and showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it showed little change; in the lace trade it showed an improvement and was fair, on the whole; in linen manufacture employment also showed an improvement, but was bad; in the jute trade there was little change. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment continued slack, and much short time was worked.
Clothing Industries.-Employment in the retail bespoke and readymade and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed some improvement, on the whole, but remained moderate, short time being worked at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades there was a slight improvement, and employment was fairly good, on the whole, and a shortage of skilled machinists was reported in the London area; in the shirt and collar and corset trades it was fairly good at most centres. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed a further slight improvement, but continued slack, with much short time working in all the principal centres.

Leather Trades.-Employment showed little change, on the whole. In the tanning and currying section a further slight decline was reported in a few centres; with saddlery and harness makers there was a further slight improvement; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section employment was fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.-Employment in the building trades showed a further seasonal decline; it was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives, and generally slack with unskilled workers. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners; it varied between different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair, on the whole; it also declined with plasterers and slaters, and was moderate in most districts. There was a further seasonal decline with painters, and employment was generally slack; it remained moderate to fair with plumbers; with tradesmen's labourers it was slack, on the whole. In brick manufacture employment showed a slight decline, and was adversely affected by bad weather.

Employment in the furnishing trades showed little change and was good, on the whole; with millsawyers it showed a slight decline, and was moderate; with coachbuilders it was also moderate.

Paper Manufacture, Printing, and Bookbinding.-With paper makers employment was generally fairly good. With letterpress printers it was also fair, and better than in the previous month in London, but was moderate elsewhere; an improvement was reported at Hull and Leicester, but at Birmingham employment was reported to be bad, and worse than in September; there was also a decline at Sheffield, and at Glasgow. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment continued good; there was a slight decline in London and an improvement at Manchester. With lithographic printers employment was moderate, on the whole; with bookbinders it continued fair.

Pottery and Glass.-Employment in the pottery industry continued to improve, and certain sections of the industry were busy on Christmas orders; much short time working, however, was still reported. In the glass trades, employment continued bad in the bottle-making section; in other sections a further slight improvement was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.-In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements. With fishermen employment was fairly good on the East Coast; at other centres it was moderate.

Dock Labour and Seamen.-With dock labourers employment remained slack; with seamen it continued moderate, on the whole, the supply 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 October 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 statistios are briefly
summarised (a) for certain mining and metal industries and (b) for various other industries :-
(a) Certain Mining and Metal Industries.

| Industry. | Workpeopleincludedin theReturna for27th October,1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { October, } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | Inc. (+) or Dec. ( - ) as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| Coal Mining <br> Iron <br> Shale | 899,453 6,125 2,535 | Days Worked per week by Mines. $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 72 \\ & 5 \cdot 41 \\ & 6 \cdot 00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & =0.05 \\ & -0.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & \hline+0.03 \\ & +\quad 0.33 \\ & +0.17 \end{aligned}$ |
| Tinplate and Steel Sheet <br> Iron and Steel ... | $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 65,778 | Furnaces in Blast. 136 Mills working. 520 Shifts Worked (one week) 351,538 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number. } \\ & +5 \\ & +50 \end{aligned}$ <br> Per cent. $-2 \cdot 3$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number. } \\ & -26 \\ & +62 \end{aligned}$ <br> Per cent. $+0 \cdot 2$ |

(b) Other Industries.

| Industry. |  | Number of Workpeople Employed. |  |  | Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Oct.,1928. | $\text { Inc. }(+) \text { or }$$\text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a }$ |  |
|  |  |  | Month before. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month before. | Year |
| Textiles :- |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| Cotton ... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.8 \\ +1.8 \end{array}$ | -0.5 | 147,560 |  |  |
| Woollen Worsted | $\ldots$ | 63,108 88,235 | + 0.7 +0.4 | - 3.0 | 130,619 167,145 | + +1.9 +3.1 | - 6.9 $-\quad 7.7$ |
| Carpet | ... | 10,740 | + 1.3 +1.3 | - 4.3 | 107,145 | + +5.3 +5.3 | - $7 \cdot 7$ |
| Boot and Shoe | .... | 49,215 | -0.3 | -3.0 | 103,659 | + 2.5 | -13.7 |
| Pottery | $\cdots$ | 11,027 8,749 | a | - 0.5 | ${ }_{2}^{21,536}$ | P <br> +3.3 | + 2.3 +7.2 |
| Brick |  | 8,749 | - 1.0 | - 5.4 | 23,243 | -1.8 | - $7 \cdot 2$ |

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.
The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 22nd October, 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 <br> Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, (Totals.) | Percentage Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928. |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Males. | Females. | Total. | *Month before. | Year before. |
| London ... ... | 2,147,530 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $2 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 7$ |  |  |
| South-Eastern ... | 867,940 | 5.9 | 4.2 | $5 \cdot 5$ | +0.6 | +0.3 |
| South-Western ... Midlands | 815,570 1.749770 | 9.7 11.3 | 5.7 8.4 | 8.8 10.5 | +1.0 | + 1.2 |
| North-Eastern ... | 1,968,990 | 18.8 | 8.4 10.6 | 17.5 | ( 0.3 | + 3.2 $+\quad 3.9$ |
| North-Western... | 2,094,200 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 13.7 | -0.1 | + 2.5 |
| Scotland... | 1,263,600 | 14.2 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $12 \cdot 2$ | + 0.5 | + 3.0 |
| Wales . ${ }_{\text {Northern }}$ Irela ${ }^{\text {dr }}$ | 592,400 | $27 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | $25 \cdot 8$ | + 2.5 | +2.6 |
| Northern Ireland <br> Special Schemes | $\begin{aligned} & 251,000 \\ & 130,500 \end{aligned}$ | 18.8 2.0 | 19.5 0.4 | 19.1 1.5 | +1.1 $+\quad 0.1$ | + $+\quad 8.6$ +0.3 |
| Total ... | 11,881,500 | $13 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 11.8 | + 0.4 | $+2 \cdot 3$ |

## UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

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

| Percentages Unemployed among Insured Workpeople. $\dagger$ |  |  |  |  |  | Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date. | Males. | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Fe}- \\ \text { males. } \end{gathered}$ | Males and Females. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Wholly Unemployed and Casuals. | Tempo rarily Stopped | Total. | Date. | Numbers. |
| 1927 |  |  |  |  |  | 1927. |  |
| 24 Oct. ... | 10.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 9.5 | 31 Oct. ... | 1,132,000 |
| 19 Dec..... |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 3$ $2 \cdot 1$ |  | 28 Nov.... | 1,172,000 |
| ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {1928. }}$ 2an.... |  |  |  |  |  | 19 Dec. ${ }^{\text {1928. }}$. l | 1,127,000 |
| ${ }_{20} \mathrm{Feb}^{\text {Fe.... }}$ | $12 \cdot 1$ 11.9 | 6.7 6.2 | 8.3 8.2 | 2.4 | $10 \cdot 7$ | $30 \mathrm{Jan} . .$. | 1,199,000 |
| 26 Mar..... | 11.0 | $5 \cdot 7$ | 7.6 | +1.9 | 10.4 9.5 | 27 Feb.... 2 Apr... | 1,139,000 |
| ${ }^{23}$ Apr..... | 11.0 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 6$ | 1.9 1.9 | 9.5 9.5 | 32 Apr.... | 1,071,000 |
| ${ }_{25} 21$ May ... | 11.4 | 5.8 | 7.5 | $2 \cdot 3$ | 9.8 | 21 May ... | 1,143,000 |
| ${ }_{23}$ Jung $\ldots$... | $12 \cdot 2$ 13.0 | 6.8 7.8 | 7.7 8.1 | 3.0 <br> 3.5 | 10.7 | 25 June... | 1,239,000 |
| 20 Aug.... | $12 \cdot 9$ | 7.0 8.0 | 8 8.2 | 3.5 3.4 | 11.6 11.6 | ${ }_{27} 30$ July ... | 1,354,000 |
| 24 Sept.... | $12 \cdot 6$ | 8.1 | 8.6 | 2.8 | 11.4 | ${ }^{2} 1$ Aug.... | 1,367,000 |
|  | $13 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 8$ | 8.9 | 2.9 | 11.8 | 29 Oct..... | $1,421,000$ |

## UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

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

$\times$ The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages unem ployed in the months named, during the years $1922-5$ and 1927


## NEW ENTRANTS INTO

 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.Number of Applidations for Unemployment Books reobived at Lodal Offices of the Ministry of Labour in Great Britain during Ootober, 1928.

| Area. | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Num- ber. | YPer- centages of Numbers Insured at July, 1928. |
| South-Eastern: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (a) London <br> (b) Rest of Soutㄲ- | 1,317 | 6,031 | 3,132 | 5,852 | 16,332 | 0.76 |
| (b) Eastern ... | 1,318 | 2,629 | 1,239 | 1,921 | 7,107 | 0.82 |
| South-Western | 962 | 2,226 | 854 | 1,593 | 5,635 | 0.69 |
| Midlands ... | 917 | 4,630 | 948 | 3,859 | 10,354 | 0.59 |
| North-Eastern | 1,102 | 4,985 | 1,198 | 3,052 | 10,337 | 0.52 |
| North-Western | 976 | 4,623 | 1,120 | 4,114 | 10,833 | 0.52 |
| Scotland ... | 732 | 3,217 | 709 | 2,640 | 7,298 | 0.58 |
| Wales... ... | 405 | 1,726 | 319 | 488 | 2,938 | $0 \cdot 50$ |
| Great Britain | 7,729 | 30,067 | 9,519 | 23,519 | 7.0,834 | 0.62 |

The above figures are exclusive of oases in which, as the result of systematio searoh, duplication of applioations has been discovered.

# DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. 

Note.-The numbers of workpeople employed given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and not the total numbers employed in the various industries. 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 same firms at each in, and cover all $\begin{gathered}\text { earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be these firms. In comparing the }\end{gathered}$ in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males to females, of adults by the variations of skilled to unskilled workers in the respective industries.

## COAL MINING.

Employment during October continued bad, and the improvement reported in the previous month was not maintained. A decrease in the numbers of insured persons wholly unemployed was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the numbers temporarily stopped, except in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland and Westmorland. The largest increases in the numbers temporarily stopped were in Yorkshire, the Midland Counties, and Wales and Monmouth.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $25 \cdot 1$ at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with $22.5^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and 18.7 at 24th October, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed decreased by 0.4 from $16 \cdot 0^{*}$ to $15 \cdot 6$, but the percentage temporarily stopped increased by $3 \cdot 0$ from $6 \cdot 5^{*}$ to $9 \cdot 5$.
The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 27 th October, 1928, showed an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 22nd September, 1928, but a decrease of 8.5 per cent. as compared with 22nd October, 1927.
The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was 4.72 , a decrease of 0.05 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, and a decrease of 0.03 of a day as compared with the fortnight ended 22nd October, 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 $\dagger$ during the fortnight ended 27th October, 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.

| Districts | Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at |  |  | Average Number of Days worked per week by the Mines. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { Oct, } \\ & \text { 1928. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. ( - ) as compared |  | Fortnight ended 27 th 1928. | Inc. (+) or Dec. $(-)$ as compared with a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | Month | Year before. |
| England and Wales: Northumberland Durham Cumberland and West- | $\begin{array}{r} 46,187 \\ 127,907 \end{array}$ | Per cent+0.8+0.3 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per cent } \\ +0.6 \\ +3.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & 5.38 \\ & 4.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & +0.24 \\ & +0.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & +0.55 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| morland ${ }_{\text {South Yoill }}$ | 9,491 | +1.5 | -20.4 |  |  | -0.47 |
| South YorkshireWest YorkshireLance and Cheshire | 111,430 52,717 | -1.5 -0.7 | - $\begin{array}{r}8.3 \\ -15.1\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.52 \\ & 3.85 \end{aligned}$ | +0.31 +0.49 |  |
|  | 77,147 | -0.7 +0.8 | -15.1 | 3.854.013.88 | -0.49 -0.11 | -0.39 -0.19 |
| Derbyshire | 54,43160,509 | +2.0+0.7 | - 9.1 |  | -0.66 | -0.33 |
| Notts and Leicester |  |  | 10.3-9.6-14.2 | 3.88 | -0.68-0.36-0.28 |  |
| Warwick North Staffordshire |  | $\begin{aligned} & +1.2 \\ & +0.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4.00 5.08 |  | $\begin{array}{r} -0.12 \\ -0.33 \\ -0.77 \end{array}$ |
| South Staffe, $\ddagger$ Wores. | $\begin{array}{r} 31,327 \\ 10,782 \\ 3,656 \\ 14,468 \\ 162,697 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.7 \\ & +0.5 \\ & +2.0 \\ & +1.8 \\ & +0.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -6.6 \\ -7.9 \\ +29.1 \\ -2.0 \\ -11.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot 43 \\ & 4 \cdot 13 \\ & 5 \cdot 50 \\ & 5 \cdot 43 \\ & 5 \cdot 28 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | -0.72 |
| Glos. and Somerset... |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & =0.16 \\ & -0.23 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Kent ... $\ldots$... ... |  |  |  |  |  | -0.35 +0.70 |
| North Wales... |  |  |  |  | -0.07 | + +0.70 +0.10 |
| South Wales and |  |  |  |  | -0.0 | +0.56 |
| England and Wales | 795 | +0.3 | - 8.0 | $4 \cdot 63$ | -0.07 |  |
| Scotland : |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mid \& East Lothians | $\begin{aligned} & 12,494 \\ & 21,641 \\ & 57,523 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.9 \\ & +2.0 \\ & +0.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.5 \\ =5.3 \\ =16.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 52 \\ & 5 \cdot 50 \\ & 5 \cdot 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +0.23 \\ +0.02 \\ +0.10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +0.12 \\ & +0.27 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rest of Scotland <br> Scotland <br> Great Britain |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 91,658 | +1.0 | $-12.5$ | $5 \cdot 45$ | +0.09 | +0.08 |
|  | 899,453 | +0.4 | $-8.5$ | $4 \cdot 72$ | -0.05 | -0.03 |

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was 1.08 days per week, of which 1.04 days was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 22nd September, 1928, was 1.03 days per week, of which 0.87 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 22nd October, 1927, the figure was 1.05 days per week, of which $1 \cdot 01$ 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.

The output of coal in Great Britain for the four weeks ended 27 th October, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as $19,019,300$ tons, as compared with $18,520,800$ tons in the four weeks ended 22nd September, 1928, and 19,832,800 tons in the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1927

The exports of coal, including that shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade, and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted to $6,658,800$ tons in October, 1928,
*The percentages for September have been revised.
The HIgures in this and the following article show the number of days
(allowance belng made in all the (allowance belng made in all the calculations for short time) on which coal,
iron, etc., were got from the mines included in the return the impled that all the persons worked every day the mines were open. Mlne not
$\ddagger$
working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.
as compared with $5,896,600$ tons in September, 1928, and with 5,941,600 tons in October, 1927.
The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 22nd October, 1928, and the increases or decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928 , and 24th October, 1927, are shown in the following Table :-

| Area. | Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928. |  |  |  |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) in Total <br> Percentages as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbers, |  | Percentages. |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholly Unem- ployed (incl Casuals) | Temporary pages. $\qquad$ | Wholly ployed. | Temporary pages. $\qquad$ | Total. | Month | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Great Britain äd Wales... Scotland... | $\begin{array}{r} 173,774 \\ 149,906 \\ 23,868 \end{array}$ | 106,236 | $15 \cdot 6$ | 9.5 | $25 \cdot 1$ | + $2 \cdot 6$ | + 6.4 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 104,251 \\ 1,985 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \cdot 2 \\ & 18 \cdot 6 \end{aligned}$ | $10.5$ | $25 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\quad 2.9 \\ +0.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +6.4 \\ & +\quad 6.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| PrincipailDistrïts <br> Eng <br> and Walas: <br> and <br> Northumber-        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Northumberland... | $\begin{array}{r} 8,646 \\ 29,618 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,253 \\ & 4,255 \end{aligned}$ | 16.2 | 4.2$2 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20.4 \\ & 21 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{aligned} & 2.1 \\ & -1.6\end{aligned}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}2.4 \\ -3.0\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire ... | 20,992 | 26,157 | 11.2 | 14.0 | 25.2 | ¢ ${ }^{6.8}$ | +18.8 +14.7 |
| Cheshire ... | $\begin{array}{r} 12,012 \\ 4,153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,164 \\ 5,475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12.4 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18.8 \\ 8.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \cdot 2 \\ & 15 \cdot 5 \end{aligned}$ | ( | +10.6$+\quad 7.3$ |
| Derbyshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Leicester ... | 4,390 | 5,70024 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.5 \\ 11.0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \cdot 3 \\ & 0 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.8 \\ & 11.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 4.0 \\ & -1.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +10.1 \\ +\quad 6.5 \end{array}$ |
| Warwickshire |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Staffs, Wor- <br> cester  <br> Salop and <br> Sal  |  | 9,199 | $9 \cdot 5$ | $12 \cdot 3$ | 21.8 | + $0 \cdot 1$ | +15.2 |
| Glos. ${ }_{\text {Somerset }}$ an | 7,089 1,919 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 2 \\ 4 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $12 \cdot 7$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29.5 \\ 4.0 \end{array}$ | $+6 \cdot 1$$\ldots$ |  |
| Kent... | - 153 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5.3 \\ +\quad 0.3 \end{array}$ |
| Monmouth ... | 55,914 | 30,645 | 23.0 |  | $35 \cdot 7$ | $+3 \cdot 7$ | + $2 \cdot 2$ |

## IRON AND SHALE MINING.

 IRON MINING.Employment during October continued slack. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14.3 at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with $13.8^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and 12.0 at 24th October, 1927.

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

| Districts. | Number of Workpeople employed at Mines included in the Returns. |  |  | Average No. of Days worked per week by the Mines. $\dagger$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fortnight ended 27th 1928. | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. (-) as compared with a |  | Fortnight ended 27 th 1928. | Inc. $(+)$ or <br> Dec. ( - ) as compared with a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month before. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Cl | 2,364 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & -\quad 1.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ +\quad 9.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Days, } \\ 4.64 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Days. } \\ & -\quad 0.21 \end{aligned}$ | Days. $-0.19$ |
| Cumberland and Lancashíre | 2,451 |  | - 0.6 | 6.00 | + 0.14 | + 0.87 |
| Other Districts ... | 1,310 | + 4.2 | $-1.3$ | $5 \cdot 70$ | -0.12 | + 0.34 |
| All Distriots | 6,125 | $+1.7$ | + 2.8 | $5 \cdot 41$ | $-0.04$ | $+0.33$ |

## SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, by firms making returns was 2,535 , showing an increase of 0.6 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 4.6 per cent. compared with October, 1927. The average number of days $\dagger$ worked per week by the mines was 6.00 in October, 1928, the same number as in September, 1928, as compared with 5.83 in October, 1927.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

Employment during October, though still bad, showed an improvement as compared with September. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.4 at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with $19.4^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and with 13.3 at 24th October, 1927.

* The percentages for September have been revised.
$\dagger$ See footnote + In previous column.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 136 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, compared with 131 at the end of September, and 162 at the end of October, 1927.

Returns received from 79 firms employing 17,500 workpeople at the end of October showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with September, but a decrease of 7.9 per cent. as compared with October, 1927.
The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of October, 1928, September, 1928, and October, 1927 :-

| District. | Total Number of Furnaces | Number of Furnaces in Blast. |  |  | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) on |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1927. } \end{aligned}$ | Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Durham and Cleveland | 97 | 29 | 29 | 37 | ... | - 8 |
| $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Cumberland and } \mathrm{W} \text {. } \\ \text { Lancs } & \ldots & \text {... }\end{array}$ | 44 | 11 | 11 | 13 | ... | - 2 |
| Parts ofYorks <br> Sheffield) <br> (including$\cdots$ | 31 | 9 | 9 | 12 | . | - |
| Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants | 65 | 28 | 28 | 33 | $\ldots$ | - 5 |
| Lincolnshire ... ... | 24 | 15 | 15 | 14 | $\ldots$ | $+1$ |
| Staffs, Worcester and wick whice, | 50 | 12 | 11 | 13 | $+1$ | +1 -1 |
| South Wales ... | 23 | 8 | 8 | 8 | $+1$ | - 1 |
| Total,England and Wales | 334 | 112 | 111 | 130 | $+1$ | -18 |
| Scotland | 90 | 24 | 20 | 32 | + 4 |  |
| Total | 424 | 136 | 131 | 162 | + 5 | -26 |

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 543,600 tons as"compared with 503,900 tons in September, 1928, and 596,300 tons in October, 1927.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

Employment in October continued bad, and showed a slight decline as compared with the previous month.

According to returns from firms employing 65,778 workpeople in the week ended 27th October, 1928, the volume of employment in that week (as indicated by the number of men employed, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each department) decreased by 2.3 per cent. as compared with September, 1928, but showed an increase of 0.2 per cent. as compared with October, 1927. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 3$ in October, 1928, as compared with $5 \cdot 4$ in September, 1928, and $5 \cdot 3$ in October, 1927.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods :-


* The flgures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were
in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No 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 worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated Exchanges, was 22.5 on 22 nd Ot books lodged at Employment 22.0* on 24th Septem on 22nd October, 1928, as compared with The productiontember, 1928, and $20 \cdot 3$ on 24th October, 1927.
The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in return received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manu facturers, amounted to 756,000 tons in October, 1928, as compared with 718,600 tons in September, 1928, and 699,000 tons in October, 1928.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES
Employment in the tinplate industry was fair, on the whole. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928 as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $21 \cdot 8$, as compared with $17 \cdot 6^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and $25 \cdot 7$ at 24th October, 1927. In the week ended 27th October, 1928, 386 mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 352 in the week ended 29th September, when a number of mills were temporarily idle and with 341 in October, 1927. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued fair. In the week ended 27th October, 1928, 134 mills were in operation, as compared with 118 in the previous month, and with 117 in October, 1927.

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

| Works. | Number of Works Open |  |  | Number of Mills in Operation |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | Inc. $(+)$ or <br> Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| Tinplate $\ldots$ | 68 14 | +2 +1 | +5 +2 | 386 134 | + +16 +16 | +45 $+\quad 17$ |
| total ... | 82 | $+3$ | $+7$ | 520 | $+50$ | $+62$ |

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October 1928, amounted to 125,241 tons, or 39,855 tons more than in September, 1928, and 22,527 tons more than in October, 1927.

## ENGINEERING.

Employment was still very slack in October, but continued to show a little improvement on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a considerable improvement was again shown in the Midlands. Employment continued fair in electrical engineering, but declined and was very bad in marine engineering. Much short time remained in operation in the textile machinery section, and a five-day week continued in force at important railway works.

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

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before:-

| Division. | Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( as compared with a |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Before } \end{gathered}$ |
| London | 3,369 | 302 | 80 | 150 | 1,878 | 5,779 | + 382 | - 1,307 |
| South-Eastern |  |  | 166 |  | 1,408 | 3,444 | - 10 | + 292 |
| South-Western | 1,930 | 113 | 510 | 114 | 1,290 | 3,957 | + 170 | - 104 |
| Midlands ${ }_{\text {North-Eastern }}$ | 6,772 | 942 | 5 42 | 718 | 11,257 | 19,731 | - 3,836 | +1,824 |
| North-Western | 15,651 | 1,410 | 5,024 | 215 | 1,511 | 18,902 | +1,188 $+4,179$ | + ${ }^{\text {+ }} \mathbf{4} 599$ |
| Scotland ... | 8,354 | 294 | 2,368 | 769 | 591 | 12,376 | +1,088 | + 2,460 |
| Wales .. | 922 | 32 | 29 | 96 | 265 | 1,344 |  |  |
| NorthernIreland | 959 | 46 | 700 | 8 | 185 | 1,898 |  |  |
| Great Britain and Northern Irkland | 56,325 | 4,166 | 9,034 | 2,935 | 19,405 | 91,865 | -5,209 | + 89 |
|  | Percentage Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| London | 4.2 | 2.4 | 10.4 | $5 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $+0.2$ | $-0.9$ |
| South-Eastern | 3.2 | 3.7 | 7.2 8.4 8 | 11.2 19.7 | 5.2 4.8 | 4.1 | + 0.2 | + $\begin{array}{r}0.3 \\ 0.1\end{array}$ |
| South-Western | 7.8 | 3.5 3.7 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 4.8 11.7 | 9.6 | + 1.8 | - 1.1 |
| North-Eastern | 14.4 | 9.2 | $24 \cdot 6$ | 10.7 | 7.9 | 14.7 | + 0.7 | + 0.5 |
| North-Western | $12 \cdot 0$ | 7.1 | $13 \cdot 7$ | 7.1 | 8.1 | $11 \cdot 0$ | - 2.4 | - 1.6 |
| Scotland . | 11.1 | $11 \cdot 1$ | 13.0 | $13 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $11 \cdot 0$ | + 0.9 | +2.4 |
| Wales … .... | 17.0 13.9 | 8.2 | 14.5 | 12.8 | ${ }_{8}^{12 \cdot 6}$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | + 0.5 | ( <br> +0.8 |
| Northern Ireland | 13.9 | $15 \cdot 9$ | 14.5 | $26 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 1$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | - 0 | -0. |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 9.7 | 2 | 16. | 10 | $8 \cdot 3$ | 9.4 | 0. | + 0 |
| *Ditto,Sept., 1928 | 10.3 | $5 \cdot 2$ | 14.5 | 10-3 | 9.5 | 9.9 |  |  |
| Ditto, Oct., 1927 | 9.9 | 4.6 | $12 \cdot 5$ | 9.1 | $8 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | ... |  |

* The percentages for September have been revised.

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad, and showed a decline in both general and marine engineering. In Yorkshire and Lincolnshire conditions remained moderate, with a tendency to decline.
In Lancashire and Cheshire employment was still bad but exhibited some improvement. Conditions continued moderate on electrical and motor vehicle work, but in the textile machinery section much short time remained in operation.
In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district further improvement was experienced in the motor vehicle section, and employment on electrical work was good. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district conditions remained moderate on the whole.
In London and the Southern Counties employment was again fairly good on the whole, and very good in the electrical section.
In Scotland employment declined in general and marine engineering and was bad. In Wales and in Northern Ireland conditions remained bad, with little change.

## SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

Emiployment remained very bad during October, and showed a further decline in most districts compared with the previous month. At the Bristol Channel Ports and on the North-East Coast about half of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed. Compared with a year ago employment was much worse on the whole, though in the South of England an improvement was shown.
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with 24th September, 1928, and with 24th October, 1927 :-

| Divisions. |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a |  |  | Increase ( + ) or Decrease (-) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Month before | Year |  | *Month | Year before. |
| London ... ... | 2,554 |  | - 56 | 25. | + 0.8 | + 1.9 |
| South-Eastern ... South-Western |  | + $+\quad 73$ $+\quad$ | 二 $1, \begin{array}{r}394 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $110 \cdot 4$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +0.8 \\ +0.3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-\quad 1.7$ -5.2 |
| Midlands |  |  | + 111 | 9.0 | +0.2 | + 3.8 |
| North-Eastern ... | 27,694 | +2,302 | +12,112 | $46 \cdot 7$ | + 3.9 | +20.9 |
| North-Western |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scotland Wales | 16,172 4,463 | + <br> $+\quad 238$ <br> $+\quad 238$ | + $+\quad 829$ $+\quad 392$ | $28 \cdot 4$ 54.0 | + +1.5 +2.9 | +16.2 +15.2 |
| Wales Northern Ireland | 4,463 | + 238 <br> $\quad 288$ | + 322 $+\quad 317$ | $54 \cdot 0$ $30 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2.9 } \\ \hline 2.6\end{array}$ | +15.2 +6.6 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 67,031 | + 4,957 | + 21,734 | $33 \cdot 1$ | $+2.4$ | $+12 \cdot 1$ |

In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions conditions were fair, and much better than in other divisions. In Northern Ireland, though employment remained bad, a continued improvement was shown.

## COTTON INDUSTRY.

During October there was some improvement in the state of em ployment in the American spinning section; several mills which had been closed for a considerable period re-opened, less short time was worked, and production generally in this section increased Employment in the Egyptian spinning section remained fairly good. In the weaving section employment remained generally slack, but showed some improvement compared with the previous month, particularly in the Blackburn district. As compared with a year ago, employment, on the whole, showed a slight decline in most of the principal districts. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $13 \cdot 1$ on 22 nd October, 1928, as compared with $14 \cdot 5^{*}$ on 24th Sept ember, 1928, and with $11 \cdot 0$ on 24th October, 1927.

At Ashton employment showed a slight improvement in the American spinning section, but was still bad; in the Egyptian spinning section it was still good; employment with plain weavers continued slack, but with weavers of fancy goods it was good. At Stockport, Stalybridge, Glossop and Hyde there was also some improvement. At Oldham employment with spinners improved, better time being worked; production was reported to be equal to about 75 per cent. of full capacity. In the weaving depa tment at Oldham there was little change, on the whole, and employment was bad; there was some improvement in the sheeting section, but a slight decline in the velvet section.

At Bolton employment showed an improvement; it was, however, reported as poor with cardroom workers, moderate with spinners, and bad with weavers and winders, except with some weavers of the finer and "fancy" fabrics, and fabrics containing artificial silk. At Leigh employment was good with spinners, and better than in September, and fair with other classes of workers. At Bury and Rochdale employment continued bad; a number of mills had part of their machinery stopped, and short time was largely worked.
At Preston employment was poor, especially with weavers of plain cloths; about 3,000 cotton operatives, mainly weavers, were idle for varying periods during the month. At Chorley a diminution in short time was reported. In the Blackburn district a great
*The percentages for September have been revised.
improvement was reported, orders having been booked which will keep the looms busy for some time. At Darwen the position was still bad, but slightly better than in September; at the end of the month about 7,000 to 8,000 looms were idle, and, in addition, under-employment was still fairly prevalent; workers in the preparatory departments were very irregularly employed.
At Accrington unemployment and under-employment were common, especially with winders; with weavers employment was generally better with firms producing fine materials than with those engaged on coarser goods.

At Burnley employment was still bad; at Colne and Nelson there was no improvement, many operatives being unemployed or suspended; at Padiham, however, a slight improvement was reported. A considerable improvement was also reported at Great Harwood. In the Rossendale Valley employment continued very bad.

In Yorkshire a slight improvement was reported at Halifax, Hebden Bridge and Sowerby Bridge; but many mills were running on a day-to-day basis, the orders received beng small. On the whole, employment in Yorkshire was bad, with much short time.
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :-

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages pald to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. (-) on a |  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) on a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| Defartments. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent | £ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ | Per cent. |
| Preparing | 10,875 | $+1.6$ | + 0.8 | 17,862 | +1.5 | - 0.5 |
| Spinning | 20,967 33,310 | + 1.0 +3.0 | - 0.9 $-\quad 1.8$ | 36,200 58,374 | $+\quad 2.8$ $+\quad 5.6$ | a $=3.7$ $-\quad 3.9$ |
| Weaving | 33,310 7,931 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ + \\ +3.0 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 1.8 | 58,374 18,898 | +5.6 +2.5 | -3.9 $-\quad 2.1$ |
| Not Specifled | 7,544 | - $2 \cdot 1$ | $+4.9$ | 16,226 | $+3.6$ | + 9.9 |
| Total | 80,627 | $+1.8$ | $-0.5$ | 147,560 | $+3.7$ | $-1.6$ |
| DISTRIOTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ashton ... | 3,292 | $+3.4$ | $+3 \cdot 3$ | 5,549 | $+6 \cdot 1$ | $+0.6$ |
| Stockport, Glossop and Hyde | 8,360 |  |  | 14,468 |  |  |
| Oldham ... | 8,750 | $-0.1$ | + 2.9 | 17,146 | + 0.7 | + 3.9 |
| Bolton and Leigh ... | 15,657 | $+1.9$ | - 0.9 | 27,755 | $+4 \cdot 1$ | - 1.9 |
| Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden and Todmorden | 6,393 | - $5 \cdot 1$ | $-4 \cdot 7$ | 11,586 | $-4 \cdot 3$ | - 1.8 |
| Manchester $\quad . .$. | 4,743 | + 1.5 | - 3.9 | 7,809 | - 3.1 | - 5.9 |
| Preston and Chorley ... | 5,890 | + 0.8 | $+0.2$ | 10,532 | $+10 \cdot 1$ | $0 \cdot 8$ |
| Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen | 7,061 | $+8.5$ | $+1.4$ | 13,455 | $+14 \cdot 3$ | $-2.9$ |
| Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson | 10,714 | $+0.7$ | $+1 \cdot 6$ | 23,154 | $-0.2$ | + 0.0 |
| Other Lancashire Towns | 2,883 | $+0.0$ | $+1.4$ | 4,448 | $+2 \cdot 8$ | + 4.3 |
| Yorkshire Towns ... | 4,380 | + 1.9 | $-4 \cdot 3$ | 7,857 | +6.2 | -6.2 |
| Other Districts ... | 2,504 | $+1.1$ | $-4 \cdot 3$ | 3,801 | $-2 \cdot 1$ | $-17 \cdot 2$ |
| Total | 80,627 | $+1.8$ | $-0.5$ | 147,560 | $+3 \cdot 7$ | $-1.6$ |

Returns from firms employing about 79,400 operatives in the week ended 27th October showed that about 14 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about $13 \frac{1}{2}$ 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 22nd October, 1923:-

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd October, 1928. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | Temporarlly Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |  |
| Card and Blowing Room ... | 904 | 4,109 | 5,013 | 899 | 4,206 | 5,105 | 10,118 |
| Splnning $\ldots$ | 4,124 | 3,322 | 7,446 | 4,312 | 4,190 | 8,502 | 15,948 |
| Beaming, Winding and Warp- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 608 1,918 | 3,046 5,658 | 3,654 | 1,719 | 7,355 7,620 | 8,567 9,339 | 16,915 |
| Other Processes | 1,474 | , 203 | , 677 | ${ }_{461}$ | 325 | 786 | 1,463 |
| Total ... | 8,028 | 16,338 | 24,366 | 8,603 | 23,696 | 32,299 | 56,665 |

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928 :-

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spinning $\ldots$ | -384 | + | -444 | - 537 | 404 | - 941 | -1,385 |
| Beaming, <br> Winding |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Warp- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Weaving }}^{\text {ing }}$ | - ${ }^{2}$ | ( <br> $+\quad 27$ <br> $+\quad 01$ | + +250 | - $\quad 1371$ | - 1,191 | - 1,325 | $\begin{aligned} & =1,300 \\ & =2,230 \end{aligned}$ |
| Other cesses Pro- | - 46 | + 36 | 10 | + 82 | - 67 | + 15 | + |
| tal ... | -481 | $+465$ | 16 | -1,035 | $-4,117$ | -5,152 | $-5,168$ |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were $102,868,500 \mathrm{lbs}$. in October, 1928, compared with $45,942,700$ lbs. in September, 1928, and with $90,170,300 \mathrm{lbs}$. in October, 1927.
The exports of cotton yarn were $15,148,200$ lbs. in October, 1928, compared with $11,244,500$ lbs. in September, 1928, and with 15,334,100 lbs. in October, 1927.

The exports of cotton piece-goods were $334,003,900$ square yards, as compared with $298,228,100$ square yards in the previous month and with $312,115,100$ square yards in October, 1927.

## WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

During October employment continued bad in the woollen and worsted industry, and much idle machinery and short-time working were reported. There was a slight improvement on the whole as compared with September, but employment was below the level of October, 1927

In the carpet section employment was generally fair, and was somewhat better than in the previous month.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $15 \cdot 8$ on 22nd October 1928, as compared with 16.9* on 24th September, 1928, and with $7 \cdot 3$ on 24th October, 1927.

Worsted Section.-Employment on the whole continued bad. There was a slight increase, as compared with September, in the numbers of operatives totally unemployed, but, on the other hand short-time working decreased. In the week ending 27th October the returns received from employers showed that $30 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time, $\dagger$ losing approximately 12 hours each, on the average. About 6 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime.
In the wool sorting, preparing and combing departments employment continued bad, and was about the same as in September, except that there was some improvement with certain classes of combers; in the week ended 27th October about 53 per cent. of the operatives covered by the employers' returns lost, on an average, nearly 16 hours each in short-time working. In worsted spinning there was, on the whole, not much change, but in this section also a little less short time was worked. According to the returns received from employers, 30 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, with a loss of 11 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 27th October; while about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. worked overtime, with an average
of about 5 hours each.

With worsted weavers there was some improvement on the whole, but employment remained bad in the Bradford area ; there was ittle change at Huddersfield where employment was fair. Less short time was worked, in general, about 25 per cent. of the worsted weavers osing, on an average, 10 hours each in short time $\dagger$ during the week ended 27th October.

Woollen Section.-Employment continued slack, on the whole, in this section. Employers' returns for the week ended 27th October showed that about 32 per cent. of the spinners and about 30 per cent. of the weavers worked short time, $\dagger$ losing, on an average, about $10 \frac{1}{2}$ and 12 hours each respectively. On the other hand, about 10 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of approximately 8 hours each; there was little overtime with weavers. Taking the woollen section as a whole, 30 per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about $11 \frac{1}{2}$ hours each in short time, $\dagger$ while 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ hours each.
In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment remained very quiet. In the Heavy Woollen District of Dewsbury and Batley employment was very bad; most of the firms were working short time. At Leeds seasonal activity led to a slight improvement, but employment remained very slack, with much short-time working. At Wakefield employment in the woollen section was described as slack. At Morley employment was fair to good, but with a fair amount of short-time working; at Yeadon and Guiseley it was very bad. At Stockport employment was reported as good, and there was a slight improvement on the previous month. The rag and shoddy trade in Yorkshire remained depressed, but blanket workers in Yorkshire and in the West of England were moderately well employed. At Saddleworth employment in the flannel trade was slack, but it was slightly better towards the end of the month; at Rochdale employment remained poor.
In Scotland employment continued fairly good, and was generally better than in the English districts.

Carpet Section.-Employment continued fair, and was better than in September. At Kidderminster employment was good, and showed some recovery after the usual period of seasonal slackness; in Yorkshire employment continued fair. The employers' returns for the week ended 27 th October showed that about 10 per average, of 7 operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average, of 7 hours each; there was only a little overtime.

## - The percentages for September have been revised

in the case of the weaving inis article as to sectlont time do not take into aceount, as "playing for warps" and tending one instead of two loomployment, such

The following Table summarises the returns from employers :-


The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 27th October, 1928, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpe section), as compared with the week ended 22nd September 1928 :-

|  | Percentage Inc. ( + ) or Dec. ( - ) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (... signifies "no change"; -, voithout a figure, signifies "no workpeople returned.") |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wool Sorting and Combing. | Spinning. | Weaving. | Other Depts. | All Depts. (includ- ing not speci- fled). |
| Worsted Seotion : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bradiord ${ }^{\text {a }}$.. | $-2.7$ | - 0.0 | $+1.2$ | $-1.9$ | -0.4 |
| Huddersneld ${ }^{\text {Halifax... }}$... | -1.8 | a +1.3 +0.7 | + 2.1 +3.0 | - 0.8 | +1.1 |
| Leeds ... ... |  | +0.3 | + 1.0 | + +1.4 +1.6 | +0.8 +0.4 |
| Keighley ${ }^{\text {Heavy }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | +14.7 | + $2 \cdot 0$ | + 3.6 | + 1.4 | $+3.1$ |
| bury, Batley, etc.). |  | $-0.7$ |  | + 5.8 | $+0.7$ |
| West Total, West Riding | 1.5 | $+0.4$ | $+1.7$ |  | +0.5 |
| Midlands ... $\ldots$ | +1.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Lancashire ... |  | +1.0 |  |  | +1.2 |
| Scotland ... | $2 \cdot 5$ | -0.6 |  | -1.8 | -0.5 |
| Total | $1 \cdot 3$ | $+0.4$ | + 1.6 | 0. | +0.4 |

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

November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.


The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928 :-

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women | Total. |  |
| Wool Sorting ... |  |  | + | + 92 | + | + 94 |  |
| and Preparing |  |  |  |  | - 111 |  |  |
| Wool Combing... | + | $+\quad 58$ $+\quad 52$ | + | - 18 | - 111 | - 129 | 61 |
| Wool Carding... | + 11 | a | + | -155 | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ \hline+\quad 166 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\quad 321$ | $=\quad 240$ $=\quad 153$ |
| Worsted Drawing | 14 |  | - 38 | + 2 | + 10 | + 12 | - 26 |
| and Spinning.: | 21 | $+180$ | +159 | - 90 | 585 | - 675 | - 516 |
| Wool Winding | 14 |  |  |  |  | - 675 | - 516 |
| Worsted Winding |  |  | 16 | - 47 | 10 | - 57 | - 73 |
| Wond Warping.: |  | - 2 | + 1 |  | - 239 | - 233 |  |
| Worsted Weaving |  |  | +47 +181 | + 37 |  | - 15 | + 32 |
| Other Processes | + 15 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \hline \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +181 \\ -\quad 49 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +19 \\ & -231 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{896} \\ & -\quad 15 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -\quad 877 \\ & -\quad 246 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ -\quad 696 \\ -\quad 295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total | - 13 | + 473 | +460 | -642 | -1,975 | -2,617 | $-2,157$ |

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were $2,848,200$ lbs. in October, 1928, compared with $13,102,500$ lbs. in September, 1928, and $9,808,000$ lbs. in October, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,517,400 lbs., compared with $3,312,000$ lbs. in September, 1928, and with
$5,145,100 \mathrm{lbs}$. in October, 14,100 ils. in October, 1927.
The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,712,400 square yards, compared with $12,772,500$ square yards in September, 1928 ,
and $13,060,700$ square yards in and $13,060,700$ square yards in October, 1927.
The exports of blankets were 133,592 pairs, 71,378 pairs and 98,536 pairs in October, 1928, September, 1928, and October, 1927.

## BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Employment during October showed a further slight improvement, but continued slack, with much short-time working, in all the principal centres; it was much below normal for the time of year.
The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment
books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.4 on 22 nd October, as compared with $17 \cdot 8^{*}$ on Exchanges, was 16.4 on 22 nd Oeptember, and with $7 \cdot 1$ on 24 th October, 1927.

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

[^3]|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages pald to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27 th 1928. | Inc. ( + ) or <br> Dec. (-) on a |  | Week ended 27th Oct.,1928. 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before | Year before. |  | Month before. | Year before. |
| England and Wales :- |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| London | 2,120 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cenve } \\ \pm \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cont. } \\ +2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$ | $4, \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cent. } .7 \\ +\quad 2.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { cent. } \\ +\quad 0.8 \end{array}$ |
| Leicester Couñtry Dig: | 7,472 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \pm 0.8 \\ & -10.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| trict Northampton... | 1,808 | + | $-\quad 5.2$ $-\quad 2.9$ | , 225 | +3.6 | -16.8 |
| Northampton Country District |  |  | - 2.9 |  |  | $-17 \cdot 2$ |
| Kettering $\quad \cdots \quad \cdots$ | 3,443 | - 0.7 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1.3 \\ & -2.0\end{aligned}$ | 16,555 8,332 | + $+\quad 3.4$ +0.3 | -14.9 -10.2 |
| Stafford and District Norwich and District | 2,553 3,946 | +0.6 | - 3.3 | - 4,652 | + | -10.2 -14.8 |
| Bristol, Kingswood and | 3,946 | + 1.5 | - 0.3 | 7,719 | + 1.7 | - 5.0 |
| Listrict and District $\cdots$ | 1,701 | - 2.1 | - 7.2 |  | -10.0 |  |
| Lancashire (matioly | 1,777 | 1.2 | $5 \cdot 4$ | 3,823 | - 0.2 | -13.9 |
| Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- | 4,721 | +1.4 | - $7 \cdot 3$ | 8,983 | +22.9 | -23.2 |
| trict | 956 | 1.0 | - 4.5 | 1,696 | - 0.9 | -15 |
| and Wales ... | 1,678 | 4.2 | - 3.8 | 3,172 | -10.5 |  |
| England and Wales | 46,833 | -0.2 | - $3 \cdot 1$ | 98,448 | $2 \cdot 5$ | -14 |
| Scotland | 2,382 | -0.5 | - 0.1 | 5,211 | + 3.6 |  |
| Great Britain | 49,215 | -0.3 | -3.0 | 103,659 | $+2.5$ | -13 |

Returns from firms employing about 48,900 operatives in the week ended 27th October showed that about 56 per cent. of these operatives worked short time in that week, losing about $12 \frac{3}{4}$ hours
each on the average.

Employment in London showed a further slight improvement, but was still only quiet, on the whole. At Leicester employment was slack, but showed some further improvement; two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 27th October, losing 13 hours each on the average. At Hinckley employment was reported as fair, and better than in September. Employment at Northampton continued slack, and a slight decline was reported in the case of lasters and finishers; about 57 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, losing $13_{1}^{1}$ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 27 th October. At Kettering employment was slack for the time of year, and showed little change, a large proportion of the workpeople were still on short time. At Higham and Rushden employment was reported as bad. At Wellingborough, and in the smaller Northamptonshire centres, there was little change; employment remained slack, with most of the factories working short time. At Stafford employment remained very slack; four-fifths of the workpeople covered by the employers' returns were on short time, losing 17 hours a week each, on the average. Employment at Stone was still depressed. There was a further slight improvement at Norwich; but employment was still deseribed as bad, on the whole.
In the Bristol and Kingswood district some firms reported a slight improvement in the heavy boot trade, but, taking all sections together, employment showed a decline, and was below the normal for the time of year; short time was prevalent. At Street employment continued bad, but improved towards the end of the month. At Leeds there was little change, and employment remained bad, on the whole.
In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley and at Preston there was an improvement, though short-time working was still very prevalent.
In Scotland employment remained generally quiet, but improved slightly at Edinburgh and at Glasgow; it was reported as fairly good at Kilmarnock, as moderate to fair at Glasgow, and as bad at
Maybole. Maybole.
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 22nd October, 1928 :-

| Department. | Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 22nd October, 1928. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
|  | Men, | Women | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |  |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture : Preparing Depart- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ment stüff $\begin{gathered}\text { me. }\end{gathered}$ | 124 | 46 | 170 | 145 | 45 | 190 | 0 |
| partment $\quad$. | 306 929 | 16 | 322 936 | ${ }^{542}$ | 10 | 552 | 874 |
| Closing Department |  | 1,528 |  | 1,264 17 |  | 1,278 | 2,214 |
| Making Department | 1,457 | 1,52 | 1,482 | 2,358 | 1,980 21 | 1,997 2,379 | 3,544 |
| Finishing Depart- ment $\ldots$ | 1,208 | 518 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slipper Mäking $\ldots$ | 1, 388 | 147 | 1,726 | 1,247 778 | 386 658 | 1,633 | 3,359 1,971 |
| Repairing and Hand. | 10 |  | 11 | 3 |  |  |  |
| sewn Work | 344 | 2 | 346 | 12 |  | 12 | 58 |
| Total ... | 4,785 | 2,290 | 7,075 | 6,366 | 3,114 | 9,480 | 16,555 |

* Comparison of earnings fs affected by changes in rates of wages.

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 24th September, 1928 :-

| Department. | Wholly Unemployed. |  |  | Temporarily Stopped. |  |  | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men. | Women. | Total. | Men. | Women. | Total. |  |
| Boot and Shoe Manufacture: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preparing Department | $+13$ | $+1$ | + 14 | $-39$ | $-17$ | - 56 | - 42 |
| Rough Stuff Department | - 86 | - 7 | -93 -101 | + 12 |  | a $+\quad 14$ $-\quad 59$ | 79 $-\quad 160$ |
| Clicking Department Closing Department | - 94 $-\quad 8$ | a $-\quad 7$ $-\quad 25$ | -101 $-\quad 33$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 $-\quad 7$ $-\quad 57$ | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 19 \\ -\quad 49 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - 160 |
| Closing Department Making Department | - 295 | - 7 | -302 | +106 | - | +106 | - 196 |
| Finishing Department | -112 | $-\quad 92$ $+\quad 31$ | -204 $+\quad 84$ |  |  |  |  |
| Clog Making | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | a $+\quad 31$ $-\quad 2$ | a $+\quad 84$ $-\quad 11$ | +207 | - 2 -1 | $\begin{array}{r} +205 \\ -\quad 1 \end{array}$ | $+\quad 289$ $-\quad 12$ |
| Repairing and Hand̈sewn Work | + 1 |  |  | - 14 |  | - 14 | - 13 |
| Total | -537 | -108 | -645 | $+69$ | -201 | -132 | $-777$ |

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1928, amounted to 132,289 dozen pairs, or 19,706 dozen pairs more than in September, 1928, but 6,753 dozen pairs less than in October, 1927.

## BUILDING.

Employment showed a further seasonal decline during October; it was moderate to fair, on the whole, with skilled operatives and generally slack with unskilled workers. It was reported as slack in a number of districts, including Cardiff, Bath and Blyth; on the other hand, it was reported as good at a few centres, including Burton-on-Trent, Coventry, West Middlesex and North West Surrey. Employment generally was worse than in October, 1927.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, carpenters and joiners; it varied somewhat as between different centres with these classes, but was moderate to fair, on the whole; with plasterers and slaters it also declined and was moderate in most districts. With painters there was a further seasonal decline and employment was generally slack; it remained moderate to fair with plumbers; with tradesmen's labourers there was a decline and employment was slack, on the whole. As compared with October, 1927, employment was worse with each of the classes of operatives except carpenters, with whom it remained at about the same level.
The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with October, 1927 :-

|  | Est1-matedNumber ofInsuredWork-people atJuly,1928. | TotalNumbersUnem-ployedat 22 ndoct.,1928. | Number <br> included <br> in Previous <br> Column <br> who were <br> Temporarily <br> Stopped. | Per-centageUnem-ind | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Percentage as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Month before. $\dagger$ | Year before. |
| Oocupations. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carpenters | 127,050 | 9,268 | 282 | 7.3 | + +0.6 +0.9 | 0.5 |
| Bricklayers ... | 73,890 22,150 | 5,852 | 112 | 7.9 | + | +1.6 |
| Slaters... | 5,940 | , 605 | 30 | $10 \cdot 2$ | + 0.6 | + 4.7 |
| Plasterers | 23,430 | 2,371 | 95 | $10 \cdot 1$ | + 2.6 | + 2.6 |
| Painters | 107,380 | 18,394 | 357 | $17 \cdot 1$ | + 4.4 | + 1.0 |
| Plumbers | 32,540 | 2,657 | 94 | $8 \cdot 2$ | $-0.2$ | + 1.6 |
| Labourers above... $\ldots$ | 240,930 | 37,033 | 1,072 | 15.4 | $+1.0$ | $+2.7$ |
| All other occu- | 183,250 | 27,807 | 844 | $15 \cdot 2$ | $+1 \cdot 1$ | $+2 \cdot 1$ |
| Total | 816,560 | 105,961 | 3,104 | $13 \cdot 0$ | $+1.4$ | + 1.7 |
| Divistons. |  |  |  |  |  | $+0$. |
| Sondon ${ }_{\text {South-Eastern }}$.. | 126,940 | 19,153 | 14 | $\underset{6.8}{11.1}$ | + | $+0$. |
| South-Western | 99,450 | 10,787 | 112 | $10 \cdot 8$ | +1.1 | +1.9 |
| Midlands | 93,750 | 10,648 | 713 | 11.4 | +0.3 | + 2.3 |
| North-Eastern | 99,410 | 19,286 | 1,054 | 19.4 16.8 | +1.2 | +2.9 $+\quad 2$. |
| Scotland . | 75,030 | 8,826 | 173 | 11.8 | +1.3 | + 2.4 |
| Wales ... | 28,870 | 8,110 | 297 | 28.1 | + 2.4 | + 5.6 |
| Northern Ireland | 14360 | 2,811 | 8 | $19 \cdot 6$ | - 0.2 | - 0.6 |
| Great and Northern Ireland | 816,560 | 105,961 | 3,104 | 13.0 | $+1.4$ | $+1.7$ |

## BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 140 of the principal urban reas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,039,000, show that in October, 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of $£ 5,711,500$ as compared with $£ 6,065,600$ in September, 1928, and $£ 5,338,300$ in October, 1927. Of the total for October, 1928, dwelling-houses accounted for $£ 3,511,100$; factories and workshops for $£ 440,200$ shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for $£ 559,500$ and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for $£ 1,200,700$.

Employment during October showed a slight decline, and was adversely affected by bad weather. In the Peterborough district it continued good.
The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc. trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.5 at 22nd October, 1928, compared with $11 \cdot 6^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and 8.8 at 24 th October, 1927
The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods:-

| Districts. | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages pald to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | Inc. $(t)$ or <br> Dec. $(-)$ on a |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before. |  | Month before. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before } \end{aligned}$ |
| Northern Countles, York |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| shire, Lancashire and Cheshire... | 1,886 | + 0.5 |  | 4,665 |  |  |
| Midlands and Eastern |  |  |  | 4,665 | + 11 | -3.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Counties } \\ & \text { South and } \text { South-West } \end{aligned}$ | 5,146 | $-1.5$ | - 5.4 | 14,360 | $2 \cdot 1$ | - 7.3 |
| Counties and Wales ... | 1,534 | - 0.7 | - 9.1 | 3,697 | - 4.8 |  |
| Scotland ... | 183 | - 2.7 | + 3.4 | 521 | + $5 \cdot 7$ | + 0.8 |
| Total ... | 8,749 | - 1.0 | - 5.4 | 23,243 | - 1.8 | -7.2 |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that, of 7,834 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, $23 \cdot 6$ per cent. were working on an average $6 \frac{1}{2}$ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th October, 1928; on the other hand, 9.6 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of $6 \frac{1}{2}$ hours on an average.

## POTTERY INDUSTRY

Employment during October continued to improve, and certain sections of the industry were busy on Christmas orders. Much short-time working, however, was still reported. At Derby and at Worcester employment showed little change. In the stoneware section in Scotland, employment was reported to be bad.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $12 \cdot 9$ at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with $13 \cdot 7^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and $11 \cdot 8$ at 24th October, 1927.

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

|  | Number of Workpeople. |  |  | Total Wages paid to all Workpeople. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week ended 27th Oct., 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { on a } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Week } \\ & \text { ended } \\ & 27 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1928. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { Dec. }(-) \text { ou a } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | Month before. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { before. } \end{aligned}$ |  | Month before. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { before } \end{gathered}$ |
| Branohes. |  | Per cent. | Per cent. | £ | Per cent. | Per cent. |
| China Manufacture ... | 1,246 | $+1.3$ | + 1.2 | 2,539 | + 1.8 | + 5.0 |
| Earthenware Manufacture | 7,952 | + 0.7 | +0.1 | 15,360 | +3.8 |  |
| Other Branches (including unspecifled) | 1,829 | -0.1 | - 4.0 | 3,637 | +1.9 | + 7.2 |
| Total ... | 11,027 | $+0.6$ | -0.5 | 21,536 | +3.3 | +2.3 |
| DISTRIOTS. <br> North Staffordshire <br> Other Districts | $\begin{aligned} & 8,419 \\ & 2,608 \end{aligned}$ | +1.2 | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline \\ +0.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,147 \\ 6,389 \end{array}$ | + 3.4 +2.9 | $\begin{array}{r}+2.4 \\ +1.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| TOTAL ... ... | 11,027 | $+0.6$ | 0.5 | 21,536 | $+3 \cdot 3$ | $+2 \cdot 3$ |

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, showed that, of 10,390 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,820 , or 36.8 per cent., were working on an average about $10 \frac{1}{2}$ hour less than full time in the week ended 27th October, 1928.

## PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

Employment was generally fairly good with paper makers in Octobe and showed improvement as compared with the previous month.

With letterpress printers employment was reported as fair, and better than in the previous month in London, and generally continued moderate elsewhere; an improvement was reported at Hull and Leicester, but at Birmingham employment was reported as bad, and worse than in September, and there was also a declin at Sheffield and Glasgow. Employment continued good with electrotypers and stereotypers; compared with September ther was a slight decline in London and an improvement at Manchester
With lithographic printers employment was moderate, on the whole, and not so good as in September, short time being reported in a number of districts; at Liverpool and Hull, however, employmen was reported as fair, and better than in the previous month. With lithographic artists employment was generally fair, but not so goo as in September, slackness being reported at Manc
and a decline at both these towns and in London.
In the bookbinding industry employment, on the whole, continued fair.

The percentage of unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and bookbinding industries was 4.5 at 22nd October, compared with 4.3* at 24th September, and 4.4 at 24th October, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 3.9 at 22 nd October, compared with $5 \cdot 2^{*}$ at 24th September, and 6.0 at 24th October, 1927 . In the cardboard box, paper bag and stationery industries the percentage was $4 \cdot 0$ at 22nd October, compared with $4 \cdot 2^{*}$ at 24th September, and 3.4 at 24th October, 1927.

The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade Unions:-


## DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

## Employment during October remained slack.

Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service, $31 \cdot 5$ per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 22 nd October, 1928, as compared with $32 \cdot 1^{*}$ per cent. at 24th September, 1928, and with 22.4 per cent. at 24th October, 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 :-

| Perlod. |  |  | Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | In Docks. |  |  | Wharves making Returns. | Total <br> Docks and Principal Wharves. |
|  |  |  | By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { By } \\ & \text { Shlp- } \\ & \text { owners, } \\ & \text { etc. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Week ended6th October, 1928 13th |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,470 \\ & 4,109 \\ & 4,206 \\ & 4,241 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,231 \\ & 1,910 \\ & 2,626 \\ & 2,549 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,701 \\ & 6,019 \\ & 6,832 \\ & 6,790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,774 \\ & 7,873 \\ & 7,630 \\ & 7,514 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,475 \\ & 13,892 \\ & 14,42 \\ & 14,304 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 20h | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27th | " | ", |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average for 4 weeks ended 27th Oct., 1928 |  |  | \} 4,257 | 2,329 | 6,586 | 7,698 | 14,284 |
| Average for Sept., 1928 |  |  | 1,304 | 1,899 | 6,203 | 7,198 | 13,401 |
| Averapefor Oct., 1927 |  |  | 4,913 | 2,175 ${ }^{2}$ | 7,088 | 7,756 | 14,844 |

Tilbury.-The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 858, compared with 850 in September, and with 903 in October, 1927.

East Coast.-Employment at the North-East Coast ports continued fair, on the whole, and in some cases was better than in September, due to increased timber imports before the close of the Baltic season. It continued fair at Hull and Middlesbrough, good at Yarmouth, and slack at Grimsby, Goole and Ipswich.

Liverpool.-Employment was still slack, but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the four weeks ended 26th October was 14,929 , compared with 13,966 in September, and with 15,002 in October, 1927. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was $£ 39,908$ in the four weeks ended 26th October, compared with $£ 36,350$ in September, and with $£ 40,428$ in October, 1927.

Other Ports in England and Wales.-There was a decline in employment at most of the South Wales ports, but at Newport there was a slight improvement. At Bristol and Avonmouth there was also a slight improvement. At Plymouth and most other South-Western ports employment remained slack. It continued fair at Southampton.
Scottish and Irish Ports.-Employment was good at Dundee and at"Leith, and better than in September at both places. At Grangemouth it was moderate, and at Glasgow and at Belfast fair.

## SEAMEN.

DURING October employment continued moderate on the whole, the supply of seamen being more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

* The percentages for September have been revised.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, was 19.0, compared with $15 \cdot 0^{*}$ at 24th September, 1928, and 15.4 at 24th October, 1927.
The demand for men on the Thames varied from quiet to fair in the course of the month, and showed an upward tendency in the closing stages. It was fairly active on the Tyne, and moderate on the Wear. The demand was quiet on the Tees during the first three weeks of October, and fairly brisk subsequently. It was generally moderate at Hull, and quiet at Southampton; at both ports there was a temporary improvement in the middle of the month. At Bristol the demand was quiet on the whole; it was fairly good at Avonmouth. It remained fair at Newport, and was very fair at Cardiff. The demand was good at Swansea until late in October, when a decline occurred. It was fairly good on the Mersey, and quiet to fair at Manchester. The demand was generally quiet to moderate on the Clyde, and very slack at Leith. It was moderate at Belfast early in the month, and quiet afterwards.
The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland during Octan Britain and Northern Ireland during October :-

| Princlpal Ports. | Number of Seamen $\dagger$ shipped in |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1928. } \end{aligned}$ | Inc. $(+)$ or Dec. (-) on a |  | Ten Months ended |  |
|  |  | Month before. | Year before | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & \text { 1928. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct., } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ |
| England \& Walks : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool $\ddagger$... | 14,634 | + 2,452 | + 2,634 |  |  |
| Manchester London | 14,665 | + 2,45 | a $+\quad 120$ $+\quad 1207$ | 126,083 7,268 | 127,189 7,440 |
| Southampton.... | 12,458 10,490 | $+1,801$ $+1,799$ | $\underline{1,967}$ | 105,234 | 95,058 |
| Tyne Ports ... $\quad .$. | 3,262 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { + } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - $\quad 17$ | 104,397 28,344 | 99,563 26,869 |
| Sunderland ... ... | 391 | + $+\quad 139$ | $+\quad 85$ $+\quad 3$ | 20,34 3604 | 26,869 3,700 |
| Middlesbrough | 508 | - 54 | + 205 | 4,539 | 3,696 |
| Bristol§ | 1,489 | + $+\quad 371$ $+\quad 45$ | $+\quad 222$ $+\quad 17$ | 13,293 | 13,136 |
| Newport, Mon. | 1,260 | $+\quad 453$ $+\quad 97$ | $+\quad 170$ $+\quad 37$ | 10,047 | 10,811 |
| Cardiff\|| | 2,362 | + 210 | $+\quad 37$ $+\quad 356$ | 7,300 26,207 | 7,873 |
| Swansea | 2,947 | + 286 | $+\quad 14$ | 26,207 7,474 | 26,140 8,476 |
| Sootland : |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 320 | + 44 | - 85 | 3,731 | [3,94] |
| Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth |  | +66 $+\quad 66$ | 85 $+\quad 187$ | 3,731 | 13,941 3,530 |
| Glasgow $\quad . .$. | 424 3,812 | 66 $+\quad 496$ | a $+\quad 187$ $+\quad 335$ | 4,275 33,044 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,530 \\ 31,354 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total for above Ports | 54,107 | $+3,453$ | + 6,535 | 486,613 | 470,814 |

## R EVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1927, TO JUNE, 1928.

The numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. Persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928, and from that date have therefore been excluded from the estimated numbers insured and from the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed. During the year, July, 1927, to June, 1928, the number of insured persons aged 16 to 64 increased by about 95,000 in Great Britain and 97,500 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. These inoreases obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly percentages of unemployment, as published in previous issues of this GAZETTE, accordingly require some adjustment. The available information suggests that the increase in the numbers insured in all industries taken together was fairly evenly spread over the twelve months, and in the following Table the adjustment of the monthly percentages has been made on that basis. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 130,500 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are included in the figures.

|  |  | Great Britain. |  | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Estimated Numbers Insured. | Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed. | Estimated Numbers Insured. | Percentage of Insured Persons Unemployed. |
| 1927. |  |  |  |  |  |
| July | $\cdots$ | 11,876,000 | 9.1 | 12,131,000 | $9 \cdot 2$ |
| $\underset{\text { September }}{ }$ | $\ldots$ | $11,884,000$ $11,892,000$ | 9.2 | $12,139,000$ $12,148,000$ | 9.3 |
| October | $\ldots$ | 11,900,000 | 9. 5 | 12156,000 | 9.5 |
| November | .... | 11,907,000 | $9 \cdot 9$ | 12,164,000 | 9.9 |
| December | ... | 11,915,000 | $9 \cdot 8$ | 12,172,000 | $9 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| February | $\ldots$ | 11,581,000 | 10.6 10.3 | $11,833,000$ $11,841,000$ | 10.7 |
| March | $\ldots$ | 11,597,000 | 9.4 | 11,849,000 | 10.4 9.5 |
| April | ... | 11,605,000 | 9.4 | 11,857,000 | 9. 9 9.5 |
| May | $\cdots$ | 11,613,000 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 11,865,000 | 9.5 9.8 |
| June | $\ldots$ | 11,621,000 | 10.5 | 11,865,000 | 9.8 10.7 |

[^4]t It will be understood that the numbers glven are the numbers of separate
ngagements, and not of separate individuals. ngagements, and not of separate Individuals.

Including Birkenhead and Garston.
Including A vonmouth and Portishead.
Including Barry and Penarth.

# REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1928. 

The Table on pages 414 and 415 gives, industry by industry, the estimated numbers of persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts at the beginning of July, 1928. It is not possible to compute the annual estimate until about the end of Octobar, and consequently the percentages of insured workers recorded as unemployed at the end of July, August and September, 1928, as given in previous issues of this Gazette, were calculated on the estimated numbers insured at July, 1927. The following Table gives the corrected total percentages unemployed for each insured industrial group in Great Britain, and in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, respectively :-

| Industry. | Total Percentage Unemployed. |  |  |  |  |  | Industry. | Total Percentage Unemployed. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. |  |  | Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |  |  | Great Britain. |  |  | Great Britain AND NORTHERN Lreland. |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \mathrm{rd} \\ & \mathrm{Juy}, \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | 20th Aug. 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \mathrm{th} \\ & \text { Sept., } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | 23rd July, 1928. | 20th <br> Aug., <br> 1928. | 24th ept., 1928. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 23rd } \\ & \text { July, } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \text { th } \\ & \text { Aug. } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { <4th } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 1928 . \end{gathered}$ | 23rd <br> July, 1928. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 20th } \\ & \text { Aug., } \\ & 1928 . \end{aligned}$ | 24th Sept., 1928 |
| Fishin | . 6 | $8 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 6$ |  | $9 \cdot 3$ | Leather and Leather Goods:- <br> Tanning, Currying and Dressing ... <br> Saddlery, Harness and other Leather Goods Manufacture | $7 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 3$ |  | 7-0 | 7.4 | $7 \cdot 6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $7 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |
| Coal Mining | $29 \cdot 1$ | $26 \cdot 6$ | $22 \cdot 5$ | 29-1 | $26 \cdot 6$ | 22.5 |  | $8 \cdot 4$ | $7 \cdot 9$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | $8 \cdot 4$ | 7.9 | $7 \cdot 2$ |
| Lron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quariying | 13.5 | 13.8 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 13.7 | 14.0 | 13.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7. |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining | 14.1 | $13 \cdot 6$ | 11.7 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 11.7 | Clothing Trades :- | $7 \cdot 4$ | - 3 | 11.5 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 4 | 11. |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining | 17.9 | 8.7 | 9.5 | $8 \cdot 2$ | 9.1 | 9.8 | Dress and Mantle Making and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Slate Quarrying and Mining | $3 \cdot 7$ | 3.4 | 4 | 3. | 3.4 | $3 \cdot 4$ | Millinery ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |  | $4 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot 1$ |  |
| Mining and Quarrying not separately specified | $9 \cdot 4$ | $10 \cdot 0$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 5$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture | 6. | $7 \cdot 2$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 2$ | 6.5 |
| Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging | -9 | $5 \cdot 1$ | . 3 | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | 6.4 | Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Underclothing, etc., Making | $6 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | 6.8 | 8.8 | $9 \cdot 7$ | 9.1 |
| Non-metalliferous Mining Produc's:- | 14.7 | $15 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 2$ | 14.7 | $15 \cdot 5$ | $15 \cdot 3$ | Dress Industries not separately specified | 6.2 | 5.5 |  | 4 |  |  |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works |  |  |  |  |  |  | Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades | $19 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 6$ | $17 \cdot 8$ | 19.8 | $19 \cdot 6$ | $17 \cdot 8$ |
| Artiffial Stone and Concrete Manufacture | $15 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 3$ | 17.0 | $15 \cdot 3$ | $17 \cdot 4$ | $17 \cdot 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works | $6 \cdot 3$ |  | 0 | $6 \cdot 3$ | 5 | 7.0 | Food, Drink and Tobacco :Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making ... | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 8 \\ & 7 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 7 \\ & 6 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | $6 \cdot 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6 \cdot 1 \\ & 7 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \cdot 9 \\ & 6.6 \end{aligned}$ | 6.66.9 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | , | Cocoa, Chocolate |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick, Tiie, etc., | $10 \cdot 3$ | 11 | 11.6 | $10 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 2$ | 11. | fectionery | 10.5 | 8. |  | $10 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 2$ | 8.0 |
| Pottery, | $17 \cdot 6$ | $21 \cdot 2$ | $13 \cdot 7$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | 21.2 | 13.7 | specifled | 6.6 | $7 \cdot 3$ |  | $6 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 3$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Drink Industries $\ldots \ldots$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | $6 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Glass Trades:- <br> Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 3 \\ & 18 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 1 \\ & 20 \cdot 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture | $4 \cdot 2$ | $\cdot 4$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 6$ |  |
| Glass) Manufacture ... ... |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \cdot 3 \\ & 18 \cdot 4 \end{aligned}$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 7 \end{array}$ | Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ass Bottle Making ... |  |  |  |  | $20 \cdot 0$ |  |  | 1 | 2 | $8 \cdot 6$ | 8.2 |  |  |
| , mi |  |  |  |  |  |  | Wood Box and Packing Case Making | 10.8 | $10 \cdot 5$ | 10. | 11. | 10. | $10 \cdot 9$ |
| Chemicals Manufacture |  | 5.8 |  | 6.0 | $5 \cdot 9$ | 5.6 | Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc. | 5.8 10.3 | 5.9 | $5 \cdot 2$ 9.3 | 5-8 | 6.0 10.4 | $5 \cdot 3$ |
| Explosives Manufacture ... | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | $4 \cdot 9$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 6$ | Woodworking notseparately specified | $10 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | $10 \cdot 6$ | 10. | 9.7 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture |  |  |  |  |  | 4.4 | nting and Papar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| il, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, |  |  |  |  |  |  | Paper and Paper Board Making | $4 \cdot 3$ | $4 \cdot 7$ |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactur |  |  | $6 \cdot 1$ |  | $6 \cdot 6$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tal Manufacture :- | 21.2 | $19 \cdot 9$ | $19 \cdot 4$ | $21 \cdot 2$ | 19.9 | $19 \cdot 4$ | Wall Paper Making and Paper |  | $3 \cdot 5$ | 1 | - 0 | 3.5 |  |
| Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Staining <br> Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper) <br> Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding | $4 \cdot 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $3 \cdot 8$ | $4 \cdot 0$ |  |  | $4 \cdot 0$ | $3 \cdot 6$ |
| and Forges ... ... ... ... | $24 \cdot 4$ | 24 | 22.0 | 24 | 24.4 | $22 \cdot 0$ |  | $4 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 0$ | $4 \cdot 1$ | $4 \cdot 3$ |
| Kanufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tin, Lead, etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | $7 \cdot 3$ | $5 \cdot$ | $17 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 3$ |  | $17 \cdot 6$ | Building and Construction of Works :Building: |  | 6. | 6.6 | 6. | $6 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making | $12 \cdot 5$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | 12.5 | $11 \cdot 3$ | $12 \cdot 4$ | Carpenters ... ... ... ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- |  | $13 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | 11.4 | $13 \cdot 1$ | $11 \cdot 7$ | Bricklayers | $6 \cdot 7$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | 7.99 |  |  | $8 \cdot 0$9.6 |
| facture ... | 11. |  |  |  |  |  | Masons... |  |  |  | $6 \cdot 8$ 8.3 | $7 \cdot 7$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Plasterers | 8 | $7 \cdot 5$ | 7. |  | 7.4 | -7 |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron |  |  |  |  |  |  | Painters | 9 | 8. | 12. | $9 \cdot$ | 8.2 | 12.7 8.4 |
| and Steel Founding ... ... | $9 \cdot 6$ | $10 \cdot 1$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | - | $10 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 3$ | Plumbers | $9 \cdot$ | $8 \cdot 5$ | 8. | $9 \cdot$ |  |  |
| Electrical Engineering | 5. | 5.2 | $5 \cdot 1$ | $5 \cdot 0$ | 5.2 | 5.2 | Labourers to above | 12. | $13 \cdot 2$ | 14 | 13 |  | 14.4 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. ... ... | $12 \cdot 9$ | $13 \cdot 1$ | 14.4 | 13.4 |  | 14.5 | All Other Occupations |  |  | 13 | 13 | 13.3 | 14.1 |
| Constructional Engineering | 9.7 |  | $10 \cdot 3$ | $9 \cdot 7$ | 13.9 | $10 \cdot 3$ | Total, Building ... ... | $10 \cdot 2$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 11 | $10 \cdot 4$ | 10.4 | $11 \cdot 6$ |
| Construction and repair of Motor | $9 \cdot 4$ | $11 \cdot 2$ |  |  | $11 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 5$ |  | $18 \cdot 3$ |  | $20 \cdot 1$ | 4 | $19 \cdot 5$ | $20 \cdot 3$ |
| Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ... |  |  |  |  |  |  | Publis Works Contracting, etc. ... |  | $9 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and Repair of Carriages, |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other Manufacturing Industries:- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Carts, etc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$... $\ldots$. $\ldots$. |  |  |  |  | $9 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 8$ | Rubber Manufacture Manufacture |  |  |  |  |  | , |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building | 11.2 | 11.0 |  |  | 11.0 | $9 \cdot 8$ |  | 6.8 3.9 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 12.2 \end{array}$ | 4.010.2 | 11.6 | $4 \cdot 0$$12 \cdot 2$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Brush and Broom Making .... ... | $10 \cdot 1$ | 11.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Shipbuilding and Ship-Repairing ... |  | $27 \cdot 7$ | $30 \cdot 6$ | $28 \cdot 3$ | 28.0 | $30 \cdot 7$ | Scientific and Photographic Instrument and Apparatus Manufacture | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.73.5 |  |  | 2.73.5 |
| Metal Trades:Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 8 \\ & 5 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.5 |  |  |
| Iron Founding | $12 \cdot 0$ | $13 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 9$ | $12 \cdot 0$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | 12.0 6.8 | Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture |  |  | $7 \cdot 0$ | 0 | $7 \cdot 1$ | $7 \cdot 0$ |
| Electrical Wiring and Contractin |  | 8-1 | $6 \cdot 7$ | $8 \cdot 6$ |  | 6.8 |  | $7 \cdot 0$ | $7 \cdot 1$ |  |  |  |  |
| lectrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 1 \\ 16 \cdot 9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 2 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \end{array}$ |  | $5 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making |  |  |  |  | $16 \cdot 9$ | $16.5$ | Industries | . 6 | 5.5 |  |  | 5. |  |
| Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture ... | 11 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11 | 11 | $11 \cdot 7$ | ransport and Railway Service | 6.5 | 6.2 | 6.6 | 6.6 2.5 | 6.3 $2 \cdot 6$ |  |
| Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- | 11 | 11.8 | 11 |  |  |  | Tramway and Omnibus Service $\ldots \ldots$. |  |  |  |  | $2 \cdot 6$ |  |
| facture $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 10.7 | 10.0 | 10.2 | $10 \cdot 7$ | 10.0 4.3 | Road Transport not separately |  |  | $11 \cdot 3$ |  | 11.2 | 11.5 |
| Heating and Ventilating Apparatus | $5 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 1$ |  | $5 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 2$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | specifled $\begin{array}{lllll} \\ \text { Shipping Service } & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots\end{array}$ | 10.5 15.2 | $14 \cdot 6$ | 14.9 | 15 | 14. |  |
| Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture | . 6 | $7 \cdot 4$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | $7 \cdot 6$ |  | . 8 | Canal, River, Dock and $\dddot{H}$ Harbour | 152 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metal Industries | - | 10 | 6.8 | 10 |  | 9 |  | $32 \cdot 2$ | 31 | 32 | 32 | 31 | 32 |
| specifled dexile Trades : | $10 \cdot 2$ | 10 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $10 \cdot 2$ | 10 | $9 \cdot 9$ | Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specifled ... | 12.9 | $12 \cdot 3$ | 12. | 13.0 | 12.4 | $12 \cdot 9$ |
| extile Trades : Cotton ... | $15 \cdot 2$ | 16.5 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 16.5 | 14.5 | Distributivo Trades $\ldots$... | $5 \cdot 0$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 5$ | $5 \cdot 2$ | $5 \cdot 3$ |  |
| Woollen and Ẅorsted | 15 | 14.8 | $16 \cdot 9$ | $15 \cdot 1$ | 14.7 | $16 \cdot 9$ | Commerce, Banking, Insurance and |  |  |  |  | 2. |  |
| Silk and Artificial Silk | $5 \cdot 6$ | $7 \cdot 1$ | 11.7 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 7.1 | $11 \cdot 6$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linen ... ... ... | 17.7 | 22.0 8.9 | 19.7 | $31 \cdot 3$ | $27 \cdot 9$ | 28.5 9.3 | Miscellaneous Trades and Services :- National Government | 5.4 | 5•7 |  | $5 \cdot 8$ | $5 \cdot 9$ | 6.1 |
|  | $8 \cdot 5$ | $8 \cdot 9$ | 9-3 | 8.5 | $8 \cdot 9$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | National Government ... | 7.4 | 7.9 | 6.0 | 7.6 | 8.1 | 8.6 2.8 |
| Herd, Twine, etc., Making | 12.0 | 103 | $12 \cdot 3$ | $13 \cdot 3$ | $11 \cdot 3$ | 12.9 | Professional Services ... ... | 2. | 2. |  | 5 |  |  |
| Hosiery ... ... | 12.0 | $7 \cdot 3$ | $7 \cdot 5$ | $6 \cdot 8$ | 7.3 | $7 \cdot 6$ | Entertainments and Sports .... ... | 8.5 5.8 | 5. | $8 \cdot 2$ |  |  |  |
| Lace | $8 \cdot 7$ | $9 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | 8.7 | $9 \cdot 5$ | $9 \cdot 3$ | Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services | $5 \cdot 8$ | 5 |  |  |  |  |
| Carpet Manufacture | $9 \cdot 2$ | 7 | 8. | $9 \cdot 2$ | $7 \cdot 4$ | $8 \cdot 8$ | Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning | $3 \cdot 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Textile Industries not separately specifled |  |  | $8 \cdot 8$ |  | $9 \cdot 1$ | . 2 | Industries and Services not separately specified | 18.5 | $18 \cdot 7$ | $18 \cdot 6$ | 18 | 19. | 8 |
| Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc. | 13.6 | 14.6 | $16 \cdot 3$ | $14 \cdot 3$ | $15 \cdot 1$ | $16 \cdot 7$ | Total | 11.4 | 11.4 | $11 \cdot 2$ | $11 \cdot 6$ | 11.6 | 11 |

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## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE <br> STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

## Determination of Clatms to Unemployment Beneftt

The following Table gives, for the period llth September to 8th October inclusive, the number of claims to benefit made at Employment Exchanges and Juvenile Employment Bureaux, and the average number of claims current at all Local Offices in Great Britain during that period. The Table also gives an analysis of the decisions by the Insurance Officers, of the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and decisions by the Umpire, on claims referred to and considered by them :-

| - |  |  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A.-Number of Claims. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh and Renewal claims made Average number of claims current |  | $\ldots$ | $\begin{aligned} & 613,303 \\ & 953,322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190,149 \\ & 208,570 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 803,452 \\ 1,161,892 \end{array}$ |

## B.-Disallowances by Insurance Officers,

| Permanent provisions : |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| First statutory condition* ( 30 contributions in past 2 vears) |  |  |  |
| Not unable to obtain suitable employment ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1174 |  | 492 |
| Not genuinely seeking work | 13,355 | 9,078 | 22,433 |
| Trade disputes. |  |  |  |
| Employment lost through misconduct | 3,590 | 1,018 | 4,608 |
| Employment left voluntarily without just cause $\ldots$ |  |  |  |
| Other grounds | +1,669 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,408 \\ 611 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,627 \\ & 2,280 \end{aligned}$ |
| Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927): |  |  |  |
| Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time | 110 | 65 |  |
| Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable | 110 | 65 |  |
| employment | 631 | 802 | 1,433 |
| ot a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years | 4,448 | 1,475 | ,, 923 |
| Total claims disallowed | 29,628 | 17,389 | 47,017 |

## C.-Recommendations of Courts of Referees.

## (1) Ordinary Beneftt Appeals

Total cases considered ...
Recommended for allowance
Recommended for disallowance :-
Permanent provisions :
First statutory condition*
Not unable to obtain suitable employment Not genuinely seeking work
Trade disputes
Employment lest through misconduct ... cause
Other groundis
Transitional provisions ${ }^{\text {(Sec. }}$ ï4 (2), $\dddot{\text { Ü.I. Act }}$ 1927)

Total
(2) 78-Day Review Cases. $\dagger$

Total casos considered
Recommended for allowance
Recommended for disallowance :--
Permanent provisions
Not unable to obta
Not unable to obtain suitable employment
Other grounds

Total

| 9,035 | 5,416 | 14,451 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 3,841 | 1,714 | 5,555 |


| 3,841 | 1,714 | 5,555 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 4 |  |  |
| 250 | 481 | 75 |
| 2,884 | 2,352 | 4,436 |
| 29 | 38 |  |
| 778 | 201 | 979 |
| 860 | 402 | 1,262 |
| 322 | 63 | 385 |
| 867 | 193 | 1,060 |
| 5,194 | 3,702 | 8,896 |

$\begin{array}{llll}124,079 & 12,329 & 136,408 \\ 118,682 & 11,338 & 130,020\end{array}$

| 5,297 | 979 | 3 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 21 | 5 | 6,276 |
| 78 | 5 | 83 |
| 5,397 | 991 | 6,388 |

D.-Decisions by Umpire.

Cases referred by Insurance Officer \{ Allowed...

## Appeals by Associations .

Appeals by Claimants
Total

| $\left(\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{Al} \\ \mathrm{D} \end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: |
|  |
| $\ldots$ Allowed. |
| all |

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.
E.-Recommendations of Courts of Referees in 78-day Review Cases, in the period ended 10th September, 1928.
Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insuranoe Act of prescribed period when an insured contributor has, during a prescribed period (since fixed at six months), received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.
Table $C$ (2) above shows the numbers and results of such reviews during the period 11th September, 1928, to 8th October; figures for the period ending 10th September, in which this provision has been in operation, are given in the following table:-
18 years of ade. $\dagger$ See also $E$.

|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total cases considered by Courts of Referees |  |  |  |
| Recommended for allowance ... ... ... | 90,130 | 8,366 | 102,907 |
| Permanent provisions: |  |  |  |
| Not unable to obtain suitable employment |  |  |  |
| Left voluntarily ... ... | 3,514 | 802 | 4,316 |
| Other grounds... | 44 | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 52 |
| 1927) $\quad . .1$ | 39 | 1 | 0 |
| otal | , 598 | 813 |  |

Unemployment Fund.
Table showing approximately the Receipts and Payments and the Liabilities of the Fund.

|  | Four weeks ended 27th Oct., 1928. | Five weeks ended 29th Sept., 1928. | Five weeks ended 29th Oct., 1927. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Contributions received from- | £ |  |  |
| Employers | 1,185,000 | 1,570,000 | 1,665,000 |
| Exchequer ... | 1020,000 | 1,360,000 | 1,450,000 |
| Uxchequer ... | 875,000 | 1,130,000 | 1,225,000 |
| Total | 3,080,000 | 4,060,000 | 4,340,000 |
| Unemployment Benefit Cost of Administration | 3,725,000 | 4,550,000 | 3,330,000 |
| Interest accrued on Treasury Ädranc. | 380,000 | 475,000 | 455,000 |
| Other Items ... ... ... ... | 105,000 | 130.000 | 105,000 |
|  | 5,000 | 10,000 | 15,000 |
| Total | 4,215,000 | 5,165,000 | 3,905,000 |
| Treasury Advances outstanding | 27,650,000 | 27,030,000 | 22,090,000 |
| Accrued Interest and Deposits ... | 1,630,000 | 1,115,000 | 545,000 | period ending 31st March, 1927.)

## NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

## PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed and as temporarily stopped from the service of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 22nd October, 1928, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging to each such group:-

| Industry Group. | Males. |  |  |  | Females. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Wholly } \\ & \text { Unem- } \\ & \text { ployed. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Total. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Teme } \\ & \text { porarily } \\ & \text { Stop- } \\ & \text { ped- } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Total. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Per-centage Total |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per- } \\ \text { cent- } \\ \text { age } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { Total. } \end{array}$ |
| Fishing ... | 2,6 |  | 17 | 0.0 | 11 |  |  |  |
| Mrining $\cdots$ $\cdots$ 2,601 $0 \cdot 3$ 17 $0 \cdot 0$ 11 $0 \cdot 0$ 5 <br> Mining          |  |  |  |  | 705 | . 5 | 528 |  |
| Mining Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| making............. 7,406 0.8 1,7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { ware, etc. } & \cdots & 2,248 & 0.3 & 2,348 & 1 \cdot 0 & 1,905 & 1 \cdot 2 & 2,622 & 2.7 \\ \text { class Trades } & \cdots & 4,051 & 0.5 & 1,576 & 0.6 & 369 & 0.2 & 63 & \\ 0.7\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Metal Manufacture } & 28,118 & 3.1 & 30,937 & 12.5 & 732 & 1,635 & 1.5 & 293 & 937 & 0.3 \\ 0.9\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Construction } \\ \text { Repair } & \text { and } \\ \text { of }\end{array}$ <br> Vepair |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VehiclesShipbuilding andand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ship Repairing | 61,707 | 6.8 | 5,136 | $2 \cdot 1$ | 157 | 0.1 | 31 |  |
| Textile Trades | 25,572 | 2.8 | 87,588 | 3.5 | 9,513 | 6.0 | 2,156 | $2 \cdot 2$ |
|  |  |  | 37,924 |  | 47,903 | $30 \cdot 2$ | 60,378 | 62. |
|  |  |  | 1,086 | 0.4 |  | 0.5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sawmilling, Furniture and Wood- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing and Paper | 11,211 |  | 1,402 | 0.6 | 1,1 | $0: 7$ | 346 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| struction Works ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Manufactur- |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 0.0 |
| as, Water and a,170 0.6 1,088 0.4 2,239 1.4 1,615 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Electricity Sup- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ply Industries... 9,473 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transport and Communication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributive Trades | 68,422 | $7 \cdot 6$ | 2,754 | 1.1 | 25,725 | 16. | -,417 | 2. 5 |
| Commerce, Bank- <br> ing, Insurance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vices ... ... | 72,932 | $8 \cdot 1$ | 2,048 | 0.8 | 27,377 | $17 \cdot 3$ |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Services }}{\text { All Industries and }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 900,935 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 000,935 | 10.0 | 24,522 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 158,494 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 96,960 | 100.0 |

## 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 22nd October, 1928, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared decrea 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 exceptiontially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 man annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme may, in certain circumstances, also be excepted.

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
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 416 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.

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

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

## Special Note. Persons aged 65 and over.

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

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 22nd OCTOBER, 1928.

| INDUSTRY. | Great Britain and Northern Irbland. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Great Britain only. <br> Wholit Unemploybd, TEMPORARY STOPPAGES, and Casuals. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals). |  |  | Temporary Stoppages. |  |  | Total. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Flshing ... ... ... | 2,601 | 11 | 2,612 | 17 | 5 | 22 | 2,618 | 16 | 2,634 | 2,598 | 16 | 2,614 |
| Coal Mining | 173,203 | 607 | 173,810 | 105,722 | 514 | 106,236 | 278,925 | 1,121 | 280,046 | 278,889 | 1,121 | 280,010 |
| Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying $\ldots$... | 1,643 |  | 1,643 | 442 | ... | 442 | 2,085 |  | 2,085 | 2,048 |  | 2,048 |
| Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ${ }^{\text {Co.. }}$ | 1,767 |  | ,770 | 28 | 6 | 28 | 795 | 3 | 798 | ,795 |  | +798 |
| Stone Quarrying and Mining ... | 3,436 | 6 2 | 3,442 | 1,285 |  | 1,291 | 4,721 | 12 | $\begin{array}{r}-4,733 \\ \hline 451\end{array}$ | 4,493 | 12 2 | 4,505 |
| Mining and Quarrying not separately |  | 81 | 1,323 | 355 | 4 | 359 | 1,597 | 85 | 1,682 | 1,551 | 85 | 1,636 |
|  | 1,242 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Digging Non-Metallierous Mining Products : $\ldots$ | 887 | 6 | 893 | 76 | 4 | 80 | 963 | 10 | 973 | 44 | 10 | 954 |
| Coke Ovens and By-Product Works | 1,325 | 13 | 1,338 | 447 | 3 | 450 | 1,772 | 16 | 1,788 | 1,772 | 16 | 1,788 |
| Artificial Stone and Concrete Manufacture | 2,238 | 64 | 2,302 | 544 | 12 | 556 | 2,782 | 76 | 2,858 | 2,771 | 76 | 2,847 |
| Cement, Limekilns and Whiting | 1,137 | 48 | 1,185 | 135 | 4 | 139 | 1,272 | 52 | 1,324 | 1,138 | 48 |  |
| Brick, Tile, etc., ${ }^{\text {M Making }}$... | 7,406 | 677 | 8,083 | 1,732 | 289 | 2,021 | 9,138 | 966 | 10,104 | 9,031 | 966 | 9,997 |
| Pottery, Earthenware, etc. Glass Trades :- | 2,248 | 1,905 | 4,153 | 2,348 | 2,622 | 4,970 | 4,596 | 4,527 | 9,123 | 4,579 | 4,526 |  |
| Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientiflic Glass) Manufacture | 1,658 | 259 | 1,917 | 339 | 33 | 372 | 1,997 | 292 | 2,289 3 | 1,990 | 292 140 | 3, 2,768 |
| Glass Bottle Making ... ... ... | 2,393 | 110 | 2,503 | 1,237 | 30 | 1,267 | 3,630 | 140 | 3,770 | 3,628 |  |  |
| Chemicals, etc. : - - Chemicals Manufacture ... .. |  |  | 5,186 |  |  | 711 | 5,219 | 678 |  |  |  | 5,809 |
| Cxplosives Manufacture $\quad . .$. | 4,574 | 302 | 5,902 | 117 | 33 | 150 | 5,717 | 335 | 1,052 | ,717 | 335 | 1,052 |
| Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White | 632 | 127 | 759 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 670 | 144 | 814 | 669 | 144 | 813 |
| Oil, Grease, Glue, Soä, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture ... | 3,251 | 594 | 3,845 | 643 | 177 | 820 | 3,894 | 771 | 4,665 | 3,881 | 760 | 4,641 |
| Metal Manufacture :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  |
| Pig Iron Manufacture(Blast Furnaces) | 2,954 | 16 | 2,970 | 650 | 8 | 658 | 3,604 | 24 | 3,628 | 3,598 | 24 | 3,622 |
| Steel Melting and Iron Puddiling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges ... | 18,260 | 152 | 18,412 | 21,721 | 89 | 21,810 | 39,981 | 241 | 40,222 | 39,971 | 241 | 40,212 |
| Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,857 |  |  |
| Manufacture of Tin Plätes .... ... | 2,836 | 105 | 2,941 | 5,323 | 724 | 6,047 | 6,159 | 829 | 6,988 | 6,159 | 829 | $\frac{6,988}{3,312}$ |
| Iron and Steel Tube Making ..... | 1,961 | 105 | 2,066 | 1,236 | 10 | 1,246 | 3,197 | 115 | 3,312 | 3,197 |  |  |
| Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manufacture | 1,277 | 208 | 1,485 | 924 | 78 | 1,002 | 2,201 | 286 | 2,487 | 2,198 | 286 | 2,484 |
| Englneering, etc. :- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| General Engineering; Engineers' Iron |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,918 | 55,366 |
| $\underset{\text { Electrical Engineering }}{\text { and }}$ Steel Founding $\quad \ldots . .$. | 39,864 | 1,643 | 3,507 | 14,598 | 143 | 15,659 | 3,380 | 1,786 | 4,166 | 3,334 | 786 | 4,120 |
| Marine Engineering, etc. $\quad \cdots$. | 7,680 | 29 | 7,709 | 1,322 | 3 | 1,325 | 9,002 | 32 | 9,034 | 8,302 | 44 |  |
| Constructional Engineering ... ... | 2,270 | 39 | 2,309 | 620 | 6 | 626 | 2,890 | 45 | 2,935 | 2,883 |  |  |
| Construction and Repair of Vehicles :Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | 15,230 | 1,271 | 16,501 | 2,624 | 280 | 2,904 | 17,854 | 1,551 | 19,405 | 17,677 | 1,543 | 19,220 |
| Constructlon and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etce | ,55 | 99 | 1,654 | 300 | 55 | 355 | 1,855 | 154 | 2,009 | 1,784 | 154 | 1,938 |
| Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tramcar Building | 3,468 | 27 | 3,495 | 1,965 | 11 | 1,976 | 5,433 | 38 | 5,471 | 5,421 | 38 | 5,459 |



- Including 83,235 Casuals (Males 82,288, Females 947).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.


November, 1928. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.


[^5]
## PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING OCTOBER 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 22nd October, 1928, differed from the figures for 24th September, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more:-

| Industry. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Numbere recorded as Unemployed at 22 nd October, 1928, as compared with 24 th September, 1928. |  |  | Industry. | Increase ( + ) or Decrease ( - ) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 22nd October, 1928, as compared with 24th September, 1928. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males. | Females. | Total. |  | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Cotton General Enginecring; Engineeres | - 2,361 | - 5,584 | - 7,945 | Manufacture of Tin PlatesRoad Transport not separately | + 975 | + 366 | + 1,341 |
| Iron and steel Founding | - 3,251 | 276 | - 3,527 |  |  |  |  |
| Construction and Rerair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft | - $\quad 2,278$ | - 177 | - 0 , 27 | specifled Railway Service R | + 1,341 | + 124 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +\quad 1,465 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | - 2,728 $=\quad 784$ | $-\quad 177$ $=\quad 1,999$ | - 2,905 $=2,783$ | Public Works Contracting, etc. . . ${ }^{\text {Shipbuiding }}$ | + $+\quad 1,831$ $+\quad 2409$ | $+\quad 213$ $+\quad 15$ | + 2,044 |
| Woollen and Worsted Linen... | = 736 | - 1,972 | - 2,708 |  | Pr $+\quad 2,409$ $+\quad 4,952$ | $+\quad 15$ <br> $+\quad 5$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ +\quad 2,424 \\ +\quad 4,957 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | - 1,055 | - 1,472 | - 2,527 | Shipping Service ... ... ... | + 5,520 | + 66 | + $+\quad 5,586$ |
|  |  | - 1,980 | 2,260 | Distributive Trades Hotel, Boarding | + 5,449 | + 2,241 | + 7,690 |
| $\stackrel{\text { Trades }}{ }$ | - 1,382 | 562 | - 1,944 | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Services } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \text { Building } \\ \text { Coal Mining... } & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots\end{array}$ | + 2,510 | + 5,624 | + 8,134 |
|  |  | 864 | - 1,045 |  | $\begin{aligned} & +11,276 \\ & +28,837 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & +11,1276 \\ & +18,276 \end{aligned}$ |
| Marine Enginecring, etc. Entertainments and Sports |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & +1,036 \\ & +\quad 1,129 \end{aligned}$ | Net Variation for above industries | + 55,605 |  |  |
|  | + 1,032 <br> $+\quad 815$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & +\quad 314 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 6, | + 49,810 |
|  |  |  |  | insured industries ... | +59,035 | - 10,136 | + 48,900 |

## COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

On page 412 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 22nd October, 1928, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the the uni of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured numbor of corsons recorded as unemployed, is obtained :-

|  | Men. | Boys. | Women. | Girls. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Unemployed $\begin{aligned} & \text { Schemes } \\ & \text { Special } \\ & \ldots\end{aligned}$ | 1,796 | 8 | 157 | 3 | 1,964 |
| 2. Claims admitted or under consideration | 960,771 | 14,692 | 183,413 | 7,896 | 1,166,772 |
| 3. Insured non-claimants Claimants disqualifled, but maintaining registration ... | 83,570 | 4,194 | 9,965 | 2,853 | 100,582 |
| 4. Uninsured persons on | 17,957 | 19,449 | 17,204 | 22,223 | 76,833 |
| 5. Two months' fle $\cdots$. $\ldots$. | 50,958 | 4,117 | 28,240 | 3,404 | 86,719 |
| Persons on Register (lines $2-4)$ | 1,062,298 | 38,335 | 210,582 | 32,972 | 1,344,187 |
| Books Lodged (lines 1-3 | 1,097,095 | 23,011 | 221,775 | 14,156 | 1,356,037 |

## ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER.

At 29th October, 1928, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,374,741; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,420,699.

In the following Table the figures are analysed so as to show separately the numbers on the Registers who were normally in regular employment, but who were respectively wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, and the numbers who were normally in casual employment.
Statistics are given for men, boys, women and girls, separately, under each of these headings :-

| 29th October, 1928. |  |  | 24th Sent., <br> 1928. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Persons normally <br> in regular employment. | Persons <br> normally <br> in casual <br> employ- <br> ment. | Total. | Total. |
| Wholly <br> Unemployed. | Temporary <br> Stoppages. |  |  |


|  | Great Britain. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $$ | 755,258 | 258,516 | 77,675 | 1,091,449 | 1,001,677 |
|  | 32,492 123 | 7,507 84,582 | ${ }_{872}^{131}$ | + 40.1300 | 39,476 217644 |
|  | 129,180 | 84, 4,615 | 16 | 33,811 | 36,437 |
|  | 940,827 | 355,220 | 78,694 | 1,374,741 | 1,295,234 |
| Great Britain and Northern Ireland. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Men <br> Boys $\qquad$ ... Wome $\ldots$ Girls $\qquad$ Total.. | 776,609 | 260,660 | 80,550 | 1,117,819 | 1,028,087 |
|  | 33,335 | 7,590 |  | 41,056 | 40,412 |
|  | 136,842 | 89,304 4,916 | 872 16 | 227,018 34,806 | 236,492 37,520 |
|  | 976,660 | 362,470 | 81,569 | 1,420,699 | 1,342,511 |

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.
The following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the five weeks ended 29th October, 1928. Of the 127,716 vacancies filled, 66,473 were for men, 31,935 for women and 29,308 for juveniles :-

| Week ended |  | Applications from <br> Employers. |  | Vacancles <br> Filled.t | During <br> Week. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week. |  |  |  |  |

[^6]
## PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons repistered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29th October, 1928. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.


[^7][Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 653 towns in Greas Britain, are given in the monthly "Local Unemployment Index."

## 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 October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about $£ 1,125$ in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 95,000 workpeople and in a reduction of $£ 1,470$ in those of 16,350 workpeople.
The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :-

| Group of Industries. |  |  | Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by |  | Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases. |
| Metal ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 11,500 |  | $\stackrel{\text { 180 }}{18}$ | ${ }_{20}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| Textile ${ }_{\text {Transport }}$ | , | $\ldots$ | 80,500 2,150 | 150 | 785 | 25 |
| ${ }_{\text {Trans }}^{\text {Transport }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 2,150 600 | 13,000 2,450 | 105 55 | 1,100 |
| Total | ... |  | 94,750 | 16,350 | 1,125 | 1,470 |

The principal body of workpeople affected by changes in the metal group were blastfurnacemen in the Cleveland district, who obtained a small increase under the sliding scale dependent on selling prices ; this increase amounted to $\frac{1}{a}$ per cent. on standard rates. There was a reduction of similar amount in the case of tonnagemen employed at blastfurnaces in North Staffordshire. Increases, each amounting to ls. per week, occurred in the wages of shipyard workers at Falmouth and laminated spring makers at Sheffield.
In the textile group there were small increases, under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements, in the wages of workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc. industries in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland; the increases amounted to less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates in Yorkshire, and in Lancashire and Scotland to 3d. and 2 d . per week in the case of men and of women respectively. There were also increases of 3 d . or 4 d . per week in the wages of engravers, etc. employed in calico print and engraving works.
The reductions in the transport group were mainly accounted for by a decrease of 2 s . per week affecting commercial road transport men in the Liverpool district, and a temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from gross earnings which was applied to the majority of the employees of the Metropolitan Railway. There was an increase of 1s. per week in the case of commercial road transport men at Nottingham.

In other industries the principal body of workpeople affected by changes in October were those employed in railway electricity generating stations belonging to the four main line companies, who sustained a temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from their earnings
under an arbitration under an arbitration award.
Of the total increase of $£ 1,125$ per week, about $£ 975$ took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales; $£ 40$ took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and nearly the whole of the remainder was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople
Of the total reduction of $£ 1,470$ per week, under $£ 100$ took effect as the result of arbitration; and the remaining sum was mainly the result of direct negotiation between the parties, preceded as regards about $£ 130$ by disputes causing stoppage of work.

Summary of Changes reported in January-Ootober, 1928.

| Group of Industries, | Approximate Number of Workpeoplet affected by net |  | Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Increases. | Decreases. | Increases. | Decreases |
| Mining and Quarrying ... | 1,100 | 402,000 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{125}$ |  |
| Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemi- |  | 402,000 |  |  |
| cal, etc. Iron and Steel | 200 | 3,875 | 15 | 655 |
| Engineering and Shipubullding | 39,250 | 58,500 | 1,300 | 6,000 |
| Other Metal ... ... ... | 55,000 375 | 106,000 | 6,775 | 9,300 |
| Textile... | 56,000 | 71,500 | 4,675 | 3,325 2,410 |
| Clothing | -750 | 31,000 | 4,675 | 2,410 |
| Woodworking, etc. ... ... | 3,200 | 11,000 | 295 | 1,910 |
| Building and Allied Industries | 7,100 | 453,000 | 790 | 42,000 |
| Gas, water and Electricity | 31,000 |  |  |  |
| Transport $\quad .$. | 1,400 | 488,000 | 5,730 | 39,300 |
| Public Administration | 12,300 | 8,800 | 575 | 39,760 |
| Other ... | 325 | 17,600 | 35 | 1,000 |
| Total | 208,000 | 1,701,000 | 20,650 | 169,450 |

In the corresponding ten months of 1927, there were net increases of over $£ 29,700$ in the weekly full-time wages of 275,000 workpeople and net reductions of nearly $£ 374,000$ in those of $1,734,000$ workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1928.



* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.
have been increascd and reduced by equal wagounts during the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of about 89,000 workpeople, whose wages
置 Under selling-price slicing-scale arrangements.
continuation of the took effect under an arrangement made on 30th July, 1928, by the Midland Iron and Steel Wages Board. It was agreed, subject to a a reduction in the sliding-scale percentage, no reduction was to operate until the expiration of the periods if the succeeding two ascertainments warrante percentage remains at 30 for men in receipt of base rates over 5 s . 10d. per shift.

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

| Industry. | Locality. | Date from which change took effect. | ses of Workpeople. | Particulars of Change. (Dccreascs in italics.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Laminated Spring Manufacture. | Sheffield | 1st full pay after 18 Oct. | Laminated spring fitters, vicemen, smiths and strikers. | $\mathrm{se}^{*}$ of 1s. per week in flat-rate bonus (63. to |
| Elastic Web Weaving. | Leicester | $\begin{gathered} \text { lit pay } \\ \text { day after } \\ \text { 22 Oct. } \\ \text { lst pay } \\ \text { day in } \\ \text { Nov. } \ddagger \end{gathered}$ | Elastic web weavers (male workers) | Bonus increased* from 13s. to 14s. in the po |
|  | Yorkshire (majority of firms), and certain firms in Lancashire. $\dagger$ |  | Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades. | Cost-of-living wage increased from $70 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $71 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from $56 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 57 per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from$42 t$ per cent. to $42 I$ per cent. for hand pressers. Minimum rates after change for timeworkers§: The Bradford Dyers ${ }^{3}$ Association, Ltd.-men 21 and over, 28s. per week, plus 8 per cent., plus $71+$ per cent. on total; other firms-men 21 and over, 30 s . 3 d . per $v$ eek, plus $71 \%$ per cent.; women 18 and over, 18 s . per week, plus $71 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Cost-of-living wage increased ${ }^{*}$ from 21s. 4 d . to 21s. 7d. per week for men 21 and over, and from 12 s . 8 d . to 12 s . 10 d . for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for those under these ages. Minimum rates after changes: men 21 and over, 28 s ., plus 21 s . 7d.; women 18 and over, 18 s ., plus12 s .10 d . |
|  | Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire.\|| | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st pay pay } \\ & \text { day in } \\ & \text { Nov. } \ddagger \end{aligned}$ | Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades. II |  |
| Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, etc | Middleton | 1st pay day in Nov. $\ddagger$ | Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching etc. trades. | Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 5 d . to 21 s .8 d . per week for men 21 and over, and from 13 s .3 d . to 13 s .5 d . per week for women 18 and over, and by proportionate amounts for juveniles. <br> Increase* of 3 d . per week. Total rates after change : Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 61s. 10d.; other towns, 60s. 10d. |
|  | West Riding of Yorkshire. | 1st pay | Mechanics employed in dyeworks |  |
|  | Scotland ... ... | Nov. $\ddagger$ <br> 1st pay day in Nov. $\ddagger$ | Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades.] | Cost-of-living wage increased* from 21s. 4 d . to 21 s . 7 d . per week for men 21 and over and from 12 s . 8 d . to 12 s . 10 d . for women 21 and over, and by proportionate amounts for those under 21 (except girls 14 and under 15 for whom there was no change). Minimum rates after change for those 21 and over: men, 25 s ., plus 21 s . 7 d .; women, 15 s ., plus 12 s . 10 d . |
|  | Lancashire, Cheshire Derbyshire and Scotland. | 1st pay day in Nov. | Engravers etc. employed in calico print works. | Cost-of-living wage increased* from 29 s . 6 d . to 29 s . 10 d . per week for engravers and from 21s. 4 d . to 21 s . 7d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers. |
|  | Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast. | lst pay day in Nov. $\ddagger$ | Engravers employed in engraving works. | Cost-of-living wage increased* from 29s. 6d. to 29s. 10d. per week for men and from 17s. 9d. to 17s. 11d. per week for women, and by proportionate amount for youths under 21 . |
| Retail Bespoke Tailoring. <br> Mill Sawing | London (Postal Districts W. 1 and S.W. 1). <br> Liverpool <br> King's Lynn | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st pay } \\ & \text { day after } \\ & 1 \text { Oct. } \\ & 1 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Senior tailoresses and senior alteration hands. | Increase of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per hour. Minimum rates after change: tailoresses, 1s.; alteration hands, 11 d . |
|  |  |  | Woodcutting machinists and sawyers. <br> Workpeople employed in sawmills | Decrease of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour (18. 812d. to 18.8d.). |
|  |  | 26 Oct. |  | Increase* of ld. per hour for men and of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour for boys, Rates after change: machinemen and sawyers, 1s. 3d.; lanourers, 1s. 012 d. Decrease of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per hour ( 1 s. $4 d$. to $1 \mathrm{~s} .3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$.). |
|  | Bristol, Gloucester (one firm), Cardiff, Newport Swansea. | 2nd pay day in Oct. | Labourers employed in timber yards |  |
| Packing Case Making Electricity Supply (Railways). | Liverpool ... ... | 1 Oct | Packing-case makers, and woodcutting machinists. | Decrease of $\frac{1}{2} d$. per hour. Rates after change: packing-case makers, 1 s. 6d. ; woodcutting machinists, 1s. 8 d . <br> Temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from gross earnings (inclusive of overtime, extra payment for Sunday and night duty etc.). (See I.C. Decision No. 1392, on page 423.) |
|  | Great Britain (Four Main Line Railway Companies). $\dagger \dagger$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1st full } \\ & \text { pay after } \\ & 19 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Workpeople employed in railway electricity generating stations and sub-stations and on high-tension cables between them. |  |
| Railway Service | London, etc. ... | 1 Oct. | All classes of employees (except men employed at electricity generating stations) of the Metropolitan Railway. | Temporary deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from gross earnings (inclusice of overtime, extra payment for Sunday and night duty etc.). |
|  | Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle, and Wallasey. | 1st pay day in Oct. | Road transport workers ... ... | Decrease of $2 s$. per week for seniors and of 18. per week for juniors. $\ddagger \ddagger$ Rates after change : seniors-single-horse drivers, $57 s$.; teamsmen, <br>  1 ton and under, 57s. or 63s.§§; secondmen on petrol vehiclesover 4 tons $638 . ; 4$ tons and under, 62s.; drivers of six-tcheel vehicles 76 s .; secondmen, 698 s; trailermen, $57 \mathrm{~s} . ;$ stand trailermen, 63 s.; juniors-traffic juniors (four-uhheel vehicles), $29 s$. coal and short cart, 35s. 6 d. |
|  | Nottingham... ... | $\begin{aligned} & \text { lst pay } \\ & \text { day after } \\ & 29 \text { Oct. } \end{aligned}$ | Road transport workers ... ... | Increase* of ls. per week for those 18 years and over, and of 6 d . per week for those under 18 years. Weekly rates after change: one-horse drivers, 52 s , ; two-horse drivers 57 s .; petrol wagon drivers- 2 tons and over 62 s ., ; 15 cwt. to 2 tons, 57 s .; under $15 \mathrm{cwt} ., 52 \mathrm{~s}$.; electric vehicle drivers- 1 ton and night loaders and night garage hands, 56 s . |
| Local Government (Non-Trading Services). Leather Belt Manufacture. Cerement Making | Workington | 18 Oct. | Manual workers employed in highways, scavenging, and water departments. | Increase* of 3 d . per week. Rates after change for labourers and roadmen: 1st class, 53 s .; 2nd class, 50 s . 6 d .; carters 51s. 9d.; scavengers, 49s. 6d. |
|  | ```Lancashire and Yorkshire (excluding seaports). Great Britain``` | 31 July <br> 1 Oct. | Apprentices <br> Female workers | Scale of minimum weekly rates adonted starting at 12 s . at 15 years of age, increasing each year to 30 s . at 20 years. |
|  |  |  |  | Increase in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of $\frac{1}{}$. per hour for those 16 years and over the rates <br>  6 d., $6 \frac{1}{2}$ d., 7d. or $7 \frac{1}{2} d$. (according to experience) at 21 and over; pinkers and choppers, 1 ld and $\frac{1}{d .}$. per hour more respec- tively. piecework basis time rates, 1d. per hour more than the appropriate minimum time rates. |

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
't The change applied to workers employed by firms who are members of the British Cotton and Wool Dyers' Association, Ltd. (Slubbing Section), the Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers' Federation. the West Riding of Yorkshire Master Association, Ltd., the Huddersfield and District Master Dyers' Association, the Yorkshire Dyers 'Federation Hare Bleachers, Dyers and Sizers (certain
Slubbing Dyers' Association, The Bradford Dyers Association, Ltd., and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Blean flrms). Except in a few cases in the Bradford Area, the change did not apply in the home dyeing and finishing departments of woollen and worsted manufacturers.
$\pm$ In respect of the preceding pay period.
\& A special temporary payment of 2s., 2s. 6 d . or 3 s . per week (according to basis rates) for men and of 1 s . per week for women is made in addition where systems of collective piecework have not yet been introduced. Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers, and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above); for pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 60 per cent. to 61 per cent. for netherwood cutters and from 46 to 47 per cent. for menders, the cost-of-living wage for hand cutters and other pieceworkers remaining unchanged.
*I Excluding waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engravers, and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant. Tailoresses. change took effect under an agreement made between the London Employers' Association, Ltd., and the Amalgamated society of Eastern, and Southern Railway effect under a decision of the Industrial Court to which the Great Western, London Midland and Scotish, Lhe deduction las not been applied to employees of the London Electric, Metropolitan District, and Metropolitan Railways.
$\ddagger \ddagger$ Seniors-carters. motor or vehicle workers or others working in connection with vehicles ; juniors-youths not in receipt of the standard rate of wages, and not doing a man's work.
$\$ \S$ The rate of 57 s . applies to men engaged on or after 1st December 1924; men engaged before that date receive 6 s . per week more, as previously.


## TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.-The number of disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 27, as compared with 20 in the previous month and 27 in October, 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 5,600 . In addition, about 1,400 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 9 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 36 , involving about 7,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of about 59,000 working days.

The following Table analyses the disputes in progress in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland by groups of industries, and indicates the number of workpeople involved at the establishments concerned and the approximate time lost during the month in all disputes in progress :-

| Groups of Industries. | Number of Disputes in progress in Month. |  |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month. | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { Approxi- } \\ \text { mate } \\ \text { Duration } \\ \text { in Working } \\ \text { Days } \\ \text { of all Dis- } \\ \text { putes in } \\ \text { progress in } \\ \text { Month. } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Started before beginning of Month. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Started } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { Month. } \end{aligned}$ | Total. |  |  |
| Coal Mining ... | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4,200 |  |
| Textile ... ... ... | $\ldots$ | 4 | 4 | 1,000 | 4,000 |
| Woodworking and Fur- | ... |  |  |  | 10,000 |
| niture Manufacture ... | 3 | 5 | 8 | 700 | 5,000 |
| ther Industries ... | 4 | 10 | 14 | 600 | 3,000 |
| Total, Oct., 1928 | 9 | 27 | 36 | 7,000 | 59,000 |
| Total, Sept., 1928 | 11 | 20 | 31 | 10,800 | 56,000 |
| Total, Oct., 1927 | 16 | 27 | 43 | 10,500 | 40,000 |

Causes.- Of the 27 disputes beginning in October, 12, directly involving 1,500 workpeople, arose on questions respecting wages; 5 , directly involving 1,300 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 3, directly involving 200 workpeople, on questions as to working hours; 4, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions of working arrange-
ments; and 3, directly involving 900 workpeople, on questions of Trade Union principle.
Results.-Settlements were effected in the case of 20 new disputes, directly involving 2,400 workpeople, and one old dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 6 , directly involving 500 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 600 workpeople, were settled in favour of the employers; and 10, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one dispute, directly involving 100 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

Totals for the First Ten Months of 1927 and $1928 . \dagger$
The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1928, as compared with the corresponding period of 1927 :-

| Groups of Industries. | January to October, 1927. |  |  | January to October, 1928. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress. |  | Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress. | Aggregate <br> Duration in <br> Working <br> Days of all <br> Disputes in <br> progress. |
| Coal Mining <br> Other Mining añ | 89 | 64,900 | 645,000 | 85 | 77,700 | 418,000 |
| Quarrying ... | 4 | 400 | 7,000 | 3 | 300 | 9,000 |
| Bricks, Pottery, <br> Glass, etc. ... | 8 | 200 |  |  |  | 21,000 |
| Engineering $\quad \cdots$ | 6 | 2,300 | 10,000 | 10 | 700 600 | 21,000 4,000 |
| Shipbuilding ... | 19 | 6,600 | 28,000 | 20 | 3,600 | 14,000 |
| Other Metal | 36 | 5,500 | 38,000 | 14 | 2,800 | 37,000 |
| Textile ... ... | 23 | 3,900 | 23,000 | 26 | 23,600 | 682,000 |
| Woodworking and | 9 | 5,500 | 180,000 | 7 | 700 | 11,000 |
| Furniture | 14 | 500 | 7,000 | 25 | 1,100 | 13,000 |
| Building, Public Works Contracting, etc... | 30 | 7,700 |  | 37 |  | 813,000 |
| Transport ... | 16 | 2,100 | 7,000 | 15 | 1,800 | 81,000 10,000 |
| Commerce, Distribution and Finance | 16 | 2,100 100 | ,000 |  | 1,800 300 | 10,00 |
| Other ... | 7 | 300 | $\stackrel{\ddagger}{5,000}$ | 9 | $\begin{aligned} & 300 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,000 \\ & 8,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total | 262 | 100,000 | 1,081,000 | 265 | 116,700 | 1,316,000 |

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING OCTOBER, 1928.

| Occupations and Locality.§ | Approximate Number of Workpeople involved. |  | Date when Dispute |  | Cause or Object.§ | Result.§ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Directly. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indi- } \\ & \text { rectly.§ } \end{aligned}$ | Began. | Ended. |  |  |
| Coal Mining :- |  |  | 1928. | 1928. |  |  |
| Coal face workers and other colliery workpeople-Barnsley. | 700 | 734 | 3 Oct. | 4 Oct. | Dispute as to interpretation of a clause in price list relating to abnormal working places. | An agreed interpretation arrived at. |
| Artificlal Silk Industry :- <br> Spinners, reelers, finishers, etc.Peterborough. | 593 | ... | 25 Oct. | ... | Dispute arising out of suspension of a spinner, and other grievances. | No settlement reported. |
| Clothing Industry :Tailoresses, ete.-London, N. | 486 | ... | 8 Oct. |  | Refusal to work with non-unionists, | No settlement reported. |
| Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture:- |  |  |  |  | and for full recogni |  |
| Cabinet makers, french polishers, machinists, etc.-London, E . | 204 | ... | 19 Oct. | 30 Oct. | For reinstatement of a workman dismissed for failure to complete work within allotted time. | Workman in question to be reinstated for a trial period. |
| Furniture workers-London, E. ... | 300 | ... | 23 Oct. | 25 Oct. | Refusal to work with men whose Trade Union contributions were in arrears. | Mon in question agreed to pay up arrears of contributions. |

* 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 $\dagger$ In making up the number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals, but the amount of succh dunplication the most recent information.
$\ddagger$ Less than 500 working days.
§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the


## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS

The total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during October, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop death $s^{*}$ were rection against Poisoning) Act, ulceration and thred during the month, five due to epithelomatous ulceration and three due to lead poisoning.
(a) Cases of Lead Poisoning.

Smelting of Metals
Plumbing and Soldering
Shipbreaking
Printing
Tinning of Metals
Other Contact with Molten Lead
White and Red Lead Works ...
Pottery $\dagger$... ... ... 2
Vitreous Enamelling
Electric Accumulator Works ...
Paint and Colour Works...
Indiarubber Works
Coach and Car Painting
Shipbuilding
Paint used in Other Industries
Other Industries...
Painting of Buildings
total of above

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

Tris number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during October, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 187, as compared with 160 in the previous month and with 190 in October, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in October, 1928, numbered 49, as compared with 16 in the previous month and with 42 in October, 1927.

RAILWAY SERVICE.
Brakesmen and Goods Guards ... ... ...
Engine Drivers and Motormen
Firemen
Guards (Passenger)
Permanent Way Men
Porters
Shunters
Mechanics
Labourers
Miscellaneous
Contractors' Servants

## mines.

Underground
Surface
TOTAL, MINES
Quarries over 20 feet deep 13

## FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

## Cotton

Wool, Worsted and Shoddy
Other Textiles
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing
Metal Extracting and $\underset{\mathrm{Re}}{ }$ fining
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making
Metal Founding
Engineering and Machine Making
Boiler Making and Con structional Engineering...
factories and workshops
(continued).
Locomotives, Railway and
Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ..
Other Metal Trades
Shipbuilding
Wood
Gas
Electric Generating Stations
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.
Chemicals, etc.
Food and Drink
Paper, Printing, etc.
Tanning, Currying, etc.
Rubber Trades
Other Non-Textile Industries
plades under ss. 104-106,
factory act, 1901
Docks, Wharves, etc. 11
Buildings
Warehouses and Railway Sidings
total, faitory acts
TOTAL, Districts in Eng
SCotland.
Glasgow District .
Paisley and Green
ock Distric
Dundee
fermline and Dun
Aberdeen
Coatbridge $\ddot{\varepsilon}$ Airdrie
Total for the above Scottish Districts ...
ToTAL for above 31 Dis-
tricts in Oct., 1928 ... in the following Table :-

## 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.)THH number of persons* relieved on one day $\dagger$ in October, 1928 in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 667,263 , or 0.6 per cent. more than in the previous month, but $12 \cdot 0$ per cent. less than in October, 1927. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 373,371 , and 424 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

| Selected Urban Areas. $\ddagger$ | Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day $\dagger$ in October, 1928. |  |  |  | Increase ( + ) Decrease (-) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Indoor. | Outdoor. | Total. | Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Month ago. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { ago. } \end{aligned}$ |
| England and WALES. Metropolis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| West District ... | 9,115 | 6,057 | 15,172 | 186 |  |  |
| North District ${ }^{\text {Central District }}$... | 10,343 | 15,124 | 25,467 | 251 | + 7 | - 17 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Central District } \\ \text { East District } & \ldots .\end{array}$ | 2,163 9,770 | 2,448 46,105 | 4,611 5,875 | 352 870 | $+13$ | + 9 |
| South District | 19,079 | 56,049 | 75,128 | 386 |  | - 171 |
| Total, Metropolis ... West Ham | 50,6918 | 125,783 | 176,4748 | 388 | + | 54 |
|  | 4,331 | 18,350 | 22,681 | 301 | - 4 | - 144 |
| Other Districts. Newcastle District |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Newcastle District Stockton and Tees | 2,814 | 25,269 | 28,083 | 548 | ... | 37 |
| District ... ... | 1,408 | 10,997 | 12,405 | 448 | - 6 | - 176 |
| Bolton, Oldham, etc. | 4,167 | 7,181 | 11,348 | 145 | - 2 | - 11 |
| Wigan District | 1,826 | 13,863 | 15,689 | 343 | + 5 | - 7 |
| Manchester District | 9,449 | 27,659 | 37,108 | 354 | + 7 | - 96 |
| Liverpool District | 9,595 | 58,628 | 68,223 | 533 | + 14 | - 51 |
| Bradford District... | 1,774 | 5,800 | 7,574 | 202 | + 1 | - 21 |
| Halifax and Hudders- | 1,493 | 2,899 | 4,392 | 118 |  |  |
| Leeds ... .. | 2,773 | 11,372 | 14,145 | 293 | + + | + 14 |
| Barnsley District.. | 1,005 | 10,776 | 11,781 | 342 | - 1 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ -\quad 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Sheffield .... | 2,481 | 21,342 | 23,823 | 461 | - 1 | - 46 |
| Hull District | 1,749 | 14,177 | 15,926 | 492 | + 7 | - 19 |
| North Staffordshire | 2,454 | 8,389 | 10,843 | 259 |  |  |
| Nottingham District | 2,219 | 11,411 | 13,630 | 291 | + 4 | - |
| WolverhamptonDistrict ... | 1,169 | 4,178 | 5,347 | 218 |  | + 14 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3,475 | 14,142 | 17,617 | 229 |  | 20 |
| Birmingham ... | 7,537 | 15,548 | 23,085 | 243 | - 5 | 26 |
| Bristol District ... | 2,465 | 10,186 | 12,651 | 303 | + 5 | 91 |
| Cardiff and Swansea | 2,604 | 14,911 | 17,515 | 362 | + 10 |  |
| Total, "OtherDistricts" | 62,457 | 288,728 | 351,185 | 334 |  | - 38 |
| Total, Districts in England and Wales | 117,479 | 432,861 | 550,340 | 348 | + 3 | - 48 |
| SCOTLAND. Glasgow District ... | 5,649 | 69,588 | 75,237 | 788 |  | - 98 |
| Paisley and Green- |  | 69,588 |  |  |  |  |
| ock District Edinburgh | 813 | 9,359 | 10,172 | 526 |  | - 178 |
| Dundee and Dun- | 1,497 | 16,971 | 18,468 | 434 |  | + 13 |
| fermline | 825 | 3,608 | 4,433 | 204 |  | - 49 |
| Aberdeen | 511 | 3,243 | 3,754 | 237 |  | - 61 |
| Coatbridge \& Airdrie | 372 | 4,487 | 4,859 | 480 |  | - 81 |
| Total for the above Scottish Districts ... | 9,667 | 107256 | 116,923 | 570 | - 4 | - 75 |
| TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Oct., 1928 ... | 127,146 | 540,117 | 667,263 | 373 | + 2 | - |

## ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

The number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during October, 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


The figures a re provisional and subjeet 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 registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only
$\dagger$ The igures for England and Wales relate to 27 th October, and those fo Scotland to 15 th Octaber.
$\ddagger$ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Shettield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of scotland except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts,
Includes 221 not Included in district Igures.


## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.-While the percentages giren 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.

Peroentage Ingrease in Retail Food Priges in the Various Countries as compared with July, 1914.*

| Country. | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1925. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & \text { 1927, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1928, \end{aligned}$ | Latest flgures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Date. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { BRITATN AND } \\ & \text { ORTHERN IRELAND } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 65}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent. } \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1928 . \\ & 1 \text { Nov. } \end{aligned}$ |
| oreign Countries. Czechoslovakia. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Czechoslovakia... | 816 110 50 | 776 59 | 862 53 | 843 53 | 928 46 | Sept. Oct. |
| Egypt (Cairo) $\dagger$... | ${ }^{58}$ | 588 | 47 | 44 | 44 | July |
| France (Paris) $\dagger \ldots \ldots$ | 1,007 | 967 474 | 965 | 1,016 | 1,036 | Sept. |
| $\ldots$ (other towns) $\dagger . .$. | $351 \ddagger$ | $510 \ddagger$ | $453 \ddagger$ | $436 \ddagger$ | ${ }_{436}$ | Oct. |
| Germany <br> Holland (The Hague) $^{\ldots}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{7}^{57}$ | $54{ }^{+}$ | 52 | Oct. |
| Italy $\ldots$... |  |  | 4585 | 64 416 | 59 426 | Sept. |
| Norway... ... | 160 | 98 | 75 | 73 | 63 | Sept. |
| Spain (Madrid) $\dagger$ ) $\dagger$ | 90 | 86 | 89 | 73 | 78 | Sept. |
| ${ }_{\text {Sweden }}{ }^{\text {(Barcelona) } \dagger} \dagger$ | 82 | 63 | 64 | 65 | ${ }_{5}^{66}$ | Sept. |
| Switzerland $\quad . .$. | 69 69 | 56 59 | 51 57 | 57 57 | 53 57 | Oct. |
| United States ... | 56 | 54 | 50 | 50 | 55 | Sept. |
| British dominions, \&c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada ... ${ }^{\text {a }}$ : | 428 | 518 | 49 | 47 | 52 | Sept. |
| Native families ... | 52 | 55 | 54 | 43 |  |  |
| Irish Free State | 88 | 74 | 66 | 66 | 66 | July |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { New Zealand } \\ \text { South Africa } \\ . . . & \ldots\end{array}$ | 51 20 | 49 16 | 44 19 | 46 16 | 49 | Oct. |

## II.-ALL ITEMS.

brcentage Increase in the Various Countries in the Cost of Food, together with (so far as possible) House-Rent, Clothing, Fuel and Light, and other Houshhold Requirements, as compared with July, 1914.*

| Country. | Items on Computation is based. | Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.* |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1925 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1926 \text {, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1927 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July, } \\ & 1928, \end{aligned}$ | Latest figures available. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rise. | Date. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { GREAT BRTIAT } \\ \text { AND Northern } \\ \text { IRELAND } \end{gathered}$ | A,B,C,D,E | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 73 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 70 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 66 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 65 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } \\ \text { cent. } \\ 67 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1928 . \\ & \text { 1 Nov. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Foreign Countries. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium Czechoslovakiä | A,C,D,E | 409 | 537 | 690 | 711 | 34 | Oct. |
| (Prague) | A,B,C,D,E | 641 | 618 | 647 | 646 | 9 | Sept. |
| Denmark Finland | A,B,C,D,E | 119 1,094 | 1,018 | 1,081 | 76 1,113 | 72 1,126 | Oct. Sept. |
| France (Paris) | A,B,C,D, | ${ }^{3} 3018$ | 43991 | 1,074 | 4199 | 1,419 | 3ept. F . |
| Greece (Athens) | A,B,C,D,D,E | 1,372 | 1,708 | 50 | 53 |  | Oct. May |
| Holland sterdam) | A,B,B,C,D,E | 1,372 798 |  |  | 708 |  |  |
| Italy (Milan) ... | A,B,C,D, ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | 4988 | 549 | 678 448 | $70 §$ 426 | 69 426 | Sept. Sept. |
| Lux (Romeme) ... | A,B,C,D, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 395 | 462 | 403 | 387 | 382 | Sept. |
| Norway |  | 1618 | ${ }_{1218}^{509}$ | ${ }^{681}$ | 713 93 | 713 84 | July |
| Poland (Warsaw) | A,B,C,D, | 16 | 1215 | 15 | 23 | 22 | Sept. |
| Sweden ${ }^{\text {Switzerland }}$... | A,B,C,D,E | 76 | 72 | 69 | 73 | 72 | Oct. |
| United States... | $\underset{\text { A,B,C,D, }}{\substack{\text { A, } \\ \text { c, }}}$ | ${ }_{748}^{68}$ | ${ }_{758}^{62}$ | ${ }_{738}$ | 61 708 | 61 70 | Sept. June |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { British } \\ & \text { Dominions, \&o. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Canada }}$ Australia | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A,B,C,D,E } \\ & \mathbf{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \pi \\ & 558 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \pi \\ & 57 \S \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \pi \\ & 55 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | 1st qr. Sept. |
| India (Bombay): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Native families |  | 5788863533 | 57826130 | 716132 | 47737661 | $\begin{aligned} & 73 \\ & 62 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { July } \\ & \text { Oct. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Irish Free State | A,B,C,D,E |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Zealand ... | A,B,C,D, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Africa ... | A,B,C,D,E |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^8]
## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[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 The bass in employment in each country from period to period. are, however, not 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. 401-402 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For reference shousd issued by the International Labour On Statistics of Unemployment Series C., No 7 International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

## GERMANY:*

Reichsarbeitsblatt, the journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour states that in September the general situation of the labour market changed but little as compared with preceding weeks. There was some increase in the number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit, but this was not considerable; and there was a decrease in the number of short-time workers.
The steadiness of the labour market during September is attributed the building of exports during the month, to better conditions in the building industry, which was almost fully employed, to increased which afforded the Ruhr mining industry, and to harvest activity, which afforded good opportunities of employment.
At the end of September the Employment Exchanges reported at the end The number of vacant situations registered at of September, 1927. was 64,151 as compared with 67,853 at the end of the September was 64,151 as compared with 67,853 at the end of the preceding month, and 81,724 a year ago.
The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 30th September was 663,745 (including 86,652 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On in receipt of the corresponding total was 654,689 (including 80,214 $n$ receipt of emergency unemployment benefit).
Returns were received from national trade unions relating to $4,418,213$ organised workers. Of these, 293,691 or 6.6 per cent. were totally unemployed on 29th September as compaied with 6.5 per cent. on 25th August and 4.6 per cent. on 24 th September, 1927. In addition, 303,466 or 6.9 per cent. were working short time, as against $7 \cdot 1$ per cent. on 25th August, and 2.4 per cent. at the end of September, 1927
The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time among the groups of trades represented in the above total :-

| Groups of Trades. | Membership reported on at end of September, 1928 | Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Wholly Unemployed |  | On Short Time. |  |
|  |  | Sept., $1928 .$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug, } \\ & \text { 1928. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept., } \\ & 198 \end{aligned}$ | Aug. 1928 |
| All Unions making Returns | 4,418,213 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 6.9 | $7 \cdot 1$ |
| Mining | 156,000 | 1.7 | 1.5 | $4 \cdot 6$ | 0 |
| pottery, etc. ... | 257,000 |  |  |  | 3.6 |
| Engineering and metal | 979,200 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 5.6 |
| Textile | 1273,600 | 5.7 8.2 | ${ }_{7} 5.2$ |  | 29.3 |
| Paper | 122,100 | $4 \cdot 6$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 5.2 | 5.8 |
| Leather ... | 72,400 | $12 \cdot 7$ | 13.5 | 18.6 | $20 \cdot 3$ |
| Wood ... $\ldots$ | 310,500 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 4.3 | 5.8 |
| Food tobacco, etc. ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ Clothing, boots and shoes | 291,500 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 4.9 | $5 \cdot 8$ |
| Building , $\ldots$... | 171,000 677,200 | 16.2 7.3 | 18.6 6.8 | 29.9 0.1 | $33 \cdot 0$ 0.1 |
| Printing .... | 146,200 | $5 \cdot 6$ | 5.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Transport ... | 351,600 | $4 \cdot 4$ | $4 \cdot 3$ | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Horticultural, etc. | 10,400 | 14.7 | 13.8 | $0 \cdot 1$ | 0.2 |
| Laundries, etc. ${ }_{\text {Mis }}$...llaneous | 4,100 | 2.8 3.8 | 2.0 3.4 |  |  |
| Miscellaneous ... | 374,700 | 3.8 | 3.4 | $1 \cdot 1$ | $1 \cdot 1$ |

FRANCE $\dagger$
Employment continued good, with shortages of labour in some districts.

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register " of the Exchanges on 27th October was 10,704 (6,368 men and 4,336 women). At the end of September the corresponding total was 10,145 . The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 14,249 ( 9,185 for men and 5,064 for women), as compared with 17,067 at the end of September. During the last week of October the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,008 persons in situations, including 9,691 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 756 foreign immigrants.

## ITALY. $\ddagger$

According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 268,883 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 30th September, 1928, as compared with 248,100 at the end of August, 1928, and 305,930 at the end of September, 1927. The total for 30th September, 1928, includes 66,294 engaged in the building, road construction, etc., industries, 66,029 in agriculture and fishing and 30,705 in the textile industry. In addition, 28,746 persons were partially unemployed at that date as compared with 24,319 at

[^9]31st August, 1928, and 133,568 at 30th September, 1927. In September, 1928, 77,143 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of $1,124,699$ days of unemployment.

## HOLLAND.*

The journal of the Netherlands Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 293,825 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 29 th September, 1928, 10,244 (3.5 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 3,589 ( $1 \cdot 2$ per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 25 th August) the percentages were $3 \cdot 8$ and $1 \cdot 2$ respectively.

## AUSTRIA. $\dagger$

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of September, 1928, was 136,984 (including 67,909 in Vienna) as compared with 135,609 (71,295 in Vienna) at the end of August. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of September was 112,595 (including 55,409 in Vienna) as compared with 113,851 ( 59,878 in Vienna) at the end of August.

## SWITZERLAND. $\ddagger$

On 30th September, 1928, 6,125 applications for employment 4.7 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 6,523 at the end of August, 1928, and 8,335 at the end of September, 1927. The drop in numbers unemployed as compared with the preceding month was partly due to favourable weather and a demand for workers in agriculture, and partly to improvement in economic conditions generally. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered $3,209,3,214$ and 2,959 respectively.

## DENMARK.§

Returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange show that out of 271,320 workpeople, $12 \cdot 2$ per cent. were unemployed on 30th September, as against 13.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 16.0 per cent. at the end of September, 1927.

## UNITED STATES.\|

Figures relating to the volume of employment in September based on returns from 11,443 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported $3,176,563 \mathrm{em}$ ployed in September, an increase of 1.5 per cent. as compared with the total for August. The aggregate wages paid for September showed an increase of 1.3 per cent. as compared with those for August, while the average earnings per head showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent. The outstanding increases in employment, apart from the large seasonal increases in fertilisers ( $32 \cdot 6$ per cent.) and confectionery ( 18.8 per cent.), were shown in the baking ( 3.4 per cent.), hosiery ( 3.0 per cent.), shirt and collar ( 4.8 per cent.), women's clothing ( 5.9 per cent.), millinery and lace goods ( 6.4 per cent.), paper box ( $4 \cdot 2$ per cent.), chemicals ( $4 \cdot 3$ per cent.), machine tool ( 11.9 per cent.), stove ( 4.1 per cent.), furniture ( 4.0 per cent.), electrical machinery, etc. ( 3.8 per cent.), and rubber boot and shoe ( 6.0 per cent.) industries. Seasonal decreases in employment took place in the ice cream ( 9 per cent.), cement ( 3.1 per cent.), and brick ( 2.0 per cent.) industries; the steam-fitting industry showed a decrease of 4.4 per cent. and woollen and worsted goods a decrease of $2 \cdot 2$ per cent.
Index Number of Employment. -If the monthly average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100 , the corresponding figure for September is $87 \cdot 3$, as compared with 86.0 in August and 88.0 in September, 1927.

## CANADA. $\|$

Returns relating to 1st October were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,627 firms with an aggregate of 998,851 on their pay-rolls. On 1st September, the same firms reported 1,003,601 and the total for 1st October thus shows a decrease of 4,750. If the employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October is 118.9 as compared with 119.5 at the beginning of the preceding month, and $109 \cdot 0$ on 1st October, 1927.

## NEW ZEALAND.**

The proportion of members of Trade Unions making returns who were unemployed in the week ended 18th August, 1928, amounted to 11.3 per cent. as compared with 11.5 per cent. in the week ended 19th May, and $11 \cdot 6$ per cent. in the week ended 13th August, 1927. (These figures relate to persons unemployed for more than three days during the specified week.)

[^10]
## LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

## Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927.

" watching and besetting"-trade union ofilolal convicted
William T. Jones, Liverpool district secretary of the United Operative Plumbers and Domestic Engineers' Association, wa indicted at Chester City Quarter Sessions on two counts; one of besetting John Henry Langley and one of intimidating him. Langley was a plumber and a member of the National Operative Plumbers and Kindred Trades Union.
Counsel for the prosecution submitted that the defendant had committed a breach of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, in that he had attended at or near the place where Langley wa working, and had done so in such a manner as was calculated to intimidate the latter. "Intimidating" meant causing in the mind of any person reasonable apprehension of injury to himself, any member of his family or dependants, or any personal property. In the present case the prosecution alleged that loss of work was the injury reasonably apprehended.

The defendant approached Langley on 9th March, while the latter was working on a job for a Mr. Wallworth, and told him that if he did not join the defendant's association he would "get him dismissed from here and elsewhere." Langley was dismissed subsequently.
Counsel for the defence contended that the prosecution had failed to establish any case against the defendant. He submitted that what the defendant had done in approaching Langley did not constitute either " besetting" or "intimidating."

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty on each count.
The Recorder, passing sentence, said that, since this was the first case of its kind, he would not inflict imprisonment, but the defendant would have to pay a fine of $£ 5$ on each count.

Leave to appeal was given.-Rex v. W. T. Jones. Chester City Quarter Sessions. 18th October, 1928.

## Trade Boards Acts, 1909-1918.

Sugar Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade.
Criminal proceedings were brought against a sugar confectionery manufacturing firm, for the underpayment of eleven female workers. The employer pleaded guilty to all of the charges.

It was urged in mitigation that the defendant had never received the notices issued by the Trade Board, and had not been informed that he had to pay not less than certain minimum rates of wages to his workers. The stipendiary magistrate, after hearing the evidence, stated that it was reasonable to expect all traders in trade for profit to acquaint themselves with the particular laws affecting their businesses. The defendant was fined $£ 55 \mathrm{~s}$. on each of the eleven summonses, and was ordered to pay the arrears of wages due to the workers, amounting to $£ 289 \mathrm{3s}$. 2d. He was further ordered to pay costs amounting to £4 13s.-Rex v. Nadin. Hanley Petty Sessions. 15th October, 1928.

## Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade.

Messrs. James Bailey \& Co., Ltd., of Crown Mills, Walsall, were prosecuted for failing to pay six workers at not less than the minimum rates fixed by the Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain). The defendants pleaded not guilty, contending that the work was outside the scope of the Board. After hearing the evidence of three expert witnesses the chairman of the magistrates announced their decision to convict, and imposed fines of 20 s . on each of the six summonses, with costs-Rex v. Jas. Bailey \& Co., Ltd. Walsall Petty Sessions. 14th August, 1928.

## Factories Act.

employment of young persons-illegal overtime.
Messrs. G. E. Sutton and A. Foster, bakers, of South Shore, were summoned on two charges of employing young persons after 7 p.m.

For the prosecution it was stated that, in consequence of certain complaints, the Home Office representative visited the defendants' bakeries at 7.55 p.m. on 17th August, 1928. He discovered there one girl aged 16 and another girl aged 15, both at work; they had started work at 7 a.m. and had worked for 11 hours, excluding meal times. There was no excuse for this kind of thing, since proceedings for similar offences had frequently been taken in that court and had been prominently reported in the press; written warnings did no good.
For the defence it was stated that there had been no attempt to make extra profit out of the workpeople, and that in slack times they had frequently been allowed to leave work at 5 p.m. Owing to want of care the statute had been infringed in the present cases.
A fine of 10s. was imposed on each charge, and the defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.-Rex v. Sutton and Foster. Blackpool Petty Sessions.

## Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

Employee under Notice of Dismissal-Canvissing Employers' Customers-Instant Dismissal justified.
The plaintiff, George Brooks, sued his late employers, The Progressive Clothing Company, of Hyde, for a week's wages in lieu of notice.
For the plaintiff it was stated that the defendant company had revised the terms of his employment, and when the plaintiff refused to accept the new terms offered, the company gave him a week's notice. While he was under notice the defendants' manager accompanied him while he was visiting customers, and on one occasion he heard the plaintiff asking a customer if she would give
him her custom after he had left his present employment. In consequence of this the defendants dismissed the plaintiff a once, and refused to pay him a week's salary in lieu of notice.

The plaintiff's solicitor, basing his argument upon a case decided in the year 1799, urged that an employee might, while still employed, properly canvass his employers' customers with a view to obtaining their trade for himself after he had left their employ.
For the defendants it was contended that loyal service was the basis of contracts relating to employment, as was shown by the decisions in more recent cases.
Judge Burgis said that the relationship of master and servant must be based upon good faith and loyalty. That was in substance the principle established by more modern legal authorities. In the present case the employers had been fully justified in dismissing the plaintiff instantly, for he had attempted during the course of his employment to undermine their interests.-Brooks v. Progressive Clothing Company. Hyde County Court. 24th October, 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. 3453/28. (16.10.28.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal ActTrade Dispute.

MINER CEASED WORK ON EMPLOYERS ENGAGING A MAN FROM A neighbouring village when there was an unemployed wORKMAN LOCALLY - CONTRAVENTION OF LONG-ESTABLISHED custom of management of filling vacancies at the mineheld a trade dispúte.
The circumstances of this case are set out in the following decision given by the Deputy Umpire :-

Decision. - "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.
"Applicant is a miner. He and others ceased work at 2 p.m. on 19th June, 1928, because the employers had engaged a workman from a neighbouring village, when (so the former alleged) there was a suitable workman unemployed in the village where the mine was situated. This, they alleged, was a contravention of a long-established custom that no outsider should be taken on as long as there was a suitable local workman unemployed. The custom relied upon by the workmen was subsequently found by the Conciliation Board to exist, and was affirmed by it. But the disallowance in this case was imposed under Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, so I have not to consider the merit of the point in dispute (see Decision 1673/20), $\dagger$ as I should have to were the disallowance under Section 8 (2) of that Act for voluntarily leaving without just cause. I have merely to decide whether there was a 'trade dispute' as defined by Section 47 (c) of that Act, and, if there was, whether the facts of this case come within Section 8 (1). If I find affirmatively in answer to both these questions applicant's claim must be disallowed, even if right was wholly on the side of him and his fellow miners (a point upon which I am not called upon to express, and do not express, an opinion).
"It was contended before me on applicant's behalf, that the dispute, although 'between employers and employees,' was not 'connected with the employment or non-employment, or the terms of employment, or with the conditions of employment, of any persons, whether employed in the employment of the employer with whom the dispute arises or not,' but was connected with the upholding or abrogation of an alleged long-established custom.
'The facts, in my opinion, do not support this contention. The dispute was 'connected with the employment of A from a neighbouring village, and 'connected with the non-employment of ' B from the village in which the mines were situated. That was the immediate cause of the dispute, and the long-established custom itself solely related to the employment and non-employment of persons. Therefore there was, in my opinion, a trade dispute within the definition in Section 47 (c); that trade dispute was at the premises at which applicant was employed; the stoppage of work was due to that trade dispute; and applicant lost his employment by reason of that stoppage of work. The case, therefore, falls within Section 8 (1) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, and applicant, therefore, is disqualified for receiving unemployment benefit so long as the stoppage of work continued.

* Volumes containing selected decisions of the Umpire are published annually by containing Relected decisions of the Umpire are published
decisions M . M . ${ }^{\text {ancery Office the latest being an volume of selected }}$ decisions given during the year 1927 (price 7s. 6d, net). Selected decisions are also issued monthly in pamphlet form, and may be obtainned, as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription: the latest, monthly pamphlet issued is that for september, 1928. Applications should be made
to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover to H.M. Statione
of this GAZETTE.
$\dagger$ See Vol. I Umpire's Selected Decislons, page 395.

Case No. 3707/28. (29.10.28.) Sections 8 (1) of the Principal Act and 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act (as amended)-Trade Dispute.
mechanio who was not a fully qualified engineer belonged to union involved in dispute-applioant, a skilled engineer, was doing the same work as the mechanic but was not a member of the union concerned-applicant held not in grade of workers, members of whioh wery participating in or finanoing or directly interested in dispute.
Two men were employed in the dyehouse of a textile mill on engineering and repair work. One of the men, the applicant, was a skilled engineer and was not a member of any association. The other man was not a fully skilled engineer, and belonged to the dyers' union. On 16th June, 1928, a dispute between the employers and the dyers' union resulted in a stoppage of work, and applicant lost his employment. He subsequently made a claim to unem ployment benefit, which was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.
Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were of opinion that, although applicant had been doing the same work as the other man, he belonged to a separate grade.
The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation, and expressed the opinion that, as applicant had been doing the same work as the other man who was participating in the dispute and who was a member of the Union financing the dispute, he was not entitled to relief under Section 4 (1) of the 1924 (No. 2) Act.
The case was accordingly submitted to the Umpire, and the Deputy Umpire gave the following decision:-
Decision.- "On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

The applicant is a trained engineer who is able to do general engineering work and who, according to the evidence, did, in fact, do such work in the mechanies' shop.

Another mechanic, who was a member of the Union in dispute, had had no general training, but had picked up a knowledge of a limited class of repair work.
'Notwithstanding the fact that the two men were paid the same wages and were mainly employed on the same work, there is a difference of grade, and this difference is evidently the reason why the one belongs to the dyers' union and the other does not.

This was the view which the Court of Referees took of the position, and I think they were right.'

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

## Recent Proceedings.

## (A.)-INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

Storekeepers, Assistant Stordikeepers and Superintendent Warehousemen, Post Office.-Society of Post Office Engineering Inspectors $v$. the General Post Office. Difference. Salary scalesClaim for increase. Decision.-As from 1st August, 1928, new basic scales to be:-Storekeepers.-London, $£ 260-10-310$; Provinces, £240-10-290; Assistant Storekeepers.-London, £220-10-260; Provinces, £200-10-240; Superintendent Warehousemen.-London, £150-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 210; Provinces, £140-71 -195 . Award issued 10th October, 1928. (1388.)

Temporary Women Clerks, Grade I., Civil Service.-The Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.-Scales of Pay-Claim for increase-Assimilation. Decision.-Claim not granted. Award issued 11th October, 1928. (1389.)

Assistant Inspectors, Ministry of Health.-Society of Civil Servants $v$, the Ministry of Health. Difference.-Salary scalesClaim for increase-Claim for special increments to present staff. Decision.-Claim not granted. The Court were of opinion that further consideration might be given by the parties to the case of the officers appointed as Assistant Inspectors prior to 1st September, 1925, with a view to some increase being made in their present salaries. Award issued 17th October, 1928. (1390.)

Assistant Medical Officers and Assistant Women Medical Officers-Post Office. The Institution of Professional Civil Servants $v$. the General Post Office. Difference.-Claim for increase of salary for existing officers. Decision. -Claim referred back to the parties for reconsideration. Should they be unable to reach agreement, the question may again be referred to the Court, but in such terms as will enable the Court to deal with the incidents of the scales of pay as well as the salaries of the existing staff. Award issued 18th October, 1928. (1391.)

Electrical Workers, Railway Companies in Great Britain. Great Western Railway, London, Midland \& Scottish Railway, London \& North-Eastern Railway, and Southern Railway v, the Electrical Trades Union and the National Union of Railwaymen. Difference.-Application for wages reduction of 6 s . per week. Decision.-The weekly earnings of the workpeople concerned shall be subject to a special deduction of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from their wages, in common with all other sections of railway employees. Operative from beginning of the first full pay week following date of award. Award issued 19th Ootober, 1928. (1392.)
Southern Railway-Elegtrical Sub-stations, - Electrical Trades Union $v$. Southern Railway. Difference.-Sub-Station

Attendants-Duties-Claim for additional payment. Decision.The Court suggested that the claim might be met by the payment of a special allowance to any sub-station attendant when he is called upon to carry out the instructions referred to in paragraph 85 (b) of the instructions of the company applicable to the electrified lines. Pending consideration by the parties of this suggestion, the Court withheld their decision on the immediate issue before them. Award issued 22nd October, 1928. (1393.)

Women Inspectors and Children's Officer, Ministry of Pensions.-Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries $v$. the Ministry of Pensions. Difference.-Salary scales-Claim for increase -Assimilation. Decision.-As from lst October, 1928, Scale of pay $£ 250-15-310$ awarded to the officers in question, the Children's Officer to receive, in addition, an annual allowance of $£ 85$, both amounts to be modified by cost-of-living fluctuations. Award issued 23rd October, 1928. (1394.)
Night Watchmen-H.M. Office of Works.-Trade Union Side v. Official Side, Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.-Payment for Christmas Day, Good Friday and other public holidays. Decision.-Claim not granted. Award issued 26th October, 1928. (1395.)
Clerical Classes, Civil Service.-Joint Committee on Starting Pay v. H.M. Treasury. Difference.-Lytton and Southborough Entrants, etc. Initial salaries on entry to the established Clerical Classes-Award No. 1354 -Interpretation. Decision.-In Award No. 1354, the Court dealt only with officers who, at the effective date of that Award, were within the general clerical and departmental clerical classes. They did not deal with, and did not purport to deal with, the case of officers who had, at the effective date of that Award, been promoted to higher classes. They ruled that Award, been promoted to higher classes.
accordingly. Award issued 29th October, 1928. (1396.)

## (B.)-CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND $A D H O C$ BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

Upholstery Trade : London.-London Cabinet and Upholstery Trades Federation $v$. Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers. Difference.-As to the interpretation of one of the "Working Rules to govern the Upholstery Trade in the London District " relating to stoppages of work in individual shops. Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award dated 4th October, 1928.

Iron and Steel Trade : South Wales.-Llanelly Steel Company Limited (a member of the South Wales Siemens Steel Association) $v$. Transport and General Workers' Union. Difference.-Claim for a reduction of rates for boiler firemen and ashmen. Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., appointed under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to act as Arbitrator to determine the matter. Award, conceding a reduction and fixing the revised rates, issued on 23rd October, 1928.

## RAILWAYS ACT, 192 I . NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

Findings have recently been issued by the National Wages Board on the following cases referred to them by the National Union of Railwaymen :-

Relief Signalman J. Davies, Cardiff Docks, Great Western Railway - Claim for rate applicable to Relief Signalmen, Class I.-The Agreement dated 1st May, 1922, provides for three classes of Relief Signalmen, with rates of pay as follows-Special, 80s. per week; Class I, 70s. per week; Class II, 60s. per week. The Union submitted that there is no clause in this Agreement which authorises Railway Companies to pay less than these rates. The Company stated that Relief Signalman J. Davies is employed exclusively in relieving signalmen in goods signal boxes at Cardiff Docks, and that a rate of 67 s . 6 d . per week exceeds the rates paid to the signalmen whom he relieves by amounts varying from 5 s . to 19 s . 6 d . per week, and is in accordance with the spirit of the Agreement. The finding of the Board was that under the Agreement of 1st May, 1922, Relief Signalman J. Davies is entitled to be paid the rate applicable to Relief Signalmen, Class I, namely, 70s. per week.
Relief Signalman S. A. Edmonds, Catford Bridge, Southern Railway -"Spread-over" arrangement-Claim for payment as for continuous duty. -The claim of the Union was that the spread-over should only apply when men are employed at their home station, and not to travelling turns of duty; that Edmonds should only have been employed in his own grade; and also that he was entitled to a continuous turn of eight hours in accordance with Clause 61 of the Third Memorandum on Points of Interpretation, and should have been paid from the time of signing on to the time of signing off at his home station. The finding of the Board was that Relief Signalmen can be employed in relieving grades other than signalmen on a spread-over turn away from their home station. The finding of the Board on 24th January, 1922, which dealt with spread-over turns of duty, was given after the date of the. Second Memorandum of Interpretation, namely, 24th March, 1921, and the Board are of opinion that there may be cases of men relieving on a spread-over turn which are not strictly covered by the Memorandum. In these circumstances the Board considered that different cases fall to be dealt with upon different considerations, and they referred the case back to the parties for reconsideration by them.
Auto-truck Drivers, Goods Depots-Claim for Electric Motor Drivers'
the various goods depots should be paid a higher rate of pay, and
that for this purpose the rates applicable to electric that for this purpose the rates applicable to electric motor drivers
should operate. The Board's finding was should operate. The Board's finding was against the claim.

Sunday Duties-Application for payment by Signal Linemen and
Assistants, St. Enoch Station, Glasgow.-The Union claimed doublo Assistants, St. Enoch Station, Glasgov.- The Union claimed double
time rate for work performed on certain Sundays during the period time rate for work performed on certain Sundays during the period between 1st September, 1921, and 10th March, 1924. Under a Central Wages Board Agreement of 20th October, 1926, the signal linemen at St. Enoch Station were conceded double time rate for certain work performed as from 10th March, 1924, and the Company opposed any further ante-dating of payment. The Board's finding
was that the claim had not been established. was that the claim had not been established.

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS

## Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued. I.-CONFIRMING ORDER.

## Chain Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order C. (27), dated 25th October, 1928, confirming minimum rates of wages fixed and certain variations and cancellation of rates made for the making of Hand-Hammered Chain from iron up to and including $11 / 32$ inch, and specifying the 5 th November, 1928, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

## II.-NOTICE OF PROPOSAL.

## Toy Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal Y. (7), dated 30th October, 1928, to fix and vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers.

Objection period expires 30th December, 1928.

## III. - CHANGES IN MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES DUE TO AN ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

Higher wage rates have become operative as from the 1st November 1928, in the undermentioned trades. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the Cost-of-Living Figure of 66, and are set out in the Confirming Orders quoted below:-

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain), General Minimum Piece Rates, D. (34) and D. (36), col. 4.
The alteration in the Cost-of-Living Index Figure does not necessitate changes in the general minimum time rates and guaranteed time rates specified or referred to in D. (32), D. (33) and D. (36).

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain), M. (39) and (40), M. (41) and M. (43), col. 11 .

## IV.-REPORT OF PUBLIC INQUIRY.

## Hollow-ware Making Trade.

A Report* has been made by Mr. B. A. Cohen, K.C., on the Public Inquiry which he held on the 18th April and 12th and 13th July, 1928, with regard to a proposed variation of the description of the Hollow-ware Making trade for the purposes of the Trade Boards Acts.

The Inquiry was held on the direction of the Minister of Labour as a result of objections received by him to his Notice of Intention of the 1st December, 1927, $\dagger$ to make a Special Order amending the description of the trade contained in the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913.

Objections were lodged by the Hollow-ware Trade Board (Great Britain), the Tin Box Trade Board (Great Britain), the Keg and Drum Manufacturers' Association, the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, Thomas H. Hill and Sons, Ltd., Eveson Brothers, Ltd., and Smith and Barnes, Ltd., and of these objectors the first four were represented at the Inquiry.

The Hollow-ware Trade Board asked that the manufacture of dustbins and baths from galvanised plate of an average thickness not exceeding 20 Birmingham gauge should be brought within the terms of the definition, that the work of enamelling hollow-ware should be included wherever carried on, and that the proposed definition of "finishing" should be made more explicit.

The Commissioner recommends that the Board's proposals be adopted so far as the first two of the above points are concerned, but that the third point might conveniently be dealt with by way of Regulation.
The Tin Box Trade Board asked that the definition might be extended to cover the manufacture of tin boxes in an establishment mainly engaged in the making of kegs and drums from plate of an average thickness exceeding 27 Birmingham gauge, and that the manufacture of machine-made cash boxes and of petrol cans should also be included. The Board's proposal with regard to petrol cans was opposed by the Engineering Employers' National Federation, and witnesses were called on both sides.
On the first two points the Commissioner reports in favour of the Board's proposals. The Commissioner deals at length in his Report with the making of petrol cans, and states his conclusion that such manufacture is part of the Tin Box trade and should be specifically manufact.
The Keg and Drum Manufacturers' Association objected to the exclusion of keg and drum manufacture carried on in certain cireumstances, desired to include the repair as well as the manufacture

* H.M. Stationery Office ; price 1s. 6d. net.

See the issue of this GAzEITE for January, 1928, page 35.
of certain articles, and contended that it was not desirable to include the ancillary processes included in certain paragraphs.
The Commissioner gives a partial approval to the Association's second proposal, but does not favour the third. The first proposal was opposed by the Engineering Employers' National Federation, who contended that, although kegs and drums may be manufactured in certain hollow-ware establishments, they are made also in the factories of certain federated firms, and their manufacture should be regarded rather as general sheet metal work than as the manufacture of hollow-ware. To give effect to this view they asked for certain additional exclusions. A number of witnesses were called on both sides. The Commissioner finds against both the Association and the Federation, and in favour of the relevant clauses of the definition as drafted.
The Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation asked also for the insertion of a capacity limit in the case of kegs and drums, if the manufacture of these were not excluded, for a specific exclusion relative to component parts of motor vehicles, for the modification of the terms of the exclusion relative to articles used as parts of or in connection with textile and other machinery, and for a specific exclusion of boilers, tanks and certain other articles.

On the first of these points the Commissioner reports in favour of the principle of a limitation, and suggests a means whereby it might be effected. On the second point he reports in favour of the Federation's proposal, and on the third in favour of an alternative form of words which he himself suggests. As regards the fourth point the Commissioner feels that no specific exclusion is necessary, as in his opinion tanks, boilers, etc., are not articles of hollow-ware.

## V.-SPECIAL ORDERS

## Hollow-ware Making Trade.

The Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Making) Order, 1928, Special Order, dated 26th October, 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 \& 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), altering the Description of the Hollow-ware Making Trade contained in the Appendix to Order III of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913.

Whereas it is provided by subsection (5) of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that any Act confirming a provisional order made in pursuance of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, may be repealed or varied by a Special Order;
And whereas the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, confirmed a provisional order made in pursuance of Section 1 of the Trade Boards Act, 1909, with respect to the Hollowware Making trade;
And whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913, by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix to Order III of the Schedule to the said Act;
Now, therefore, the Minister, by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes a Special Order varying the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913;

1. The description of the trade set out in the Appendix to this Order shall be substituted for that set out in the Appendix to Order III of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Provisional Orders Confirmation Act, 1913 ;
2. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Making) Order, 1928.
Given under the Official Seal of the Minister of Labour this 26th day of October, in the year 1928.

## T. W. Phillips,

Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## APPENDIX TO ABOVE ORDER.

1. Subject to the provisions of this Appendix the Hollow-ware Making trade consists of the following operations :-
(a) All work in connection with :-
(i) the manufacture from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) of articles of hollow-ware or parts thereof;
(ii) the manufacture of baths and dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding .0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, tapernecked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof :-
from black plate of less than $\cdot 125$ of an inch thickness
from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness exceeding 01745 of an inch (27 Birmingham gauge) but less than 125 of an inch : and the repair thereof;
(iv) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal when carried on in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in the work specified in paragraph 1 (a) (iii) hereof;
(v) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding - 01745 of an inch ( 27 Birmingham gauge) when
mainly engaged in the work specified in paragraph 1 (a) (iii) hereof:
and the repair thereof;
(vi) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings, or parts thereof; for articles specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) hereof, when done by workers wholly or mainly so engaged, or in association or conjunction with the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) hereof.
(b) All work in a tin box establishment in connection with-
(i) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal;
(ii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-neeked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding $\cdot 01745$ of an inch ( 27 Birmingham gauge); and the repair thereof;
(iii) the manufacture of boxes partly from black plate whether coated or not with any metal and partly from paper, chip, cardboard, pulp-board, or other similar box
(iv) the manufacture of any other articles or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal.
(c) All work in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol.
2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified-
(a) in paragraph 1 (a) hereof includes-
(i) finishing;
(ii) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;
(iii) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of a similar nature;
(b) in paragraph 1 (b) and 1 (c) hereof includes finishing.
3. Notwithstanding anything in this Appendix the following operations are not operations in the Hollow-ware Making Trade-
(a) Work specified in paragraph $1(a)$ hereof when performed in an establishment, branch or department (not being a tin box jointing and finishing of articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph $1(a)$ hereof are done by workers mainly employed in jointing and finishing other articles;
(b) the finishing (other than enamelling) of articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in a department in which the main business carried on is the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on ;
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature when performed in an establishment not otherwise engaged on operations in the Hollow-ware Making Trade;
(d) the manufacture of baths or dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness exceeding - 0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);
(e) the manufacture of baths or dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding 0392 of an inch ( 20 Birmingham gauge) in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in operations other than those specified in paragraph 1 (a) hereof or in the manufacture specified in paragraph $3(d)$ hereof or both in such operations and such manufacture;
$(f)$ the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor cycles;
(g) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor cycles or of component parts thereof;
$(h)$ all clerical work other than work specified in paragraph 2 (a) (ii) hereof;
(i) the making of loose linings for packing cases when such linings cannot be used apart from the packing cases;
( $j$ ) the making of uniform cases, suit and dress cases, bonnet and helmet boxes, hand-made cash boxes, deed boxes, dispatch boxes and letter boxes;
(k) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other machinery;
( $l$ ) the manufacture of pen boxes in an establishment mainly engaged in pen manufacture:
$(m)$ the sealing or closing of filled tin boxes and tin canisters; $(n)$ the following operations when performed in a tin-box establishment or in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol;
(i) the receiving, handling, and storing in bulk of raw materials;
(ii) the work of persons omployed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;
(iii) packing, warehousing and despatching;
(iv) the work of inside messengers, yard workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature;
(o) all processes of lithographic printing and processes of varnishing or lacquering done in connection therewith;
( $p$ ) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of premises, machinery or plant.
4. For the purpose of this Appendix the expression "tin box establishment " means an establishment, branch or department in which the main business carried on is the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (b) (i) or paragraph 1 (b) (ii) hereof, or paragraphs 1 (b) (i) and 1 (b) (ii) hereof.
The expression "finishing " includes the operations of coating, polishing, and oleaning articles.

## Paper Box Trade.

The Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1928, Special Order, dated 26th October, 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under Sections 1 and 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918 (8 \& 9 Geo. 5, c. 32), altering the Description of the Paper Box Trade contained in the Appendix to the Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925.
Whereas the Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) by a Special Order called the Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1925,* dated the 9th day of November, 1925, altered the description of the trade specified in paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Trade Boards Act, 1909;
And whereas it is provided by subsection 1 of Section 2 of the Trade Boards Act, 1918, that every Special Order may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Special Order;
And whereas the Minister is of opinion that it is desirable to vary the said Special Order by altering the description of the trade specified in the Appendix thereto;

Now, therefore, the Minister by virtue of the powers conferred on him by the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, and of any other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes a Special Order varying the said Special Order:-

1. The words " the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware) Order, 1913, or " in paragraph $6(e)$ of the Appendix to the said Order shall be deleted;
2. The following new sub-paragraph shall be added to the

Appendix to the said Order after paragraph $6(e)$, that is to say :
" $(f)$ operations included in the Trade Boards (Hollowware Making) Order, 1928; or any amendment or variation thereof."
3. This Order may be cited as the Trade Boards (Paper Box) Order, 1928.
Given under the official seal of the Minister of Labour this 26th day of October, in the year 1928.
T. W. Phillips,

Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

## VI.-REGULATIONS.

## Scope of Hollowwware, Tin Box, and Keg and Drum Trade Boards (Great Britain). <br> Consequent upon the making of the Special Order for the

 Hollow-ware Making Trade set out above, the Minister of Labour has made Regulations-the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, and the Trade Boards (Keg and Drum Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, all dated 26th October, 1928, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of Trade Boards for the Hollow-ware, Tin Box, and Keg and Drum branches of the trade. In the Schedules to these Regulations the three branches in question are defined as follows:-Hollow-ware Branch.-1. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Hollow-ware Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade consists of the following operations :-
(a) all work in connection with-
(i) the manufacture from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) of articles of hollow-ware or parts thereof;
(ii) the manufacture of baths and dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding .0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings or parts thereof, for articles specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) and (ii) hereof when done by workers wholly or mainly so engaged, or in association or conjunction with the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) and (ii) hereof;
(b) all work in connection with-
(i) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof;
from black plate of an average thickness less than $\cdot 125$ of an inch (10 Birmingham gauge), or
from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness exceeding 01745 of an inch ( 27 Birmingham gauge) but less than 125 of an inch ( 10 Birmingham gauge),
and the repair thereof;
when done in a department mainly engaged on work specified in paragraph 1 (a);
(ii) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings, or parts thereof, for the articles to the manufacture or repair of whioh paragraph 1 (b) (i) applies.
2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified in para graph 1 hereof includes-
(a) finishing;
(b) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;
*. Statutory Rules and Orders, 1925, No. 1126. H.M. Stationery Offlice;
price 1d. net.
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of a similar nature.
3. Notwithstanding anything in this schedule the following operations are not operations in the Hollow-ware Branch of the
Hollow-ware Making Trade :-
a) work specified
an establishment, branch or department when performed in other work and in which ther department mainly engaged on other work and in which the jointing and finishing of the articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof are done by workers mainly employed in jointing and finishing other
articles; (b) f
(b) finishing (other than enamelling) when performed in a department mainly engaged in the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of insid messengers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a simila nature when performed in an establishment not otherwise engaged in operations in the Hollow-ware Branch of the Hollowware Making Trade
(d) the manufacture of baths or dust-bins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness exceeding - 0392 of an inch ( 20 Birmingham gauge);
(e) the manufacture referred to in paragraph 1 (a) (ii) hereof in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in the operations specified in paragraph 3 ( $d$ ) hereof or in operations other than those specified in paragraph 1 hereof or both in such operations and such manufacture;
$(f)$ the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor cycles;
(g) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, oycles or motorcycles or of component parts thereof;
$(h)$ all clerical work other than work specified in paragraph $2(b)$ hereof;
(i) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other machinery;
( $j$ ) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of premises, machinery or plant;
(k) all work included under the Trade Boards (Keg and Drum Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928;
( $l$ ) all work included under the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928;
4. The expression "finishing" includes operations of coating (including the processes of galvanising, tinning, enamelling, painting, japanning, lacquering and varnishing), polishing and cleaning articles.
Tin Box Branch.-1. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Tin Box Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade consists of the following operations :-
(a) All work in a tin box establishment in connection with(i) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) whether coated or not with any metal;
(ii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, tapernecked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding - 01745 of an inch ( 27 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture of boxes partly from black plate whether coated or not with any metal and partly from paper, chip, cardboard, pulp board or other similar box board;
(iv) the manufacture of any other articles or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with any metal.
(b) All work in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol.
2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified includes finishing.
3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following operations are not operations in the Tin Box Branch of the Hollowware Making Trade :-
(a) Finishing when performed in a department in which the main business carried on is the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;
(b) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-cycles;
(c) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-oycles or of component parts thereof;
(d) all clerical work;
(e) the making of loose linings for packing cases when such linings cannot be used apart from the packing eases;
$(f)$ the making of trunks, uniform cases, suit and dress cases, bonnet and helmet boxes, hand-made cash boxes, deed boxes, despatch boxes and letter boxes;
$(g)$ the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card cans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other machinery;
( $h$ ) the manufacture of pen boxes in an establishment mainly engaged in pen manufacture;
(i) the sealing or closing of filled tin boxes and tin canisters; ( $j$ ) the following operations when performed in a tin box establishment or in connection with the manufacture of cans of a kind ordinarily used to contain petrol;
(i) the receiving, handling and storing in bulk of raw materials;
(ii) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;
(iii) packing, warehousing and despatching;
(iv) the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature;
(k) all processes of lithographic printing and processes of varnishing or lacquering done in connection therewith;
( $l$ ) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of premises, machinery or plant.
4. For the purpose of this Schedule-

The expression " tin box establishment " means an establishment, branch or department in which the main business carried on is the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) or paragraph 1 (a) (ii) hereof or paragraphs 1 (a) (i) and 1 (a) (ii) hereof.
The expression "finishing" includes the operations of coating, polishing and cleaning articles.
Keg and Drum Branch.-1. Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the Keg and Drum Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade consists of the following operations :-
(a) All work in connection with-
(i) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, tapernecked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof;
from sheet iron or sheet steel (hereinafter called black plate) of an average thickness less than $\cdot 125$ of an inch (10 Birmingham gauge) or
from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness exceeding $\cdot 01745$ of an inch ( 27 Bir mingham gauge) but less than $\cdot 125$ of an inch ( 10 Bir mingham gauge);
and the repair thereof;
(ii) the manufacture of boxes, canisters and bottles, or parts thereof from black plate whether coated or not with metal when carried on in a department mainly engaged in the manufacture or repair specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) hereof;
(iii) the manufacture of kegs, drums, tapers, taper-necked cans and painters' pots, or parts thereof from black plate coated with any metal and of an average thickness not exceeding $\cdot 01745$ of an inch ( 27 Birmingham gauge) when carried on in a department mainly engaged in the manufacture or repair specified in paragraph 1 (a) (i) hereof; and the repair thereof;
(iv) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings or parts thereof, for the articles to the manufacture or repair of which paragraph 1 (a) (i) hereof applies when done by workers wholly or mainly so engaged or in association or conjunction with the said manufacture or repair.
(b) All work in connection with-
(i) the manufacture from black plate of articles of hollow. ware or parts thereof;
(ii) the manufacture of baths and dustbins from black plate or from black plate coated with any metal, of an average thickness not exceeding - 0392 of an inch (20 Birmingham gauge);
(iii) the manufacture from any iron or steel of forged, stamped or pressed mountings or fittings or parts thereof for the articles specified in 1 (b) (i) and (ii) hereof
when done in a department mainly engaged in the work specified in paragraph 1 (a) hereof.
2. Work in connection with the manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof includes-

## (a) finishing;

(b) the work of persons employed in the factory or workshop in counting or weighing materials handed to workers and articles or parts thereof received from workers;
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers and work of a similar nature.
3. Notwithstanding anything in this Schedule the following operations are not operations in the Keg and Drum Branch of the Hollowware Making Trade :-
(a) work specified in paragraph 1 hereof when performed in an establishment, branch or department mainly engaged in other work and in which the jointing and finishing of the articles or parts of articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof are done by workers mainly employed in jointing and finishing other articles;
(b) finishing when performed in a department mainly engaged in the finishing of articles other than articles specified in paragraph 1 hereof and in which no manufacture specified in paragraph 1 hereof is carried on;
(c) packing, warehousing, despatching, the work of inside messengers, yard-workers and stokers, and work of a similar nature when performed in an establishment not otherwise engaged in operations in the Keg and Drum Branch of the Hollow-ware Making Trade ;
(d) the manufacture of component parts of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motor-cycles;
(e) the manufacture of any article or part of any article when made in an establishment mainly engaged in the manufacture
of motor vehicles, motor plants, aircraft, cycles or motoroyoles or of component parts thereof;
$(f)$ all clerical work other than work specified in paragraph $2(b)$ hereof;
( $g$ ) the manufacture of tin rollers, tin roller drums, card oans, coiler cans and other articles for use with textile or other machinery;
( $h$ ) all processes of lithographic printing and processes of varnishing or lacquering done in connection therewith;
(i) all work in connection with the maintenance or upkeep of premises, machinery or plant;
( $j$ ) all work included under the Trade Boards (Hollow-ware Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928;
(k) all work included under the Trade Boards (Tin Box Trade, Great Britain) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928.
4. The expression "finishing" includes operations of coating, polishing and cleaning articles.

Note.-An Explanatory Memorandum in respect of the above Regulations has been issued by the Minister of Labour for the guidance of all concerned. Copies of the Memorandum may be obtained gratis on application to the Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

## Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Arising out of the making of the Special Order for the Paper Box Trade set out above, the Minister of Labour has issued Regulations* dated 26th October, 1928, amending the Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (England and Wales).
The Minister of Labour has issued Regulations, $\dagger$ dated 15th October, 1928, with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Hat, Cap and Millinery 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, London S.W.1, to be Secretary of the Board.

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Agricultural Statistics.-Report on the acreage and production of crops and number of live stock in Scotland. Agricultural statistics, 1927, Vol. XVI, Part I. Board of Agriculture for Scotland. (S.O. publication; price 3s.)

Contains a Table of numbers of workers employed on agricultural holdings above one acre in extent in each county.

Development Commission.-Eighteenth Report of the Development Commissioners for the year ended the 31st March, 1928. (H.C. 119; price 3s. 6d.)
Industrial Assurange.-Industrial assurance, statistical summaries, 1924-1927. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

Local Government.- (a) Local Government Bill, 1928. (b) Local Government (Scotland) Bill, 1928. Explanatory memorandum on the provisions of the Bill. Ministry of Health and Scottish Office. (Cmd. 3220 and 3222; price 6d. and 3d. respectively.)
Mining.-Mining Industry Act, 1926. Report by the Board of Trade under Section 12 on the working of Part I of the Act (provisions for facilitating the reorganisation of the coal mining industry). Mines Department. (Cmd. 3214; price 3d.)
Poor Law Relief.-Unemployed persons in receipt of domiciliary poor law relief in England and Wales during the week ending the 16 th June, 1928. (Cmd. 3218; price 6d.)

Road Fund.- Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1927-1928. (S.O. publication; price ls.)

Technioal Education.-Education for industry and commerce. A survey of the existing arrangements for co-operation between industry, commerce and the professions and the technical school system of England and Wales. Educational Pamphlets, No. 64 (Industry Series, No. 1). Board of Education. (S.O. publication; price 6d.)

Unemployment Insuranoe.-(i) Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920-1927. Decisions given by the Umpire on claims to benefit during the month of September, 1928. U.I. 440. Pamphlet No. 9, 1928. Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) Unemployment insurance. Memorandum explaining the financial resolution. Ministry of Labour. (Cmd. 3219; price 1d.) (See page 394.)

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

## LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, SEPTEMBER, 1928. ADMIRALTY. <br> (Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.)

Chatham: Supply and Erection of C.I. Tank: Newton Chambers \& Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield; Railway Materials: P. Summerson \& Son, Ltd., Darlington; Steel Roller Shutters: Samuel Haskins \& Bros., Ltd., London, E.-Portsmouth: Timber: Burt, Boulton \& Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.; Portiand Cement: The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Building Work at Browndown: John Hunt, Ltd., Gosport.-Rosyth: Residential Quarters, Grangemouth; Residential Quarters, Castlecary: D. Stewart \& Co., Bonnybridge.-Yard Abroad: Steel and Cast Iron Pipes: Stewart \& Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow, C.
*The Trade Boards (Paper Box Trade, Great Britain) (Amendment)
Regulations, 1928 , dated 26th October, 1928 .
$\dagger$ Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No, 678. H.M. Stationery Offce ; † Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No, 678. H.M. Stationery Office;
price 1d. net.

## (Contract and Purchase Department.)

Amplifiers, W/T : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.-Anchors : S. Taylor \& Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Wastneys Smith \& Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.-Blankets : Wm. Edleston, Ltd., Smith \& Sons, Newcasteren-Nuts and Studs, Naval Brass : Meek \& Pond, Sowerby Bridge.-Boirmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Boxes, DistriBirmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmiongham.- eic. : Pinnacle Switchgear \& Fuse Co., Weybridge.-Branch bution, etc. Timp \& Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.- Brushes, Carbon Breakers : Whipp \& Bour, Lta., Manchesterushes, Tooth : G B Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, S.W.- Brushes, Tooth : G. B. Cable, Electric : Glover \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; Johnson \& Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.-Canvas, Drab: Baxter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Cases, Explosive : Watt Torrance \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Cloth, Coal Bag: Baxter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee.-Gloth, Coal Sack : Jameson \& Co., Ltd., Hull.Collars, White : R. H. \& S. Rogers, Ltd., London, S.E., and Coleraine, Ireland.-Compressor, Motor-driven Air: Fullerton Hodgart \& Barclay, Ltd., Paisley.-Conversion of Pump : W. H. Allen, Sons, \& Co., Ltd., Bedford; Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., Loughborough.-Copper, Brass and Bronze (Sheets, Bars, etc.) : Birmingham Battery \& Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Thos. Bolton \& Sons, Ltd., Froghall, Widnes and Oakamoor; British Copper Manufacturers, Ltd., Swansea; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot; Broughton Copper Works (1928), Ltd., Manchester; Delta Metal Co., Ltd., London, S.E., and Birmingham; Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze \& Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich; P. H. Muntz \& Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.-Cranes, Electric, Jib: Cowans Sheldon \& Co., Ltd., Carlisle.-Cranes, Electric, Wharf: Sir Wm. Arrol \& Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Grankshafts : W. Jessop \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield. Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.-Earthenware: Bishop \& Stonier (1926), Ltd., Hanley; W. T. Copeland \& Sons, Stoke-on-Trent; Globe Pottery Co., Ltd., Cobridge ; T. G. Green \& Co., Ltd., Burton-on-Trent; Keeling \& Co., Ltd., Burslem; Mintons, Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.-Generator Set, Motor, and Starter : Metropolitan-Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Generators, Motor, and Boosters : Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; Mackie \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Generators, Motor, Low Power : Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.Gunmetal Articles: Carron Co., Falkirk; Gabriel \& Co., Birmingham; T. Pemberton \& Sons, Ltd., West Bromwich; Player \& Mitchell, Birmingham; J. Roby, Ltd., Rainhill; Shipham \& Co., Ltd., Hull; E. Showell \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Handkerchiefs, Black Silk: Josiah Smale \& Son, Ltd., Macclesfield.-Handkerchiefs, White Cotton : J. H. Greenhow \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Headers, Boiler : Babcock \& Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.-Helmets, Sun : R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson \& Sons (London), Ltd., London, S.E.-Joints, "Flextel": W. H. Dorman \& Co., Ltd., Stafford.-Kerosene : British Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Kit Bags, Seamen's : Thos. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.Lagging, Blue Asbestos : Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Lathes: Holbrook \& Sons, London, E.-Lathe, Capstan : H. W.
Ward \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Niachine, Bar Cropping: De Bergue \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Machine, Forging : Greenwood \& Batley, Ltd., Leeds.-Machine, Model Shaping: R. W. Munro, Ltd., London, N.-Machine, Rotary Surface Grinding : Snow \& Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Machines, Planing: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Stockport.-Machines, X-Ray : A. E. Dean \& Co., London,
E.C.- Rackintoshes : Chas. Macintosh \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; Rexwear, Ltd., Manchester.-Oil, Linseed : Younghusband Barnes \& Co., London, S.E.; Dixon \& Cardus, Ltd., Southampton.Pitch, Marine Glue: Grindley \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Plant, Cooking: Moorwoods, Ltd., Sheffield.-Plates, Steel : Guest, Keen \& Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff.- Plywood, Fireproofed : Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford.-Projectors: Sperry Gyro-
scope Co., Ltd., London, W.-Propelier: J. Stone \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Regulators, Feed : G. \& J. Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.Reps: Walsh \& McCrea, Ltd., Halifax.-Rotary Biowers, Motors and Controllers: Reavell \& Co., Ltd., Ipswich.-Sausages : Excel Co., Ltd., London, W.-Screws : Butler Spragg \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham ; H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen \& Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; T. Haddon \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes \& Co., Ltd., Bir-mingham.-Shirts, Soft, White : John Desmond \& Co., Ltd., Londonderry ;* Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.-Suet: Hugon \& Co., Ltd., Manchester. Table, Punching: James Bennie \& Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.Telephone Exchange, Automatic: Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, N.-Ties, Black Silk: Toms, Steer \& Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.-Tile Lining of Tanks : Bertrams, Ltd., Edinburgh.Timber, English : R. Batcheller \& Sons, Ltd., Maidstone; C. R.
Claridge \& Sons, Ltd., Exeter; H. Longley \& Sons, East Grinstead; C. Miles \& Sons, Stamford, Lincs; R. Mulford, Ltd., Hook, Hants; G. Randle \& Son, Ltd., Bridgwater, Somerset; J. Stenning \& Son, Ltd., East Grinstead, Sussex ; E. C. White \& Son, Ltd., Basingstoke. Tinfoi! Sheet and Discs : Venesta, Ltd., London, E.C.- Travellers, Hand: Marshall, Fleming \& Co., Ltd., Motherwell.-Travellers, Overhead, Eleciric : Isles, Ltd., Stanningley, Leeds.-Tubes, Copper and Bronze: Hudson \& Wright, Ltd., Birmingham; C. Clifford \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham ; J. Booth \& Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; C. J. W. Barrvell, Birmingham; Muntz's Metal Co., Ltd., BirmingWorks (1928), Ltd., Manchester; Birmingham Battery \& Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Manganese Bronze \& Brass Co., Ltd., Ipswich.Tubes, Condenser, Brass: Wm. Bayliss, Ltd., Birmingham; James Booth \& Co. (1915), Ltd., Birmingham; Allen Everitt \& Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.-Watchcoats : J. Compton, Sons \& Webb, Ltd., London, E.-Winches : Harfield \& Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

## WAR OFFICE.

Ambulance Bodies: Vickers (Crayford), Ltd., Crayford.Batteries, Dry : India Rubber, Gutta Percha \& Tel. Works, Co., Ltd., London, E.-Bearskins : C. W. Martin \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.-Belting, Leather: Seddons Belting Co., Ltd, Bolton.-Brass Sheet : P. H. Muntz \& Co., Ltd., West Bromwich.Bronze Stampings : Bean Cars, Ltd., Smethwiek, Staffs; VickersArmstrongs, Ltd., Newcastle.-Canvas, Flax, Grey : Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Kirkcaldy.-Caps, S.D. : J. Compton Sons \& Webb Ltd., London, E.-Cases, Maitress : C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.C.; Sadler \& Sons, Burnham-on-Crouch; Hampton \& Sons, London, S.W.; T. Briggs (London), Ltd., London, E.C.-Cement, Portland: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Northfleet, Kent.-Chassis, Medium, Six-Wheeled : Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. I. Thornycroft \& Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Karrier Motors, Ltd., Hudders-field.-Copper Ingot : British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; British American Metals Co:, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Anglo Metal Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Curtains, Mosquito : T. Briggs (London) Ltd., London, E.C.-Cylinders : Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry-Discs, Eyepiece (Splinterless Glass) : Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.-Drill, Drab : Fothergill \& Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Hoyle \& Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom.-Drivers Cabs for Light Six-Wheeled Vehicles.: H. Lomas, Ltd., Manchester.\& Phillips, Ltd Lendon S.E-Fire Engine: Merryweathen Sons, Ltd., Greenwich.-Gear Generating Machine: Power Plant Co., Ltd., West Drayton.-Hair, Curled : McCrae \& Drew, Ltd,, Glasgow.-Hinge Bolts: Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.Holdalls, Web : Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, N.; County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Lathes : Denham Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax.-Linen : Stevenson \& Son, Ltd., Dungannon.Manhole Covers : The Forth \& Clyde and Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.-Motor Cars: Austin Motor Co., Ltd., Birmingham.Pads, Rubber: Dunlop Rubber Co., Birmingham.-Picric Acid A. H. Marks \& Co., Ltd., Wyke, Bradford.-Plates, Bullet Proof Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.-Pouches, Magazine, Web County Screen Co., Ltd., London, N.W.-Repairs to W.D. Vessel Peter Hancock \& Sons, Milford Haven.-Sand Blast Plant: Tilgh man's Patent Sand Blast Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Sheets, Ground C. Macintosh \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; Broadhurst \& Co., Ltd, Manchester.-Shirting, Angola, Blue : Kelsall \& Kemp, Ltd. Rochdale. -Sleepers, Creosoted : Denny, Mott \& Dickson, Ltd. London, E.C. Slotting Machine : Hulse \& Co., Ltd., Salford.Steel: Wm. Jessop \& Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steel Billets: The Darlington Forge Co., Ltd., Darlington.-Steel, Medium, Tensile Bars : Cammell, Laird \& Co., Ltd., Sheffield.-Sulfarsenol : Modern Pharmacals, Ltd., London, W.C.-Targets and Paper Articles for Rifie Rangers: J. Mc Queen \& Son, Ltd., Galashiels.-Tin, Phosphor C. Clifford \& Son, Ltd., Birmingham.-Tractors : H. G. Burford \& Co. (1926), Ltd., London, W.-Tractor, Six-Wheel Drive: Four Wheel Drive Lorry Co., Ltd., Slough.-Trailer Chassis : Tuke \& Bell, Lichfield.-Tubes and Fittings : Russell Bros. (Walsall) Ltd. Walsall; Mucklow Bros., Birmingham.-Vehicle, Multi-Whee! Armstrong-Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry.-Webbing, Spun Silk G. Hattersley \& Sons, Ltd., Keighley; Brough, Nicholson \& Hall, Ltd., Cheadle.-Zinc : The British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.; H. Gardner \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Works Services Building Works Services: Aldershot-Quarters for Officers and Married Soldiers: Norris \& Co. (Builders), Ltd., Sunningdale Bulford-Painting Services: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Tid-worth-Painting Services: A. A. McDermott, Bradford. Woolwich Area-Artificers Works : Edwards Construction Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Dover-Connaught Barracks, Stable Block: Ellis Bros. New Romney. Dover-Barrack Block: Ellis Bros., New Romney Lichfield-Periodical Services: R. Skevington \& Sons, Derby Aldershot-Stanhope Lines, Improved Sanitary Services: Wheeler Bros. (of Reading), Ltd., Reading. Winchester-Miniature Rifle Range: G. Riches, Fareham. Ayr-Miniature Rifle Range: F Feggans, Ayr. Hounslow Barracks-Repairs to Roof: E. J Logan, London, W.C. Farnborough, Pinehurst Barracks-Tar Macadam and Concrete Washing Platform: Morrison (Roads), Ltd., Woking. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines-Annexes to Married Quarters: Lee Bros., Aldershot. Aldershot, Marlborongh LinesAnnexes to Labourers' Quarters: C. Morgan \& Son, South Farnborough. Aldershot-New Station Building to Experimental Wireless Station: William Townson \& Sons, Ltd., Bolton, Lanes Catterick Camp-Tar Paving to Paths: Tarmac, Ltd., Hull. Catterick Camp-Heating Extension to Ordnance Workshops Brightside Foundry \& Engineering Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## AIR MINISTRY

Aircraft: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Lid., Parkside, Coventry.-Aircraft, Alterations: Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.-Aircraft, Conversion : H. G. Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers : (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge.-Aircratt, Experimental Tests: Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.-Aircraft, Fitting Automatic Slots : A. V. Roe \& Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester. Kingston - on - Thames. - Aircraft, Repair of : Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex. -Aircraft, Spares : A. V. Roe \& Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry; Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey.-Badges, Embroidered : Hobson \& Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.-Bolt Croppers, Jaws for: H. K. Porter, Ltd., London, E.C.-Bombs : Peter Brotherhood, Peterborough.-Bombs and Boxes: Imperial Chemical Industries,

Ltd., London, S.W.-Bombs, Filling : Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Dartford.-Bomb Gear, Release Slips : Vickers (Aviation), Ltd. Dartford.-Buildings and Works Services: Generating Plant (Wittering): Robey \& Co., Ltd., Lincoln. Married Quarters (Castle Bromwioh): Thos. Lowe \& Sons, Ltd., Burton-on-Trent. Post Office (Halton Park) : F. Wood, Wendover, Bucks. Sewage Ejector Plant (Ismailia): Hughes \& Lancaster, London, S.W. Sports Pavilion (Various Stations): Humphreys, Ltd., London, S.W.-Engines, Aircraft: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Coventry; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; D. Napier \& Son Ltd., London, W.-Engines, Aircraft, Airscrew, Hubs, etc. : Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.-Engines, Aircraft, Cylinder Blocks Assembly : D. Napier \& Son, Ltd., London, W.-Engines, Aircraft, Crankshaft Stampings: Ambrose, Shardlow, Ltd., Attercliffe Sheffield; Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Sheffield.-Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul: D. Napier \& Son, Ltd., London, W.-Engines, Aircraft Reconditioning: D. Napier \& Sons, London, W.-Engines, Air craft, Repair of : D. Napier \& Son, Ltd., London, W.-Engines, Aircraft, Spares: D. Napier \& Son, Ltd., London, W.; Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.-Engines, Aircraft, Type Test : Rolls Royce, Ltd., Derby.-Engine Cases : Airscrew Co., Weybridge, Surrey G. Darvell \& Sons, Ltd., Chorley Wood, Herts.-Fire Extinguishers General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.-Fire Extinguisher Refills: General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.-Lathe, Screwcutting: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.-Motor Alternators and Control Gear : Electric Construction Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton -Motor Rollers : Barford \& Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.-Radium Compound : Raluco, Ltd., London, E.C.-Serge, Blue-Grey : Fox Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Wellington; James Watkinson \& Sons, Ltd. Holmfirth; James W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot; Peter Wormersley \& Sons, Pudsey.-Sheets, Cotton: D. Whitehead \& Sons, Ltd., Rawtenstall.-Sparking Plugs : Robinhood Engineering Works, Ltd., Putney Vale, S.W.-Trailer, Grash : S. E. Saunders, Ltd., Cowes, Isle of Wight.-Wavemeters : H. W. Sullivan, Ltd. London, S.E.-Web Equipment: Mills Equipment Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Wheels and Tyres, Aero: Palmer Tyre, Ltd. London, E.C.

## H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Cord : Belfast Ropework Co., Ltd., Belfast.-Elastic Braidi Turner \& Co., Ltd., Leicester.-Elastic Circlets : Geo. Edmonds, Ltd., Birmingham. - Paper of various descriptions : J. Brown \& Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; A. Cowan \& Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Mid lothian; Culter Mills Paper Co., Ltd., Peterculter, Aberdeenshire Fisher \& Co., Ltd., Tamworth, Staffs.; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton, near Bristol; Hollingworth \& Co., Maidstone; Imperial Paper Mills, Ltd., Gravesend; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; William Nash, Ltd., St. Paul's Cray, Kent; Y. Trotter \& Son, Ltd., Chirnside, Berwickshire.-Printing, Ruling, Binding, etc. T,000 Skeleton Guard Books, Wateriow \& Sons, Lta., L

## POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Protective : Phœnix Telephone \& Electric, Works, Ltd., London, N.W.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd. Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N. Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, N. or N.W.; Sterling Telephone \& Electric Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.-Apparatus, Eiectric Bighting: Venner Time Switches, Ltd., London, S.W.-Bags, Mail : Baxter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Bicycles, Parts for: New Hudson, Ltd., Birmingham. Cable, Various: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescot, Lancs.; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; W. T. Glover \& Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson \& Phillips, Ltd. London, S.E.; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, E.-Canvas: Baxter Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Dundee; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd. Aberdeen.-Castings, Joint Box : General Foundry \& Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.; United Steel Companies, Ltd. (Thos Butlin \& Co.), Wellingborough.-Chains, Bicycle : Coventry Chain Co., Ltd., Coventry. Cloth: Wm. Baines \& Sons, Ltd., Leeds; H. Booth \& Sons, Gildersome; Fox Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Wellington Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth \& Sons, Ltd., Farsley; J. Harper \& Sons, Eccleshill; W. \& T. Huggan, Ltd., Bramley; J. Smith \& Co. Greetland; Strachan \& Co., Ltd., Stroud, Glos.; Whitworth \& Co Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks.; Peter Womersley \& Sons, Pudsey Coils, Loading : Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London E.-Cords for Telephones : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby Covers for Tyres : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Erdington, BirStoke, Coventry.-Labour Services in connection with Poles, Telegraphic : Armstrong, Addison \& Co., N. Shields and Grays; Alex Bruce \& Co., Leven, Fife; Burt, Boulton \& Haywood, Ltd. Newport, Mon.; Wm. Christie \& Co., Ltd., Grangemouth; Gabriel, Wade \& English, Ltd., Staddlethorpe.-Lamps, Electric: General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.-Materials, Cotton, for Uniform Clothing : J. \& J. Ashton, Ltd., Hyde, Cheshire ; Eccles Spinning \& Mfg. Co., Ltd., Patricroft, Manchester; Fothergill \& Harvey Ltd., Littleborough, Lancs.; John Gooden, Manchester; Gould \& Co., Manchester; J. H. Greenhow \& Co., Ltd., Manchester Langworthy Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Salford; H. Marriott \& Co., Ltd. Manchester; John Nelson \& Sons, Ltd., Todmorden; Rawden, Briggs \& Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; F. Taylor \& Sons, Ltd., Radeliffe.

Oil, Fuel : Shell Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paper, Telegraphic : Samuel Jones \& Co., Ltd, Bitton, Bristol; Waterlow \& Sons, Ltd., Dunstable and Watford.-Pipe, Cast Iron: Cochrane \& Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.-Poles, Telegraphic: Thos. H. Wilson, Grangemouth.-Safes, Home : Edison Swan Electric Co. Ltd., Ponders End, Middlesex.-Seals, Lead : R. P. Bannerman \& Son, Ltd., London, N.-Tape, Insulating : W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.-Teleprinters, Parts for: Creed \& Co., Ltd., Croydon.-Tents, Jointers', to Repair: J. Smith \& Co. (London, E.), Ltd., Goodmayes.-Thread: John Holmes \& Sons, Ltd., East Ardsley; Jute Industries, Ltd., Dundee; Wrights Ropes, Ltd., Birmingham.-Vehicles, and Bodies and Chassis for: Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham; Morris Motors (1926), Ltd., Cowley, Oxon.; W. H. Perry, Ltd., London, N.-Wallsoards: H. J. Townsend \& Son, London, N.

Cable-Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing : Man-chester-Preston No. 2 : British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.
-Cable Bearers: Queen Victoria Street, E.C., Subway: Harland \& Wolff, Ltd., London, E.-Conduits-Laying : Edinburgh, etc.: Fisher Bros., Edinburgh. Winslow (Bucks); Falmouth; Newquay (Cornwall): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Hampstead-Fitzjohns Avenue (Scheme III); Mount-view-West Highgate: O. C. Summers, London, N. Wimborne (Dorset): E. Ireland, Bath. Chiswick (Bedford Park); Mill Hill (Wills Grove and Page Street); Beckenham South-East; Gliddon Road and Avonmore Road, W.: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. London-Leatherhead (Section III) : W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Storrington (Sussex) : J. E. Billings \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Marston Magna (Somerset): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport, Mon. Perranporth (Cornwall) : A. H. Dingle, Redruth, Cornwall. Beckenham (North) : H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. Ely; Princes Risborough, Amersham (Bucks), Eynsham and Burford (Oxon) : C. S. Tomlinson, Alfreton. Clayton-Burgess Hill (Sussex): Fordyce Bros., Orpington. Olney (Bucks); BurphamBurnt Common (Surrey); Fernhurst (Sussex) and Frensham (Surrey): W. Dobson (Edinburgh), Ltd., Edinburgh. M.T.Beckenham Junction (Wellington Street): Greig \& Matthews, London, E.C. Coventry (Foleshill); Trafford Park (Manchester)Chester Road: Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Litherland, Liverpool. Hitchin : C. Ball, Letchworth, Herts. Birmingham (East)-Erdington-Sutton Junction; Burslem-Newcastle and Longton; Driffield: Moore \& Rowley, Northfield, Birmingham. KingstonHook (Surrey) (Scheme 6): Westminster Road Construction and Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Hucknall (Notts); Long Melford (Suffolk); Ironbridge, Brosley and Madeley; Oswestry and Wem : W. P. \& P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. London-Slough : J. Mowlem \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Salcombe :
J. F. Hodge, Rednal, near Birmingham. Pitlochry: Crawford \& Co., Eskbank, Midlothian. Belfast-Isle of Man-Blackpool (Blackpool-Norbreck Section): J. McLaren, Ltd., Neweastle-onTyne. Callander: A. Duncan, Glasgow.-Telephone Exchange Equipment : Cwmbran (Mon.); Newport (Mon.): Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, W.C. Derby : Standard Tele-
phone and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Redhill: Ericsson Telephone and Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Redhill: Ericsson Tele phones, Ltd., London, W.C. Sub-Contractors : Crompton Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford, for Machines. D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries. Lloyds Packing Warehouses, Ltd (Manchester); "Illustrated London News" and "Sketch," W.C. 2; London "Express" Newspaper, Ltd., E.C.: Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Telephone Repeater Station Echo Suppressors : Leeds; Newcastle; Catterick: Standard Tele phones \& Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Taplow; Marlborough; Taunton; Gloucester : General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.
-Telephone Repeater Station-Power Plant: Blackpool: Genera Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: Alton Battery Co., Ltd., Alton, Hants, for Batteries.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Asbestos Cement Sheets: Bell's Poilite \& Everite Co., Ltd. London, S.E.; British Fibrocement Works, Ltd., London, W.C. Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Bedsteads: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.-Blankets: Hepworths \& Haley, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. \& D. Lee \& Son, Dewsbury.-Boilers Babcock \& Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C. ; Cammell, Laird \& Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; Hunslet Engine Co., Leeds.-Bolts and Nuts: Chas. Richards \& Sons, Darlaston, Staffs.-Cables: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.; Callender's Cable \& Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; W. T. Glover \& Co., Ltd., Manchester; Siemens Bros. \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Standard Telephones \& Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.-Capes: Hobson \& Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.-
"Celotex" Geiling Board : Celotex Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., London, W.C.-Gement: T. Beynon \& Co., London, E.C.; Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.-Chassis : Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow.-Cloth : Colbeck Bros., Ltd., near Wakefield.Clothing: T. Briggs, Ltd., London, E.C.; T. Morley \& Sons, Leicester; S. D. Stretton \& Sons, Leicester.-Coal Tar: Gas Light \& Coke Co., London, E.C.- Cotton Waste: W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester; Redmayne \& Isherwood, Ltd., London, E.C.Cranes : Butters Bros. \& Co., Glasgow; Grafton \& Co., Bedford.Gulverts : Walls', Ltd., Birmingham.-Desiccators: Lacy-Hulbert \& Co., Ltd., Beddington, Croydon.-Drill: T. Barnes \& Co. Material : Callender's Cable \& Construction Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Explosives : Nobel Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.-Felt Mats Mitchells, Ashworth, Stansfield \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Fencing Bayliss, Jones \& Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.-Flannel: Kelsal \& Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale, Lancs.-Hoyt's Metal: Hoyt Metal Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., London, S.W.-Laminated Bearing Springs S. Fox \& Co., Ltd., Hocksbridge Works, near Sheffield.-Lathe

Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.-Lathe Chucks : A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.-Lead : Walkers, Parker \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E. -Leather : Connolly Bros. (Curriers), Ltd., London, N.W.Level Crossing Gates: Westinghouse Brake \& Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.-Liquaphalt : Berry, Wiggins \& Co., Ltd., London, E.-Locomotive Spares : Vulcan Foundry Co., Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.-Locomotive Tyres: Steel, Peech \& Tozer, Sheffield.Lorry : Morris Commercial Cars, Birmingham.-Machinery : J. Lang \& Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.-Mackintosh Capes : Victoria Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.-Motor Launch : Bergius Co., Ltd., Glasgow.-Motor Rollers : Barford \& Perkins, Peter-borough.-Motors and Switchgears : Lancashire Dynamo \& Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.-Muntz Metal : Muntz Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.-Oil : Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; C. C. Wakefield \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paint: R. Bowran \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; A. Fergusson \& Co., Ltd., Maryhill, Glasgow; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. \& R. Johnson \& Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; The Torbay Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Zocus Paint Co., Ltd., London, E.C.-Paper : Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury, Lancs.-Patent Fuel : Crown Preserved Coal Co., Cardiff.Petrol : F. \&. A. Swanzy, Ltd., London, W.C.-Phosphor Bronze : Phosphor Bronze Co., London, S.E.-Pile Driver : Mr. H. G. Blakemore, London, S.W.-Pipes : Stewarts \& Lloyds, Ltd., Birmingham; Cochrane \& Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Staveley Coal \& Iron Co., Ltd., near Chesterfield; Wellington Tube Works Co., Tipton, Staffs. Poles : Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.-Printing: Harrison \& Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.-Pump : W. H. Allen, Sons \& Co., Bedford.-Pumping Units : F. Pearn \& Co., Ltd., West Gorton Manchester.-Puttees : T. \& J. Tinker, Holmfirth, near Hudders-field.-Quinine : Howards \& Sons, Ltd., Ilford, near London.Rails and Fishplates: Cargo Fleet Iron Co., Middlesbrough.Rails for Switches and Crossings : Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot, South Wales.-Road Roller: Ruston \& Hornsby, Ltd., Lincoln.-Rotary Convertor: Mather \& Platt, Ltd., Man-chester.-Rugs : T. F. Treloar \& Sons, London, E.C.-Sanitary Fistings : Doulton \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Leeds Fireclay Co., Ltd., Wortley, Leeds.-Scrap Cast Iron: G. Cohen \& Sons, London, E.-Sealing Wax : G. Waterston \& Sons, London, E.C.Sera: Parke, Davis \& Co., London, W.-Slipway Machinery : J. Crichton \& Co., Ltd., Chester.-Spring Plates and Buckles : Brown Bayley's Steel Works, Ltd., Sheffield.-Steam Roller Marshall, Son \& Co., Gainsborough.- Steam Vessel : Ferguson Bros. Port Glasgow, Port Glasgow.-Steel Casements : Crittall Mfg. Co., London, W.C.-Steel and Iron : P. \&. W. Maclellan, Ltd., Glasgow.-Steel Sheets : Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, Cheshire.-Steel Sleepers : Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron \& Coal Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Guest, Keen \& Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.-Steelwork : Dorman, Long \& Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Head, Wrightson \& Co., Thornaby-on-Tees; Horsley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs; A. \& J. Main \& Co., London, W.C.; E. Wood \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.Switches and Crossings : Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., London, S.W.; R. White \& Sons, Ltd., Widnes.-Switchgear : Ferguson, Pailin, Ltd., Manchester; Metropolitan-Vickers Elect. Export Co., Manchester.-Tarco : R. S. Clare \& Co., Ltd., Liverpool.Telephones : Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C.-Timber : C. Leary \& Co., London, E.C.-Tin Ingots : Capper, Pass \& Son Ltd., London, E.C.-Tools: V. \& R. Blakemore, London, E.C.Tyres : Taylor Bros. \& Co., Ltd., Manchester.- Wagons : R. Hudson, Ltd., Leeds.-Water Meters : Ham, Baker \& Co., Ltd., Birmingham; G. Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds; Manchester Water Meter Co., Manchester. Water Meter Unions: W. \& S. Tylor, Ltd., London, N.Weighbridge : H. Pooley \& Son, Birmingham.-Weighing Machines: W. \& T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.-Wire: Hooper's Telegraph and India Rubber Works, London, E.C.; Tyer \& Co., Ltd., London, E.; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington.-Wood Preservative Burt, Boulton \& Heywood, Ltd., London, E.C.

## H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

Building Works: Amersham, Bucks, P.O.-Asphalter: La Brea Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Stonework: E. Harris, High Wycombe. Basford, Nottingham, Employment Exchange-Asphalter: Ragusa Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, W.; Plumber T. C. Stenson, Ltd., Mansfield; Slater: A. Wright, Nottingham; Steelwork: G. Sands \& Sons, Colwich. Belfast, Parliament Building-Asphalte Work: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., Manchester. Bexhill-on-Sea P.O.-Glazier: Mellowes \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Birkenhead-Maintenance work : R. W. Gill, Birkenhead. Blackpool-Maintenance work: W. Eaves \& Co., Ltd., Blackpool. Bolton-Maintenance work : E. \& S. Street, Ltd., Bolton. Clapham Junction, S.W., Employment ExchangeErection : F. F. Foster \& Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Steelwork : Banister, Walton \& Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Crieff P.O.Adaptations: W. B. Dodds, Crieff. Cullercoats, Whitley Bay, Northumberland-New Wireless Station: J. W. White, Sunderland. East Malling, Maidstone, Fruit Storage Testing Station-Erection: J. A. Davison \& Son, West Malling. Exeter Sorting OfficeAsphalter: Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Steelwork : John Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. Felling, Gateshead, Telephone Exchange-Erection: J. T. Main, Neweastle-on-Tyne. Fleetwood Employment Exchange-Painter: W. Coop, Ltd., Blackpool. Gatley, Cheadle, Cheshire, Telephone ExchangeAsphalter: Limmer \& Trinidad Lake Asphalte Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Painter: - Chamberlain, Stockport; Plasterer: John Blower, Stockport; Plumber: W. H. Dale, Manchester; Steelwork : H. Parkes \& Nephew, Ltd., Stockport;
Steps: Concrete Unit Co, Ltd., Manchester. Greenwich, S.E., Fuel Research Station-Steelwork: Redpath, Brown \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hackney, E., P.O.-Glazier : A. Goldstein \& Co.,

London, S.E.; Plasterer: Hawkins \& Carlton, London, N.W Harrow Sorting Office-Asphalter: Natural Rock Asphalte, Ltd London, E.C.; Steelwork: Standard Steel Co., Ltd., Croydon Stonework: Malcolm Macleod \& Co., Ltd., London, E.C. Hasting P.O.-Plasterer : A. R. J. Aubry, Woking. Herne Bay, Kent Telephone Exchange-Asphalter: Excel Asphalte Co., Ltd, London, W. Horwich, Lancs, P.O.-Alterations: A. Bentley \& W. S. Barton \& Co., London, W., Young Street, P.O.-Alterations F. Hutton \& Son, Birch. Ken, W. Kentish Town, N.W.-Garage F. Hutton \& Son, Birch. Kentish Town, N.W., P.O.-Asphalter Engert \& Rolfe, Ltd., London, E. King's Cross, W.C., " Terminus" Telephone Exchange-Tiler: Carter \& Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E. Leicester Sorting Office-Painter: Cundy \& Son, Leicester; Plumber, etc.: Norman \& Underwood, Leicester. London, Branch Post Offices-Enamelled Plates, etc. : O. C. Hawkes, Ltd., Birming. ham. 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[^0]:    * The percentages for September have been revised.

[^1]:    This circular stated that the Unemployment Grants Committce, before approving any scheme, would thenceforth need to satisfy themselves that expressly for the purpose of relieving in hand out of the ordinary course otherwise be undertaken for a colieviderg unemployment; that it would not years) ; and that the unemployment was exception (ordinarily more than flve
    $\dagger$ Cmd. 3218. H.M. Stationery Office; price 6d. net

[^2]:    owned by the of productions on the India and Ceylon tea plantations owned by the registered joint department of the wholesale societics, for which no satisfactory particulars are available.
    $\dagger$ Laundering and dry cleaning account for one-half of the flgure included against this heading.

[^3]:    *The percentages for September have been revised.

[^4]:    - Revised figure.

[^5]:    $\dagger$ Comparison is made with October, 1925, as the agures for October, 1926, were affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry.

[^6]:    *The term " Employment Exchange" as used in this connection, Includes Tinistry of Labour Empment Exchange," as used in this connection, and also Juvenile Employment Burcaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.
    $\dagger$ "Vacancies filled " Include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtainng for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the five weeks ended 24th September, 1928, the of placings of casual workers during the five weeks ended $29 t \mathrm{th}$ October,

[^7]:    BriLreland and

[^8]:    - Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Belgium, April' 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Australia all items), November, 1914 ; Poland, January, 1914.

    Fuel and light are also included in these flgures.
    Figure for August.
     § Figure for Miscellaneous Items.

[^9]:    * Reichsarbeitsblatt, 25th October, 1928. Berlin.

    Bulletin du Marche du Travail, Jrd November, 1928. Paris.
    $\ddagger$ Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, October, 1928. Rome.

[^10]:    ${ }^{*}$ Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 31st October 1928. The Hague
    ${ }^{+}$Statistische Nachrichten, 25 th October, 1928. Vienna.
    Rapports economiques et Statistique sociale, October, 1928. Berne
    Statistiske Efterret Statistiske Efterretninger, 23 rd October, 1928 . Copenhagen Emplopment in Selected Industries, September, 1928. Washington. Monthly Abstract of Statistics,

