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

EMPLOYMENT.

THERE was a further decline, on the whole, in employment during November.

Among the workpeople, numbering approximately 11,880,000, insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries taken together was 12·2 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 11·8 at 22nd October, 1928, and 9·9 at 21st November, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th November, 1928, was 9·3, as compared with 8·9 at 22nd October, 1928; while the percentage temporarily stopped was 2·9, as compared with 2·9. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th November, 1928, was approximately 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At 29th October, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women; and at 28th November, 1927, it was 1,172,000, of whom 937,000 were men and 173,000 were women.

The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included the building trade, public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and concrete manufacture, the pig-iron and tin plate industries, general engineering, leather tanning, the clothing trades, river, dock and harbour service and the fishing industry. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight increase in the number recorded as wholly unemployed, which was partly offset by a reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was a further improvement, however, in the cotton, worsted, linen, and motor vehicle industries; while a reduction in the numbers unemployed also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the shipbuilding, coke oven and by-product, and glass bottle industries.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in November resulted in an increase of £4,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 69,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £570 in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The increases which occurred were mainly due to the operation of cost-of-living sliding scales. Under such scales coopers in various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland received an increase of 1*d.* per hour on time rates and 6½ per cent. on basis piece rates; in the boot and shoe repairing trade the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 5 or 2½ per cent.; and there were also increases in the minimum time and piecework rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for various classes of workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade.

Other bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased included higher-paid men employed in the Siemens steel industry in South-West Wales, machine calico printers, and leather belt makers. The principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were reduced were blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and Lincolnshire and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area, in all of which cases the reductions took place under sliding scales dependent on selling prices.

During the eleven completed months of 1928 the changes reported to the Department in the industries for which statistics are compiled have resulted in net increases of £21,100 in the weekly full-time wages of 211,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of £166,000 in those of 1,638,000 workpeople. In the corresponding period of 1927 there were net increases of £29,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 276,000 workpeople, and net reductions of £383,350 in those of 1,857,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st December the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 68 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. a month ago and 69 per cent. a year ago. For food alone the corresponding figures were 60, 59 and 63.

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

TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November, was 18. In addition, 12 disputes which began before November were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The number of workpeople involved in all disputes in November (including workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes) was about 7,000, and the aggregate duration of all disputes during November was about 64,000 working days. These figures compare with totals of 7,000 workpeople involved and 59,000 working days lost in the previous month, and with 10,600 workpeople involved and 51,000 days lost in November, 1927.

The aggregate duration of all disputes in progress in the first eleven months of 1928 was about 1,375,000 working days, and the total number of workpeople involved in these disputes was about 121,000. The figures for the corresponding period of 1927 were 1,136,000 days and 109,000 workpeople, respectively.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS AND TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS.

TRADE UNIONS.

ON page 457 statistical Tables are given showing the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of 1927. The statistics are compiled from returns collected by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Registrar of Friendly Societies for Northern Ireland, from Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Acts, and by the Ministry of Labour from unregistered Unions. They relate to all organisations of employees—including those of salaried and professional workers, as well as those of manual wage earners—which are known to include among their functions that of negotiating with employers with the object of regulating the conditions of employment of their members.

Number of Unions in 1927,* in comparison with 1926.

The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1927 was 1,127, as compared with 1,136 at the end of 1926. The number of Unions dissolved in 1927, so far as reported, was 23, with an aggregate membership of 2,000 at the end of 1926; 12 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 14,000 at the end of 1926, amalgamated with other Unions; while 26 new Unions, with a total membership of 7,000 (including one Union formed by amalgamation), were reported as formed during the year.

Membership in 1927,* in comparison with 1926.

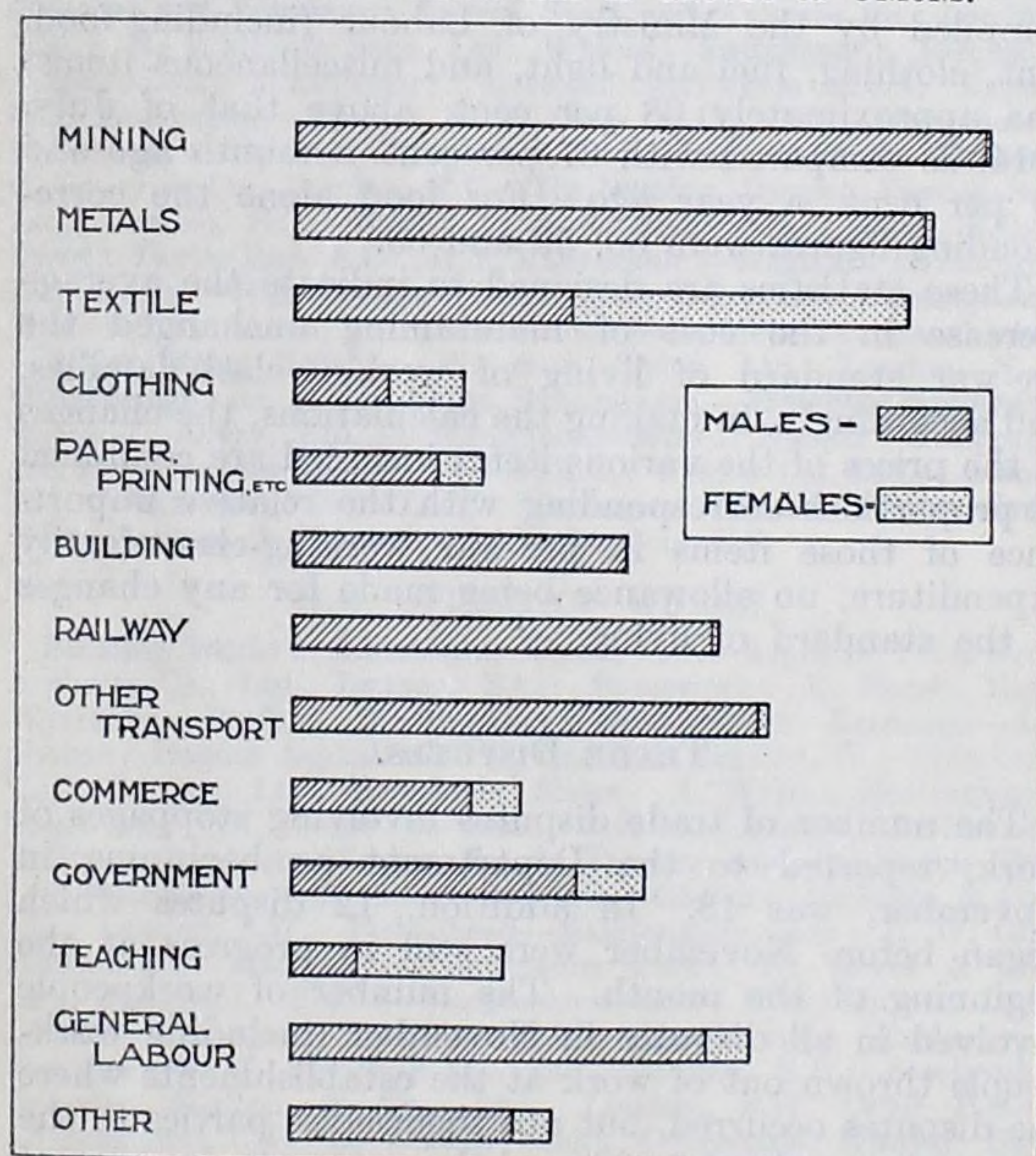
The total membership at the end of 1927 was approximately 4,908,000,* as compared with 5,207,000 at the end of 1926, showing a decrease of 299,000, or 5·7 per cent. The number of male members was 4,116,000, a decrease of 280,000, or 6·4 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 792,000, a decrease of 19,000, or 2·3 per cent.

The total of 4,908,000 includes about 29,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 30,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 30,000 in Irish Free State branches and 28,000 in other overseas branches in the previous year). It also includes a certain number of persons (principally teachers) who are members of more than one society, and are therefore counted more than once in the figures. When allowance is made for these cases the net number of members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been about 4,840,000 at the end of 1927, compared with about 5,140,000 at the end of 1926. Of this total approximately 72,000 was the membership of Unions or branches of Unions in Northern Ireland.

Distribution of Membership in 1927.

The distribution of the male, female and total membership of all Unions at the end of 1927, which is given in detail in the Tables on page 457, is represented graphically below in 13 main groups of Unions:—

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERSHIP IN GROUPS OF UNIONS.



The manufacturing industries groups accounted for 41 per cent. of the total membership at the end of 1927, and of these the metal groups, with a total of 620,000, represented 13 per cent., and the textile groups, totalling nearly 600,000, accounted for 12 per cent. of the total membership of all Unions. Railway service (413,000) and water and other transport (464,000), together comprised 18 per cent.; mining and quarrying, with 678,000, 14 per cent.; government (341,000), teaching (205,000), commerce, distribution and

* The figures for 1927 are provisional, and may be subject to slight revision when further information is available. The figures for earlier years have been revised as necessary in accordance with the latest information. The subdivision of the total membership into male and female is not exact, as estimates have been made for some Trade Unions which are unable to state precisely the numbers of males and of females comprised within their membership.

finance (221,000), and entertainments and miscellaneous (78,000), 17 per cent. General labour, with a membership of 448,000, accounted for 9 per cent. The male membership represented more than 75 per cent. of the total male and female membership in the manufacturing industries, more than 90 per cent. in general labour, and nearly 100 per cent. in mining and in transport; in the remaining groups of industries, taken together, it represented 70 per cent. of the total male and female membership. Female membership was mainly concentrated in the textile group (328,000) and the teaching group (140,000), which together accounted for nearly 60 per cent. of the total female membership in all groups.

Changes in Distribution of Membership, 1926-1927.

The Table on page 457 shows that, of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 27 groups and an increase in 6 groups. The largest numerical decreases were 107,000 in mining and quarrying, 79,000 in railway service, 20,000 in road transport, dock labour, etc., 38,000 in the metal groups, 25,000 in general labour and 15,000 in cotton. The largest percentage decreases were in railway service (16), iron, steel, tinplate, etc. manufacture (15), mining and quarrying (14), building labourers (13), and pottery and glass (11).

The only groups showing increases in membership of 5,000 or more were national and local government (8,000), and teaching (5,000), while no group showed a percentage increase on the year of more than 3 per cent.

As in the previous year the decrease in male membership was proportionately heavier than in female membership, the greatest losses having fallen upon groups of industries in which females are not largely employed. The largest numerical changes in the female membership were in cotton (— 10,000), general labour (— 4,000), and teaching (+ 6,000).

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

The second of the detailed Tables given on page 457 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1925, 1926 and 1927. In comparison with 1920, the year in which Trade Union membership reached its highest point, the only group to show an increase was that of teaching. The total membership decreased by over 41 per cent. The general labour group, which had the largest membership of all the groups in 1920, had lost nearly two-thirds of that membership by the end of 1927.

Compared with 1913 the total membership showed an increase of over three-quarters of a million (nearly 19 per cent.), the only groups showing a decrease being mining and quarrying (240,000, or 26 per cent.), and cotton (18,000, or 5 per cent.). Most of the groups showed increases of 30 per cent. or more.

The total female membership in 1927 had decreased by over 40 per cent. as compared with 1920. It was, however, more than 80 per cent. greater than in 1913, notwithstanding that the group with the largest number of female members, viz., cotton, showed little increase.

Totals for 1892-1927.

The following Table shows the total number of Unions known to have been in existence in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in each year from 1892 to 1927, and their aggregate membership to the nearest thousand. (The figures of membership include members in overseas branches and in Irish Free State branches of such Unions, but wholly exclude Unions having their head offices in the Irish Free State.)

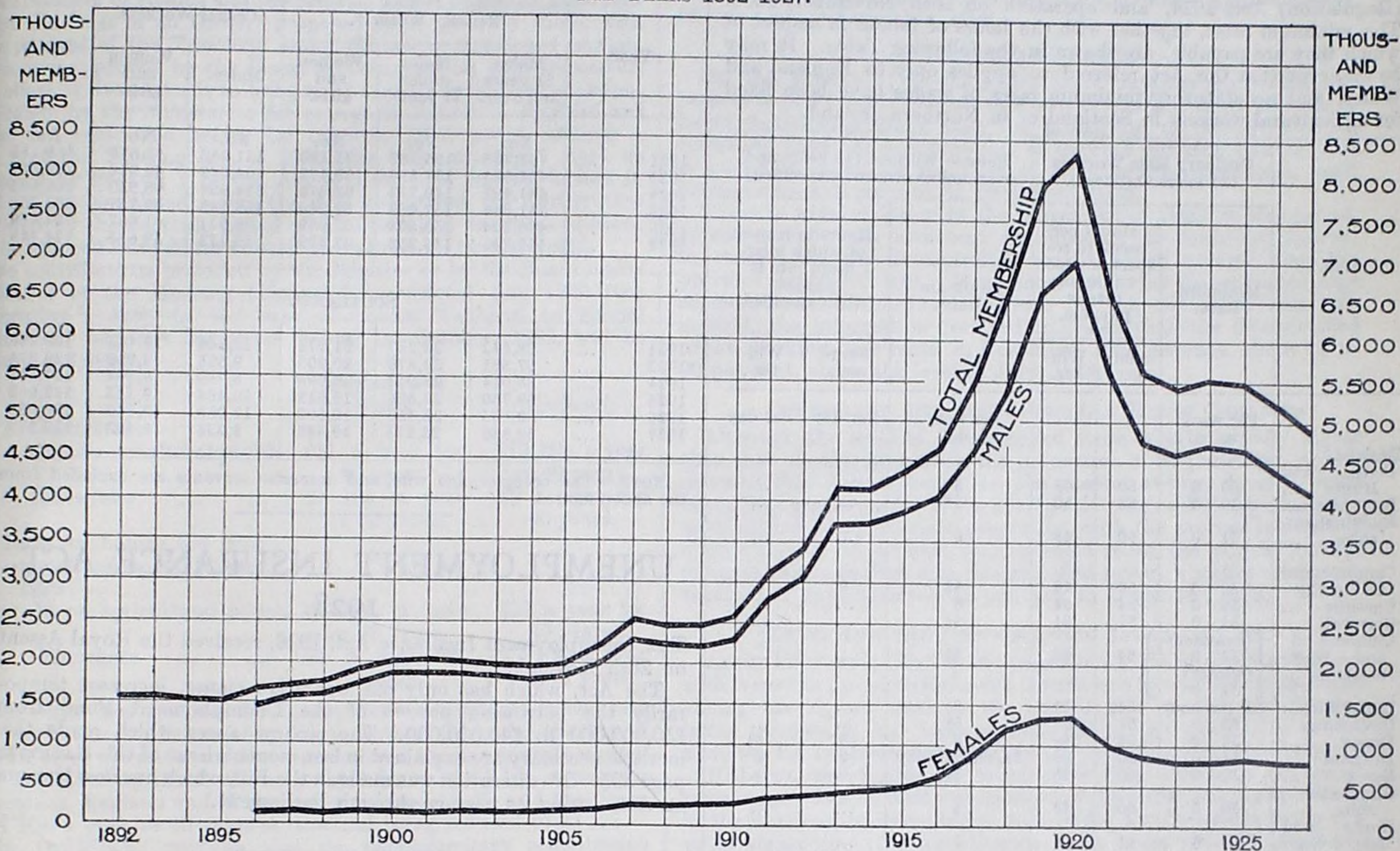
Year.	Number of Trade Unions at end of Year.	Membership at end of Year.			Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on Total Membership of previous Year.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
		Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Per Cent.
1892 ...	1,233	Not available.	Not available.	1,576	...
1893 ...	1,279			1,559	— 1·1
1894 ...	1,314			1,530	— 1·9
1895 ...	1,340			1,504	— 1·7
1896 ...	1,358	1,466	142	1,608	+ 7·0
1897 ...	1,353	1,584	147	1,731	+ 7·6
1898 ...	1,326	1,608	144	1,752	+ 1·2
1899 ...	1,325	1,761	150	1,911	+ 9·1
1900 ...	1,323	1,868	154	2,022	+ 5·8
1901 ...	1,322	1,873	152	2,025	+ 0·1
1902 ...	1,297	1,857	156	2,013	— 0·6
1903 ...	1,285	1,838	156	1,994	— 1·0
1904 ...	1,256	1,802	165	1,967	— 1·3
1905 ...	1,244	1,817	180	1,997	+ 1·6
1906 ...	1,282	1,999	211	2,210	+ 10·7
1907 ...	1,283	2,263	250	2,513	+ 13·7
1908 ...	1,268	2,230	255	2,485	— 1·1
1909 ...	1,260	2,214	263	2,477	— 0·3
1910 ...	1,269	2,287	278	2,565	+ 3·5
1911 ...	1,290	2,804	335	3,139	+ 22·4
1912 ...	1,252	3,026	390	3,416	+ 8·8
1913 ...	1,269	3,702	433	4,135	+ 21·0
1914 ...	1,260	3,708	437	4,145	+ 0·3
1915 ...	1,229	3,868	491	4,359	+ 5·2
1916 ...	1,225	4,018	626	4,644	+ 6·5
1917 ...	1,241	4,621	878	5,499	+ 18·4
1918 ...	1,264	5,324	1,209	6,533	+ 18·8
1919 ...	1,360	6,600	1,326	7,926	+ 21·3
1920 ...	1,366	6,996	1,341	8,337	+ 5·2
1921 ...	1,256	5,618	1,004	6,622	— 20·6
1922 ...	1,211	4,744	871	5,615	— 15·2
1923 ...	1,170	4,599	820	5,419	— 3·5
1924 ...	1,167	4,721	812	5,533	+ 2·1
1925 ...	1,151	4,661	834	5,495	— 0·7
1926 ...	1,136	4,396	811	5,207	— 5·2
1927 ...	1,127	4,116	792	4,908	— 5·7

A considerable part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations of Unions among themselves. Since the end of 1920 there has been a net decrease of 239 in the number of Unions. The total reduction due to amalgamations during this period was 184, and that due to dissolutions was 260, while 205 new unions were formed (other than by amalgamation of existing unions). In the year 1927, when

25 new unions were formed (other than by amalgamation), 23 unions dissolved, and amalgamations reduced the number of unions by 11, the net reduction was nine.

In the diagram below are shown the fluctuations in the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of each year from 1892 to 1927, distinguishing where possible male, female, and total membership.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE MOVEMENT OF TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND DURING THE YEARS 1892-1927.



FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

Returns obtained by the Department show that at the end of 1927 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as reported to the Department, was about 3,437,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913 :—

Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.	Year.	Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership.
1913 ...	125	4,370,000	1921 ...	105	8,622,000
1914 ...	137	4,730,000	1922 ...	95	6,236,000
1915 ...	148	4,943,000	1923 ...	92	5,587,000
1916 ...	163	4,980,000	1924 ...	90	4,441,000*
1917 ...	182	6,481,000	1925 ...	82	4,193,000
1918 ...	152	8,631,000	1926 ...	82	3,901,000
1919 ...	134	9,896,000	1927 ...	79	3,437,000
1920 ...	116	10,747,000			

The above Table shows that there has been a decline in the number of Federations almost every year since the end of 1917. In some years this decline was mainly due to the merging of local into national organisations. The decline in the gross total membership in recent years is partly the result of amalgamation superseding federation.

Of individual Federations, the General Federation of Trade Unions included, at the end of 1927, 102 Trade Unions, which paid fees to the Federation on a membership of 558,000.

Among other Federations, those which had the largest membership were the Miners' Federation of Great Britain; the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades; the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation and the United Textile Factory Workers' Association (representing the cotton industry); the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades (representing other textile industries); the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation; the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives; and the National Federation of Professional Workers.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, are affiliated to more than one Federation, and therefore a large number of Trade Union members are counted more than once in the gross membership given above. In the following Table the actual or estimated federated membership of each federated Trade Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1926 and 1927: (a) the total membership (to the nearest thousand) of the Trade Unions in each group, (b) the net federated membership (whether of Trade Unions or of sections or

branches of Trade Unions), and (c) the percentage proportion of (b) to (a).

Group of Trade Unions.	Total Membership of Trade Unions. (000's omitted.)		Net Federated Membership of Trade Unions affiliated to Federations. (000's omitted.)		Percentage Proportion of Federated Membership to Total Membership.	
	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.	1926.	1927.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc. ...	39	36	...	...	...	...
Mining and Quarrying ...	785	678	749	641	95	95
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc. ...	657	620	305	208	46	34
Textile ...	620	598	573	552	93	92
Clothing (including Boot and Shoe) ...	166	163	62	19	37	11
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture ...	64	63	48	46	75	73
Paper, Printing, etc. ...	186	181	174	169	93	93
Building ...	328	322	188	185	57	57
Railway Service ...	492	413	60	50	12	12
Other Transport ...	485	464	119	28	25	6
Commerce, Finance, etc. ...	218	221	97	82	45	37
National and Local Government ...	332	341	104	109	31	32
Teaching ...	200	205	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	161	155	56	49	35	32
General Labour ...	474	448	89	84	19	19
Totals ...	5,207	4,908	2,624	2,222	50	45

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1927 showed a decrease in seven groups and an increase in one group.

The considerable decreases in the metal and clothing groups were due to the secession of a large Union in each group from the General Federation of Trade Unions. In the "other transport" group the decrease was caused by the secession of the National Union of Seamen from the National Transport Workers' Federation, followed by the dissolution of that Federation.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

For the purpose of the Department's statistics the Trades Union Congress is not regarded as a Federation of Trade Unions. At the 60th Annual Congress in September, 1928,* the membership of organisations affiliated to the Congress was approximately 3,815,000, as compared with 4,164,000 in the previous year. The decrease since 1927 was partly due to reductions in the membership of affiliated unions, notably in the mining group, and partly to the operation of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, as a result of which unions of Post Office workers and other Government workers were no longer represented.

* See the issue of this GAZETTE for September, 1928, page 314.

* The reduction shown in comparison with 1923 is partly due to a change in the basis of membership of one large federation, which formerly returned the gross membership in all industries of its constituent Unions, but now bases its fees upon their membership in the industries with which it deals.

WAGES AND NUMBERS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.

IN reply to a question in the House of Commons on 14th November, the Minister of Agriculture gave particulars of the minimum rates of wages for ordinary male workers of 21 years of age and over and for female workers of 18 years of age and over as fixed by Orders of the Agricultural Wages Board under the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, and operative on 10th November, 1928. The minimum rates, together with the hours of labour in respect of which they are payable, are shown in the following Table. It may be observed that the Act referred to applies only to England and Wales, and no statutory minimum rates of wages have been fixed for agricultural workers in Scotland or in Northern Ireland.

Area.	Ordinary Male Workers (21 years and over).		Female Workers (18 years and over, unless otherwise specified).			
	Minimum Rate.	Hours per week in re- spect of which minimum rate is payable.		Minimum Rate.	Hours in respect of which mini- mum rate is payable (when specified).	
		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.		Sum- mer.	Win- ter.
	Per week. s. d.			Per hour. d.	Per day	Per day
England:						
Beds. and Hunts ...	30 6	50	48	6	...	...
Berkshire ...	30 0	50	50	5*	...	...
Buckingham- shire ...	31 0	50	48	6	...	...
Cambs. and Isle of Ely ...	30 0	50	48	5½	8	8
Cheshire ...	35 0	54	54	6	...	...
Cornwall ...	31 0	51	51	5†	...	...
Cumberland and West- morland ...	(summer) 32 6 (winter) 31 0	54	48	5½	...	...
Derbyshire...	8d. per hour	54†	54†	5	...	...
Devonshire ...	32 6	52	50	5†	...	...
Dorset ...	30 0	51	48	5	9	8½
Durham ...	31 0	50	50	2s. 6d. per day	8	8
Essex ...	30 0	50	48	5½§	...	...
Gloucester- shire ...	30 0	50	48	5	...	...
Hants and Isle of Wight	30 6	51	48	5	...	...
Herefordshire	31 0	54	48	4½	per week 46½	per week 46½
Hertfordshire	31 0	48	48	24s. per week*	48	48
Kent ...	32 6	52	48	5½	per day 8	per day 8
Lancashire—						
E. Area ...	42 0	60	60	6	...	...
S. Area ...	33 6	50	50	6	...	...
N. Area ...	37 6	60	60	6	...	...
Leicester ...	34 0	54	54	5	...	...
Rutland ...	32 6	54	50	5	...	...
Lines:						
Holland ...	35 0	50	48	6	...	...
Kesteven & Lindsey ...	32 0	52	48	5½	...	...
Middlesex ...	(summer) 34 4½ (winter) 33 0	50	48	(summer) 25s. per week (winter) 24s. per week.	per week 50	per week 48
Monmouth...	32 0	52	50	6	...	...
Norfolk ...	30 0	50	48	5	50	48
Northants & Soke of Pe- terborough	30 0	50	48	6	...	...
Northumber- land ...	32 0	52½	48	5	52½	48
Nottingham- shire ...	32 0	50	50	5	...	...
Oxfordshire	30 0	50	48	6	...	...
Shropshire	32 6	54	54	5	...	...
Somerset ...	32 0	52	50	6§	...	...
Staffordshire	31 6	54	54	5	54	54
Suffolk ...	30 0	50	48	5§	...	...
Surrey ...	32 3	50	50	5½	50	50
Sussex ...	31 0	52	48	5	52	48
Warwickshire	30 0	50	48	5	50	48
Wiltshire ...	30 0	50	50	5	...	...
Worcester- shire ...	30 0	53	48	4½	per day 8	per day 8
Yorkshire:					per week	per week
E. Riding	35 0	52½	48	6	44	44
N. Riding	33 0	52½	48	6	44	44
W. Riding	36 0	52½	48	6	44	44
Wales:						
Anglesey and Caernarvon	31 0	50	50	6	per day ...	per day ...
Carmarthen	31 0	54	54	5	8	8
Denbigh and Flint ...	30 0	50	50	5	8½	8½
Glamorgan...	34 0	52	48	6	8½	8½
Merioneth & Mont. ...	30 0	54	54	5	...	...
Pembroke & Cards. ...	31 0	54	52	5	8	8
Radnor and Brecon ...	31 0	54	48	5	per week 48	per week 48

The Orders of the Board and of the Agricultural Wages Committees also specify minimum rates for juvenile workers, overtime rates, special rates for horsemen, cattlemen and shepherds in certain cases, and the allowances in kind which may be granted in lieu of payments in cash, with the value at which such allowances may be reckoned.

* 19 years and over.
† Guaranteed.

‡ 20 years and over.
§ 21 years and over.

Copies of the Orders in full are obtainable on application to the Secretary of the Agricultural Wages Board, 7, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on 21st November, the Minister of Agriculture gave statistics of workers on agricultural holdings exceeding one acre in extent in England and Wales and in Scotland for the years 1921 and 1923-1927. The figures are summarised below:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Regular Workers.			Casual Workers.		Totals.
	Males 21 years and over.	Males under 21 years.	Women and girls.	Males.	Women and girls.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1921 ...	456,783	155,289	73,180	131,253	52,678	869,183
1923 ...	426,925	138,898	59,477	104,089	42,998	772,387
1924 ...	441,491	140,772	62,276	114,994	46,930	806,463
1925 ...	441,944	137,469	59,940	114,748	49,237	803,338
1926 ...	455,904	135,508	62,949	98,931	41,607	794,899
1927 ...	452,835	134,238	62,629	85,112	39,635	774,449

SCOTLAND.

1921 ...	58,812	23,287	21,772	11,544	11,483	126,898
1923 ...	57,561	22,879	20,293	9,525	9,766	120,024
1924 ...	58,014	22,073	20,098	8,759	8,398	117,342
1925 ...	59,750	22,896	19,619	10,464	9,333	122,062
1926 ...	60,803	22,483	19,692	12,968	10,149	126,095
1927 ...	59,826	22,273	19,486	9,238	8,452	119,275

NOTE.—The occupier, his wife, and domestic servants are excluded from the above figures.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT, 1928.

THE Unemployment Insurance Act, 1928, received the Royal Assent on 28th November.

The Act, which has only one operative clause, increases temporarily the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Fund from £30,000,000 to £40,000,000. The circumstances which made this increase necessary are explained in last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 393. No alteration was made in the Bill, which has now become an Act, during its passage through Parliament.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

KING'S NATIONAL ROLL.

THE 21st meeting of the King's Roll National Council was held on 28th November, 1928, at the House of Commons, under the Chairmanship of Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.

It was reported that approximately 27,500 employers are on the King's Roll, employing approximately 380,000 disabled ex-Service men.

The numbers of Local Authorities, public utility companies (gas, electricity, etc.), and Royal Warrant Holders, of any size, not yet on the King's Roll have been reduced to 28, 31 and 20 respectively.

Nearly 600 Local Authorities follow the Government practice of restricting contracts to firms on the King's Roll.

It was reported that approximately 21,000 disabled ex-Service men are registered as unemployed, of whom about 8,000 require employment of a light nature.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 27th November, 1928, the number of men in training was 50, and the number awaiting training, 21. Since August, 1919, 100,603 men have terminated training.

HOUSES BUILT (ENGLAND AND WALES), 1919-1928.

IN answer to a question in the House of Commons on 22nd November, the Minister of Health gave the following statistics of houses, subsidized and other, built in England and Wales since the Armistice:—

Year ended 30th September.	Number of Houses built.		
	Under subsidy schemes.	Without subsidy.	Total.
1919 ...	...	...	...
1920 ...	6,127	30,000	210,237
1921 ...	67,945		
1922 ...	106,165	52,749	78,738
1923 ...	25,989		
1924 ...	36,459	73,032	109,491
1925 ...	92,291	66,735	159,026
1926 ...	131,895	65,689	197,584
1927 ...	212,916	60,313	273,229
1928 ...	101,791	64,624	166,415

REDUCTION OF HOUSING SUBSIDY.

Section 5 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, empowers the Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health jointly, in certain circumstances, in the year 1926, and in each second succeeding year, after 1st October in that year, to make an Order, subject to the approval of the Treasury, altering the amount or duration of the contributions payable by the Minister or by the Board in respect of houses not completed before a specified date.

The Minister of Health and the Scottish Board of Health have now issued the draft of an Order,* proposed to be made by them, with the approval of the Treasury, under the above-mentioned section, which was approved by the House of Commons on 12th December. The effect of this Order is to bring to an end altogether the contribution made by the Minister so far as regards houses in *England and Wales* not completed before 1st October, 1929, under Sections 1 and 3 of the Housing Act of 1923 (the "Chamberlain" Act), as amended by Section 1 of the Act of 1924. As regards houses in *Scotland* not completed before the date mentioned, the contribution provided by the Scottish Board of Health under the same sections will be reduced from £6 for twenty years to £4 for twenty years.

The contributions provided by the Minister or by the Board under Section 2 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924 (the "Wheatley" Act), in the case of houses "subject to special conditions," and not completed before 1st October, 1929, will be reduced as follows:—

	<i>England and Wales.</i>	<i>Scotland.</i>
Present Rate:—		
In an agricultural parish	£11 a year for 40 years.	£12 10s. a year for 40 years.
Elsewhere	£7 10s. a year for 40 years.	£9 a year for 40 years.
Rate for houses not completed before 1st October, 1929:—		
In an agricultural parish	£9 10s. a year for 40 years.	£11 a year for 40 years.
Elsewhere	£6 a year for 40 years.	£7 10s. a year for 40 years.

The Order also provides for consequential alterations in the rate of contributions to be made by Local Authorities under the Act of 1924 in cases where the rents charged exceed the appropriate normal rents as defined by that Act, the present figure of £3 15s. a year for 40 years in *England and Wales* being reduced to £3, and the figure of £4 10s. a year for 40 years in *Scotland* being reduced to £3 15s.

The Order also provides that the supplementary contribution payable by the London County Council under subsection (6) of Section 1 of the Act of 1923 shall cease so far as regards houses affected by this Order, *i.e.*, houses not completed before 1st October, 1929; and that the supplementary contribution payable by the Council under subsection (5) of Section 2 of the Act of 1924 in respect of such houses shall be reduced.

INCREASES IN WORKING-CLASS RENTS, 1914-1928.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings were at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges, from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920. The general effect of this Act, which came into operation in July, 1920, was to restrict increases in the inclusive rents of pre-war working-class dwellings to an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, and in addition an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the pre-war net rents,† with a further 10 per cent. on pre-war net rents as from July, 1921.

The foregoing restrictions on increases in rents are still applicable in the case of the great majority of working-class dwellings. The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923, however, removed from the controlling restrictions the rents of houses or parts of houses in actual possession of the landlord on 31st July, 1923, or which have come into the actual possession of the landlord subsequently to that date, except in certain circumstances. The proportion of cases of de-control is now becoming appreciable, and accordingly inquiries have recently been made as to the rents of de-controlled tenancies, in addition to the inquiries into controlled rents which have been made regularly for some years past.

CONTROLLED RENTS.

In order to ascertain the extent of the increases in controlled rents, inquiries have been made, from time to time, of Property Owners' Associations, Trades Councils and Tenants' Associations, and Town Clerks and other officials of Local Authorities; and the Department is indebted to them for their valuable assistance.

From the information received as a result of these inquiries, it is calculated that the net rent of urban working-class dwellings in 1914 was, on the average, about three-quarters of the gross rent, and the permissible increase of 40 per cent. on net rent is thus equivalent to about 30 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. The average per-

missible increase on account of higher rates and water charges is in December, 1928, about 21 per cent. of the pre-war gross rent. Thus the average permissible increase in controlled urban working-class rents in Great Britain is approximately 51 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The permissible increases have not been put into force in all cases, but inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being charged indicate that they are operative to the extent of 97 to 98 per cent., and that the actual increase in the controlled gross rents of urban working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, averages approximately 50 per cent. in December, 1928.

DE-CONTROLLED RENTS.

On the subject of de-controlled rents, information which has been collected from a number of Town Clerks and other officials of Local Authorities shows that the proportion of de-controlled to controlled rents varies appreciably as between different districts, but is generally small in the case of working-class dwellings, and averages about 6 per cent. in December, 1928.

There is wide variation in the movement of rents on de-control. In some cases rents have been continued at the controlled figures; in other cases the de-controlled rent is much greater than the previous controlled rent. Much more often the de-controlled rent represents an intermediate increase on the controlled rent. In general, the information received indicates that the de-controlled urban working-class rents in December, 1928, average about 85 to 90 per cent. above the level of July, 1914.

CONTROLLED AND DE-CONTROLLED RENTS COMBINED.

Although the level of de-controlled rents is substantially higher than that of controlled rents, the proportion of de-controlled rents is so small that their influence on the general average level of rents is not very considerable. If the average increase in de-controlled rents is combined, in appropriate proportion, with the average increase of approximately 50 per cent. in controlled rents, the general average increase for controlled and de-controlled urban working-class rents together is approximately 52 per cent. in December, 1928.

RENTS AND THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBER.

As the information now in the possession of the Ministry of Labour with regard to de-controlled rents is sufficient to warrant its inclusion among the figures used in the compilation of the cost-of-living index number, it has been so included in the calculation of the statistics for 1st December, 1928, in the present issue of the GAZETTE.

Hitherto, the figures for rents have been based on controlled rents only. The inclusion of figures for de-controlled rents results in the final cost-of-living index number for 1st December being one point higher than it would otherwise have been, *viz.*, 68 instead of 67 per cent. above the level of July, 1914. As a result of re-calculation of the statistics for dates from 1st March to 1st November, 1928, it is found that if figures for de-controlled rents had been included the final cost-of-living index numbers as published for those dates would not have been altered.

SILICOSIS (MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS) COMMITTEE.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to advise as to the medical arrangements which could be made for the diagnosis of silicosis (including silicosis accompanied by tuberculosis) in cases of claims arising under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and for carrying out any periodic or other medical examinations of workers which may be prescribed for any industry or process involving risk of silicosis under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, or any other enactment. The Secretary of the Committee is Mr. E. Field, of the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION: CONDITIONS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

AMONG other subjects discussed at the forty-second meeting of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation held at Warsaw from 5th to 8th October, 1928, by invitation of the Polish Government, was the resolution adopted by the eleventh session* of the International Labour Conference in favour of an inquiry into working conditions in the textile industry. This resolution, in view of the economic difficulties manifesting themselves in various sections of the textile industry throughout the world, requested the Governing Body to consider the possibility of undertaking an investigation into the conditions of work of men, women and children employed, including wages, hours of work, hygienic conditions, and other conditions affecting their employment, in the textile industries of the various countries of the world.

A discussion took place as to the action to be taken by the Governing Body upon this resolution, the employers' representatives (apart from those of Great Britain and Germany) opposing, and the workers' representatives strongly urging, the undertaking of such an investigation. Finally, on the motion of the representative of the Polish Government, supported by the whole Government group, the Governing Body decided to set up a committee with instructions to submit proposals to it at its next session with regard to the field that might be covered by the inquiry, in particular the branches of the textile industry, and the questions of hours of work, the protection of women and children, wages, cost of living, cost of production, health, etc.

* See the July, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE, page 246.

* House of Commons Paper 10. H.M. Stationery Office: price 2d. net.

† In the great majority of cases rates and water charges on working-class properties are paid by the landlord and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent," which covers rent, plus rates and water charges. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent, and the rent exclusive of rates and water charges is described as the net rent.

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

THE dispute involving the lock-out of some 215,000 workers in the north-west group of the German heavy iron and steel industry, of which an account was given in the last issue of this GAZETTE, reached a partial settlement on 2nd December. The sequence of events which led up to the settlement was as follows. Following upon separate discussions with the two parties to the dispute, the Provincial Governor at Düsseldorf was successful, in face of very considerable difficulties, in bringing the parties to direct negotiations on 17th November. On the previous day he had issued a statement to the effect that the employers had indicated, in the preliminary discussions, their readiness to negotiate on the matters in dispute, and were prepared to make certain limited wage concessions over and above their original offer, and, further, to discuss certain adjustments in working hours. They would not, however, consider re-opening their works unless and until final and definite agreements had been drawn up regulating wages and hours of work. The workers had also declared their readiness to carry on negotiations, but would not consent to abandon their demand for the recognition of the arbitration award by the employers. They were also prepared to include the question of working-hours in the scope of the discussions, although the agreement governing hours of work was still operative, and was not terminable before 31st December, 1928. Negotiations were continued on 19th November, when they were suspended at the instance of the trade unions.

In the meantime, the trade unions had taken steps to lodge an appeal with the State Labour Court at Duisburg against the earlier decision of the court of first instance, which had upheld the employers' contention that the arbitration award was invalid. They thus elected to follow the normal appeals procedure through the State Labour Court as the court of second instance, instead of, as was at first intended, availing themselves of those provisions of the Labour Courts Act of 1926 which enable appeal to be made direct to the Federal Labour Court as the final authority. The hearing of the appeal was fixed for 24th November, and both parties agreed to resume negotiations after the pronouncement of the Court.

A prolonged discussion of the whole situation had meanwhile taken place in the Reichstag, which had reassembled, and a full report had been presented to the House by the Minister of Labour, who urged that, whatever the ultimate decision in the legal issue might be, it was essential that work should be resumed. The employers, he asserted, were not justified in resorting to the extreme measure of locking-out their workers, when machinery was available for contesting the validity of the award, through the medium of the Labour Courts, without a stoppage of work. He, personally, believed that, in declaring the award binding, he had taken the only course appropriate in the circumstances. He was, however, making every effort to secure that the re-opening of the works should not be delayed pending the final determination of the legal question, which, if carried to the Federal Court, would necessarily take some considerable time. A number of resolutions were adopted by the Reichstag and referred to the Committee on Social Policy. On 17th November this Committee submitted to the House a resolution for the provision of relief for all workers affected by the lock-out. The resolution was adopted, and arrangements were forthwith made with the Prussian State Government for the grant of relief from public funds, as from 19th November, according to the following weekly scale:—unmarried workers, 8 marks if not responsible for a household, and 12 marks if responsible for a household; married workers, 16 marks; an additional allowance of 3.50 marks to be paid for each dependent person in the household. The relief was to be administered in accordance with the legislative provisions governing the grant of public relief, without regard, however, to the personal circumstances of the workers. The costs of the relief were to be borne by the Reich and the local authorities in the proportion of 85 and 15 per cent., respectively.

Following upon the temporary suspension by the trade unions, on 19th November, of the negotiations with the employers, the latter issued a statement again pointing out that they were actuated purely by economic considerations and reproaching the trade unions with having delayed the possibility of a resumption of work by suspending negotiations at a time when a common basis of discussion had been reached. To this the trade unions replied by a declaration repudiating responsibility for the stoppage of work, and by publishing the Provincial Governor's proposals, which may be summarised as follows:—(a) the lock-out notices to be withdrawn and work resumed without victimisation; (b) the binding award of 26th October to be accepted by both parties if its validity is eventually established; (c) in the meantime, the wage rates in force prior to 31st October to be operative; (d) in the event of the Federal Labour Court's deciding against the validity of the award, fresh negotiations to be instituted for the purpose of arriving at a wage agreement, the wage scale in force prior to 31st October remaining in operation in the meantime; (e) if, on the other hand, the award be upheld by the Federal Labour Court, it is to be applied by the employers as from the date of the Court's decision. To these proposals the trade unions further added that they were prepared, in the event of the confirmation of the validity of the award, to advance the date on which it may be terminated from 30th April, 1930, to 31st March, 1929, by which date it should have been possible to ascertain with accuracy the extent of the additional burden thrown on the industry by the increase in wages. These proposals, the trade unions stated, were rejected by the employers, who desired, before the resumption of work, a long-term agreement with the workers which would automatically set aside the arbitration award.

This appears to have been the position when, on 24th November the State Labour Court at Duisburg pronounced its decision on the appeal of the trade unions. This decision was to the effect that the employers were non-suited, and were responsible for the payment costs. In the official statement in support of its findings, the Court expressed the view that the Conciliation Officer was competent under the administrative regulations of 29th December, 1923, for the application of the Conciliation Order of 30th October, 1923, to issue an award on his own authority, in view of the failure of the parties to agree on the proposals previously submitted to them in the proceedings, and that the provisions of the administrative regulations in question were not inconsistent with the terms of the Conciliation Order.

After the pronouncement of the State Labour Court, the Provincial Governor renewed his efforts to bring the parties to an agreement but without success, and a complete deadlock appeared to have been reached, when, on 30th November, the representatives of both parties were summoned separately to a conference with the Chancellor and other representatives of the Government, at which they were invited to accept Herr Carl Severing, the Minister of the Interior, as arbitrator, and to bind themselves in advance to accept his findings unconditionally. Both employers' and workers' representatives accepted these proposals. At a delegate conference on 2nd December, however, the trade unions, since they had made it a point of principle that the award should be recognised by the employers, qualified their acceptance by throwing upon the Government all responsibility for the conclusion of a settlement which did not uphold this point of principle. There being no longer any obstacle to the resumption of work, the employers forthwith announced their intention to re-open their works.

The resumption of work has proceeded normally. The Federal Minister of the Interior, in a statement issued early in the month, outlined the steps he is taking to acquire all the information necessary to enable him to issue an impartial award, which, as has been agreed by both the employers and trade unions, is to include the regulation of working-hours. Accordingly, the present agreement governing working hours has been terminated as from 15th December by the employers.

The settlement of the dispute still leaves open the question of the validity of the original award, which the employers have carried to the Federal Labour Court. The decision of this Court, although it has now lost much of its importance from the point of view of the present dispute, remains of supreme interest from the point of view of its influence on the future of the conciliation system and its ability to withstand a challenge such as that to which it has just been exposed.

OTHER WAGES AND HOURS MOVEMENTS OVERSEAS.

(a) GERMANY.

Textile Industry.—With the object of securing long-term wage agreements, the employers in the textile industry in various parts of Germany have, during the past month, notified their intention of terminating a number of existing wage agreements. The principal areas affected are East and West Saxony and East Thuringia, Westphalia (Münsterland), Hanover and Brandenburg, the total number of workers affected being about 500,000. Up to the date of going to press, the position in certain districts was as follows:—

In West Saxony and East Thuringia, an award issued on 27th November provides for an increase of 5 per cent., as from 1st December, 1928, in the basic wage rates previously in force, the new rates to remain operative until 30th April, 1930. The employers have rejected the award "on economic grounds."

In Gross-Bielefeld (Westphalia), an award has been issued providing as follows:—(i) the wage-scale hitherto in force to remain in operation; (ii) the "Ecklohn," or standard wage, which in this case is the minimum time rate for auxiliary workers over 24 years of age, to be increased to 61 pfennigs an hour, the remaining wage rates to be increased by a corresponding percentage; (iii) the award to take effect as from 1st December, 1928, and to remain operative until 31st December, 1929. An additional award was issued, regulating overtime rates, which provides that overtime to the extent of 3 hours in excess of the normal 48-hour week may be worked with the approval of the Works Council, and must be paid for at time and a quarter; overtime to the extent of a further 3 hours a week may be worked with the consent of the Works Council; if consent is refused, the matter is to be decided by an arbitration board.

In Münsterland, an award has been issued providing for: (i) the wage-scale hitherto in force to remain operative; (ii) an increase in wages of approximately 5 per cent. to be granted as from 1st April, 1929; (iii) the agreement not to be terminable before 30th April, 1930. The trade unions have applied to the Minister of Labour for the award to be declared binding.

In Lausitz, a conciliation award of 27th September, 1928, governing working hours in the Lausitz cloth industry, has been declared binding by the Minister of Labour. The award provides that the normal 48-hour week may be extended by the employers, when necessary, to 51 hours. Hours in excess of this number may only be worked subject to approval by the Works Council.

Shipbuilding.—The strike of 45,000 workers in the North-West shipyards, which commenced on 1st October last, still continues.

Fresh negotiations between the employers' and workers' representatives, presided over by the official Conciliator, broke down on 3rd December. The conciliator thereupon proposed that the parties should submit the dispute to a special arbitration board which should make proposals without binding force on either side. This proposal was, however, rejected by the workers' representatives, and the deadlock continues.

Iron and Steel and Metal Industry.—Independently of the main dispute in the North-West Group of the iron and steel industry, of which an account is given on the preceding page, a dispute and threatened lock-out (involving some 35,000 workers in what is described as the Märkische metal industry in the Rand area, engaged in the manufacture of iron fittings and small iron goods generally) was settled by the issue of an award providing for an increase in the standard wage from 80 to 82 pfennigs an hour, other wage rates being increased proportionately. The award was declared binding at the request of the trade unions.

Other disputes in the metal and engineering industry in various parts of Germany are at present proceeding.

(b) FRANCE.

Bordeaux Dock-workers.—The dockers at Bordeaux, who went on strike on 24th September in support of a demand for an increase in the basic daily rate from 31 francs to 36 francs, resumed work on 19th November, following acceptance of an offer of a daily rate of 35 francs. The settlement also provides for the following revisions in the overtime and Sunday rates. Hours of ordinary overtime are to be paid for at time and a half; work performed during the two hours' meal interval in the middle of the day is to be paid for at double rates; when working hours are extended beyond 8 p.m., the hours between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. will be regarded as a meal interval and paid for at double rates. Other hours worked up to midnight will be paid for at time and a half, and, whatever the number actually worked, will be reckoned as half a night. Hours worked between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. will be paid for at double rates, and, whatever the number actually worked, will be reckoned as half a night. Sunday work will be paid for at time and a half for normal hours and at double rates for overtime during meal intervals and during the night.

For workers engaged at Bordeaux but employed outside that port the basic daily rate will be increased by 4 francs for work done at Pauillac, Arcachon and Blaye, and by 7.50 francs for work done at Bassens.

Piecework rates remain unchanged.

Havre Dock-workers.—Following a strike of dockers at Havre, a recent arbitration award of the French Minister of Labour provided for an increase, as from 15th January, 1929, in the basic daily rate from 36 francs to 37.50 francs, with an increase of 50 centimes an hour in overtime rates. A collective agreement embodying this award was signed, after the settlement of some further differences that arose, and will remain valid until 15th January, 1930.

Nord and Pas-de-Calais Coal-miners.—An agreement, effective as from 16th November, 1928, was concluded at a meeting held on 17th November between representatives of the coal-owners of the Nord and Pas-de-Calais and of the miners' unions, and provides for new scales of wages for the various classes of miners. For miners on No. 10 scale and those assimilated thereto, the new basic rate is fixed at 35 francs a day, plus a bonus of 10 per cent., giving a daily rate of 38.50 francs; for this class of workers, a minimum, including bonus, of 36.19 francs is fixed. In the case of assistants to hewers, packbuilders and stone men, the effect of the new basic rate will be to raise the daily wage of assistants on No. 9 scale by 1.20 francs, of those on No. 8 scale by 80 centimes, and of those on No. 7 scale by 60 centimes. It should be explained that, on the fortnightly pay-days, each shift is paid on a production basis, and the lump sum due to each individual shift is divided into shares, which vary according to the coal-getting capacity of each man. Thus the most experienced men receive ten "tenths" (i.e., No. 10 scale), those a little less experienced, nine "tenths" (i.e., No. 9 scale), and so on.

(c) BELGIUM.

Glass-workers.—A general strike of mechanical glass-workers in the Charleroi basin, affecting also the glass workers of other centres, including Lommel, Merxhem and Zeebrugge, took place on 3rd December, following a demand, rejected by the employers, for a 20 per cent. increase in wages. Approximately 3,500 workers were originally affected by the dispute, but this number increased at a later stage.

On 6th December, the employers offered an immediate increase of wages of 10 per cent. and a contract of employment for four months allowing for wage changes within this period by mutual consent. This offer would have been accepted by the workers but for a further condition attached, namely, that the employers should have full liberty of choice in engaging workers. As vacancies have been filled in the past from lists of unemployed trade-union members submitted to the employers by the Unions, this stipulation was taken by the workers as an indication that trade unionists would be victimised by the employers after the strike.

On 8th December, the Minister of Labour intervened in the dispute, and the point at issue was settled to the satisfaction of both parties, the large majority of the strikers returning to work on 9th December.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN GERMANY: TRADE UNION REPORT.

THE results have been published* of an inquiry made by the General Confederation of German Trade Unions into the hours actually worked in the building, printing, chemical, woodworking, metal and engineering, boot and shoe, and textile industries in Germany in the first week of October, 1928. Similar inquiries had previously been made by the Confederation in May and November, 1924, and in April and October, 1927.†

The figures for the inquiry of October, 1928, a summary of which is given below, are based on returns furnished by 556 local trades councils, and cover 73,288 undertakings, in which 3,101,078 workers were employed during the week in question. The corresponding figures for the inquiry of October, 1927, were, respectively, 535, 67,099 and 2,904,849. The following Table shows the percentages of the total number of workers in the various industries (a) working short time, and (b) working a full week (including overtime, where worked) of the number of hours stated:—

Industry.	Total Number of Workers covered.	Percentage of Total Number of Workers in each Industry employed during the week ended 6th October, 1928, on					
		Short time.	Full time (including overtime, where worked) of				
			Under 48 hours.	48 hours.	Over 48 and up to 51 hours.	Over 51 and up to 54 hours.	Over 54 hours.
Building ...	414,086	...	25.7	65.4	3.8	3.9	1.2
Printing ...	96,369	1.0	3.9	84.1	5.9	3.1	2.0
Chemical ...	230,567	3.0	2.5	67.1	4.8	15.2	7.4
Woodworking ...	222,160	5.0	11.3	75.6	4.5	2.9	0.7
Metal and Engi- neering ...	1,525,591	9.4	1.8	54.5	12.5	16.8	5.0
Boot and Shoe ...	81,879	59.0	1.9	35.2	3.4	0.4	0.1
Textile ...	530,426	25.9	5.9	35.6	21.9	9.8	0.9
All industries combined— Oct., 1928	3,101,078	11.3	6.5	55.6	11.3	11.9	3.4
Do. Oct., 1927	2,904,849	1.7	6.0	49.6	14.4	22.1	6.2

The Report draws attention to the fact that while in October, 1927, only 1.7 per cent. of the workers covered by the inquiry were working short time, this percentage had increased to 11.3 in October, 1928. This is due to the unfavourable condition of industry, which has brought about the working of short time in many trades, and this factor, it is emphasised, must be kept in mind, in order to avoid arriving at erroneous conclusions. The present inquiry shows that only 26.6 per cent. of the persons reported on worked more than 48 hours weekly, compared with 42.7 per cent. in October, 1927; 23.2 per cent. worked over 48 and up to 54 hours in October, 1928, compared with 36.5 per cent. in October, 1927; while 3.4 per cent. exceeded 54 hours in 1928, compared with 6.2 in 1927. Notwithstanding the effects of short time, it is considered that the present inquiry shows that progress is being made in the endeavour to attain a general working day of eight hours.

WAGES IN RUSSIA.

ACCORDING to *Statistika Truda*, Nos. 5-6, 1928 (a monthly statistical publication of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions), the average earnings, in March, 1928, of manual workers in large-scale industry in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were as shown in the following Table:—

Industry.	Average Earnings in March, 1928, in chervonets roubles or kopecks.‡			
	Per hour.		Per day.	Per month.
	On piecework.	On timework.		
Metal and Engineering	Kopecks. 45.9	Kopecks. 37.8	Kopecks. 332.6	Roubles. 83.19
Iron and Steel ...	38.9	31.6	292.7	73.48
Engineering ...	50.7	40.7	360.9	89.78
Mining ...	42.6	27.0	262.3	64.06
Coalmining ...	43.6	25.0	257.1	62.66
Woodworking ...	37.1	28.8	258.3	64.17
Paper ...	36.2	29.0	248.8	63.20
Printing ...	56.4	47.0	362.2	92.78
Textile ...	31.4	30.5	235.6	58.46
Cotton ...	32.8	30.7	240.3	59.54
Wool ...	34.2	32.6	251.5	64.71
Flax... ...	25.1	24.7	186.9	45.76
Clothing ...	44.9	32.9	333.0	82.86
Leather ...	53.0	39.3	361.3	89.55
Food ...	45.7	42.7	324.6	80.23
Chemical... ...	42.8	31.5	282.2	69.00
Building materials ...	38.6	29.2	272.1	67.04
All Industries ...	39.6	32.3	279.0	69.23

The figures in the above Table are averages of the earnings of all manual workers in 1,965 undertakings with 250 or more workers, employing altogether 2,104,500 manual workers.

* *Gewerkschafts-Zeitung*, 10th November, 1928. Berlin.

† See this GAZETTE for February, 1925, and April, 1928.

‡ One chervonets rouble = 100 cherv. kopecks = 2s. 1½d. approximately at the par of exchange.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	68%
Food only	...	...	60%

FOOD.

At 1st December the average level of the retail prices of food was a little higher than a month earlier, mainly owing to increases in the prices of eggs. Fish also was appreciably dearer at the later date.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase compared with July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 60 per cent. at 1st December, 1928, as compared with 59 per cent. at 1st November, 1928, and with 63 per cent. at 1st December, 1927.

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

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated— to the nearest ½d.)			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) at 1st Dec., 1928, as compared with		
	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1928.	1st Dec., 1928.	July, 1914.	1st Nov., 1928.	1st Dec., 1928.
Beef, British—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Ribs ...	0 10	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 6½	...	...
Thin Flank ...	0 6½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 2½	...	...
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—						
Ribs ...	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3	...	...
Thin Flank ...	0 4½	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 0½	...	...
Mutton, British—						
Legs ...	0 10½	1 6	1 6	+ 0 7½	...	...
Breast ...	0 6½	0 10	0 10	+ 0 3½	...	...
Mutton, Frozen—						
Legs ...	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 5	...	...
Breast ...	0 4	0 5	0 5	+ 0 1	...	...
Bacon (streaky)*	0 11½	1 4½	1 4	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½	...
Flour ... per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 3½	1 3½	+ 0 5	...	...
Bread ... per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 8½	0 8½	+ 0 2½	...	...
Tea ...	1 6½	2 4½	2 4½	+ 0 10½	...	...
Sugar (granulated) ...	0 2	0 3½	0 3	+ 0 1	- 0 0½	...
Milk ... per quart	0 3½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 3	...	...
Butter—						
Fresh ...	1 2½	2 0	2 0½	+ 0 10	+ 0 0½	...
Salt ...	1 2½	1 10½	1 11	+ 0 8½	+ 0 0½	...
Cheese†	0 8½	1 3	1 3	+ 0 6½	...	...
Margarine ...	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	+ 0 0½	...	...
Eggs (fresh) ... each	0 1½	0 3	0 3½	+ 0 2	+ 0 0½	...
Potatoes ... per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 6½	0 6½	+ 0 2	...	...

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

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st December, 1928, as compared with July, 1914.			Corre- sponding General Average for 1st Nov., 1928.
	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
Beef, British—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Ribs ...	69	67	68	68
Thin Flank ...	39	39	39	38
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs ...	43	43	43	43
Thin Flank ...	11	16	14	14
Mutton, British—				
Legs ...	72	74	73	73
Breast ...	54	52	53	54
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs ...	74	65	69	70
Breast ...	26	29	27	27
Bacon (streaky)*	44	43	44	45
Fish ...	143	112	127	114
Flour ...	44	48	46	46
Bread ...	49	48	49	49
Tea ...	52	59	56	56
Sugar (granulated) ...	53	47	50	53
Milk ...	86	92	89	88
Butter—				
Fresh ...	64	71	68	66
Salt ...	61	62	61	60
Cheese†	72	72	72	73
Margarine ...	8	4	6	6
Eggs (fresh) ...	157	157	157	142
Potatoes ...	49	28	38	41
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase) ...	61	59	60	59

* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

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 controlled rents (including rates) of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st December, 1928, was approximately 50 per cent. The proportions of rents which are decontrolled are still small. The figures for these are also included the combined average increase in working-class rents since July, 1914, is approximately 52 per cent. This latter figure has been utilised in calculating the final percentage increase for all the items included in these statistics. A special article on the subject of rents appears on page 435.

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 December 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 December 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 1st December, as compared with July, 1914, was over 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 December is, approximately, **68 per cent.*** over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 67 per cent. at 1st November, 1928, and 69 per cent. at 1st December, 1927.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1928 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or readjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in those families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

SUMMARY TABLE: 1918 TO 1928.

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

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

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

NOTE.

A brief Statement of the method of compiling these statistics was given on page 236 of the July, 1923, issue of this GAZETTE. A more detailed account was given in the issue of February, 1921.

* If allowance is made for the changes in taxation since July, 1914, on the commodities included in these statistics, the average increase is about 2 per cent. less.

EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THERE was a further decline, on the whole, in employment during November. The principal industries in which the rate of unemployment increased included the building trade, public works contracting, brick, tile, cement and concrete manufacture, the pig iron and tin plate industries, general engineering, leather tanning, the clothing trades, river, dock and harbour service and the fishing industry. In the coal-mining industry there was a slight increase in the numbers recorded as wholly unemployed, which was partly offset by a reduction in the numbers temporarily stopped.

There was a further improvement, however, in the cotton, worsted, linen, and motor vehicle industries; while a reduction in the numbers unemployed also occurred in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, and in the shipbuilding, coke oven and by-product, and glass bottle industries.

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 26th November, 1928 (including those temporarily stopped as well as those wholly unemployed) was 12.2, as compared with 11.8 at 22nd October, 1928, and 9.9 at 21st November, 1927. For males alone the percentage at 26th November was 13.8, as compared with 13.3 at 22nd October; for females the corresponding figures were 8.1 and 7.8. The percentage wholly unemployed at 26th November, 1928 was 9.3, as compared with 8.9 at 22nd October, 1928. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th November, 1928, was approximately 1,439,000, of whom 1,131,000 were men and 235,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 29th October, 1928, it was 1,421,000, of whom 1,118,000 were men and 227,000 were women; and at 28th November, 1927, it was 1,172,000, of whom 937,000 were men and 173,000 were women.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry employment continued bad, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 24th November, 1928, was 896,214, a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1928, and a decrease of 3.4 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1927; the average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, was 4.85, as compared with 4.72 in the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928.

In iron mining employment remained slack. In the shale mines in West Lothian there was an increase of 1.0 per cent. in the number of workpeople employed at the mines from which returns were received compared with October, 1928, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with November, 1927. At limestone quarries in the Clitheroe district employment remained fair; in the Weardale district it was again reported as moderate. At chalk quarries it continued slack. At the East of Scotland whinstone quarries employment remained bad. At the slate quarries in North Wales it continued fair. At the china clay quarries in Devon and Cornwall employment declined, and was reported as slack; at tin mines it remained good.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.—In the pig-iron industry employment continued bad. Of 424 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of November, 1928, was 135, as compared with 136 at the end of October, 1928, and with 155 at the end of November, 1927.

At iron and steel works employment continued bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. In the tinplate trade employment showed a decline. In the week ended 1st December, 1928, 348 tinplate mills were in operation at the works for which information was available, as compared with 386 in the week ended 27th October, 1928, and with 363 at the end of November, 1927. In the steel sheet trade employment continued fair; in the week ended 1st December, 1928, 131 mills were in operation, as compared with 134 in October, 1928, and with 111 in November, 1927.

Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Industries.—In engineering employment remained very slack and, on the whole, showed a slight decline. In the motor vehicle section a further improvement was experienced in the Midlands; in electrical engineering, employment continued fair; in marine engineering it was very bad. In the textile machinery branch much short-time working remained in operation, and a curtailed week was still in force at important railway works. In shipbuilding and ship-repairing, employment remained very bad, but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, as compared with the previous month.

In the other metal trades, employment continued moderate to fair on the whole. It was fairly good in the hollow-ware, and lock, latch and key trades; fair in the sheet metal, tube, brasswork, file and nut and bolt trades; moderate in wire manufacture, and in the metallic bedstead, cutlery, needle and fishing tackle, 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 a further slight improvement in the American spinning section, and the position in that section was reported to be better than for some time past. In the Egyptian spinning section, employment remained fairly good; in the weaving section, little change was reported.

In the wool textile industry, employment continued bad, with large numbers of operatives totally unemployed or working short time; there was a slight improvement, partly attributed to seasonal influences, in the worsted section of the industry, but practically no change in the woollen section.

In the hosiery industry employment was good, and showed little change as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, employment showed a slight decline, and was moderate on the whole; in the lace trade it also showed a slight decline, but was still fair; in linen manufacture, employment showed a further improvement, but much short-time working was still reported; in the jute trade it showed a slight decline. In textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., employment showed an improvement, but was still slack, with much short-time working.

Clothing Industries.—Employment in the retail bespoke and ready-made and wholesale bespoke branches of the tailoring trade showed a further seasonal decline and was slack, on the whole, with short-time working at many centres. In the dressmaking and millinery trades employment also showed some decline and was moderate; in the shirt and collar trades it continued fairly good, while in the corset trade it was fair, but showed a slight decline. In the felt hat trade employment showed a decline, and was slack, on the whole. In the boot and shoe industry employment showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued slack in most districts, with much short time.

Leather Trades.—Employment showed a decline as compared with the previous month, especially in the tanning and currying section; with saddlery and harness makers it showed a decline, but was still fair, on the whole; in the portmanteau, trunk, and fancy leather section it continued fairly good.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades again declined, particularly in the painting and decorating section; it was moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives (other than painters) and generally slack with unskilled workers. Bad weather hampered outside work, and caused an appreciable amount of lost time. As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, plumbers, carpenters and joiners, and was generally moderate; it also declined with plasterers and was moderate to slack, on the whole; it showed some improvement with slaters, but was only moderate in most districts; with painters it declined again and was very slack in many centres; it was also generally slack with tradesmen's labourers. In brick manufacture employment showed a further decline, much short time being worked owing to bad weather.

Employment in the furnishing trades continued good, and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month; with millsawyers it showed a further slight decline, and was moderate; with coachbuilders it continued moderate.

Paper Manufacturing, Printing and Bookbinding.—With paper makers employment continued fairly good on the whole; a certain amount of short time or irregular working was reported from a few districts. With letterpress printers employment showed an improvement. It was reported as good in London and was generally fair in the provinces; at Sheffield and Leicester, however, it was slack, and at Birmingham, bad. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and showed some improvement as compared with the previous month. With lithographic printers employment in London was reported as moderate; elsewhere it was generally fair, though reported as bad at Manchester. With bookbinders employment showed some improvement and was fairly good on the whole.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery industry showed little change and much short-time working was still reported. In the glass trades employment showed a marked improvement in the bottle making section, in which, however it was still bad; in other sections a slight improvement was reported.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales the supply of labour was ample for requirements. With fishermen employment showed a marked decline, due to adverse weather, and the close of the herring fishing season.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—With dock labourers employment continued slack. With seamen it was quiet, on the whole; the supply of seamen was 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 November are given, based on information obtained from employers or employers' associations in certain industries. In the following Tables some of the principal features of these statistics are briefly

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

(a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Workpeople included in the Returns for 24th Nov., 1928.	November, 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	
			Month before.	Year before.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days.	Days.
Coal Mining ...	896,214	4.85	+ 0.13	+ 0.13
Iron „ ...	6,217	5.49	+ 0.07	+ 0.30
Shale „ ...	2,560	5.92	— 0.08	— 0.08
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron... ..	...	135	— 1	— 20
		Mills working.	— 41	+ 5
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	...	Shifts Worked (one week)	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel ...	66,298	358,730	— 0.2	+ 2.1

(b) OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Number of Workpeople Employed.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Textiles :—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton ...	82,961	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	151,773	+ 0.9	+ 3.5
Woollen ...	61,972	— 0.1	— 1.9	126,608	— 0.5	— 4.0
Worsted ...	88,795	+ 0.3	— 4.0	169,481	+ 1.2	— 8.3
Carpet ...	10,402	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	19,520	— 0.4	+ 3.7
Boot and Shoe ...	49,545	+ 0.0	— 3.8	102,964	— 1.3	— 12.6
Pottery ...	11,061	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	21,310	— 0.1	+ 5.4
Brick ...	8,517	— 0.9	+ 1.2	21,664	— 4.6	+ 2.0

UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY BY DISTRICTS.

The following Table shows the variations in the rates of unemployment at 26th November, 1928, among insured persons in the respective divisions into which the country is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts :—

Divisions.	Estimated Numbers Insured aged 16-64 inclusive, at July, 1928. (Totals.)	Percentage Unemployed at 26th November, 1928.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,147,530	7.4	3.3	6.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.2
South-Eastern ...	867,940	6.6	5.4	6.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
South-Western ...	815,570	10.2	5.9	9.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Midlands ...	1,749,770	11.3	8.3	10.5	...	+ 2.3
North-Eastern ...	1,968,990	19.5	10.5	17.5	+ 0.5	+ 4.6
North-Western ...	2,094,200	15.4	11.6	14.1	+ 0.4	+ 2.1
Scotland... ..	1,263,600	15.1	8.0	13.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.2
Wales ...	592,400	28.1	10.3	26.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.8
Northern Ireland	251,000	18.8	17.1	18.1	— 1.0	+ 7.0
Special Schemes	130,500	2.1	0.4	1.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
TOTAL ...	11,881,500	13.8	8.1	12.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.3

UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS.

The following Table shows, month by month from November, 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.						Numbers (Insured and Uninsured) registered at Employment Exchanges, etc.	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Numbers.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily Stopped	Total.		
1927						1927.	
21 Nov....	11.3	6.4	7.6	2.3	9.9	28 Nov....	1,172,000
19 Dec....	11.3	5.8	7.7	2.1	9.8	19 Dec....	1,127,000
1928.						1928.	
23 Jan....	12.1	6.7	8.3	2.4	10.7	30 Jan....	1,199,000
20 Feb....	11.9	6.2	8.2	2.2	10.4	27 Feb....	1,139,000
26 Mar....	11.0	5.7	7.6	1.9	9.5	2 Apr....	1,071,000
23 Apr....	11.0	5.6	7.6	1.9	9.5	30 Apr....	1,171,000
21 May ...	11.4	5.8	7.5	2.3	9.8	21 May ...	1,143,000
25 June...	12.2	6.8	7.7	3.0	10.7	25 June...	1,239,000
23 July ...	13.0	7.8	8.1	3.5	11.6	25 July ...	1,354,000
20 Aug....	12.9	8.0	8.2	3.4	11.6	30 Aug....	1,367,000
24 Sept....	12.6	8.1	8.6	2.8	11.4	1 Oct....	1,384,000
22 Oct....	13.3	7.8	8.9	2.9	11.8	29 Oct....	1,421,000
26 Nov....	13.8	8.1	9.3	2.9	12.2	26 Nov....	1,439,000

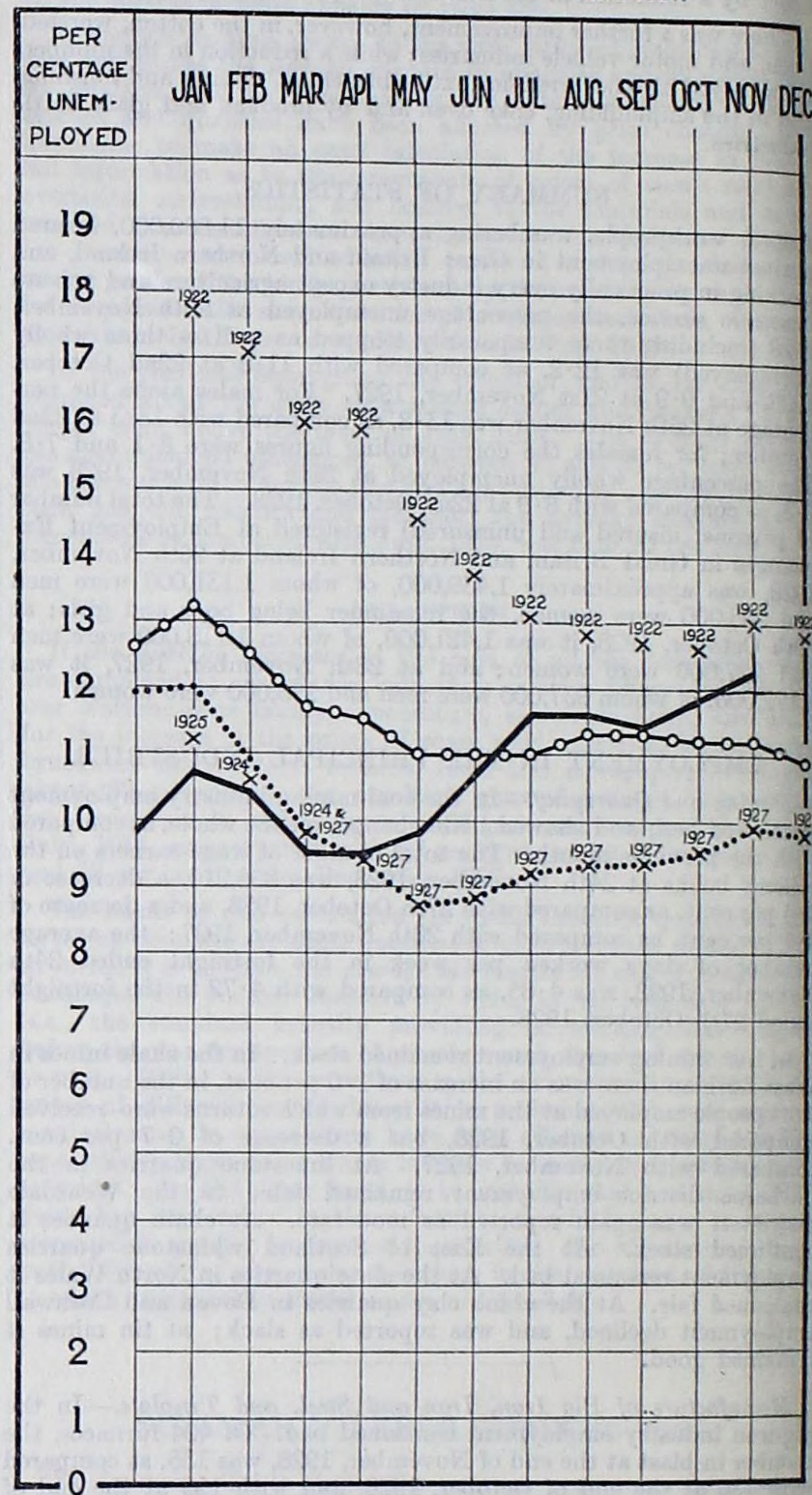
UNEMPLOYMENT CHART.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

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

Plain Curve - - - - - = 1928.
Dotted Curve - - - - - = 1927.
Chain Curve - - - - - = Mean for 1922-25 and 1927.

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



NEW ENTRANTS INTO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

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

Area.	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.	
					Number.	Percentage of Numbers Insured at July, 1928.*
South-Eastern : (a) London ...	1,411	5,574	2,716	5,383	15,084	0.70
(b) Rest of South-Eastern ...	1,180	2,317	1,033	1,666	6,196	0.71
South-Western ...	812	2,059	760	1,438	5,069	0.62
Midlands ...	867	3,683	862	3,281	8,693	0.50
North-Eastern ...	862	4,574	1,070	2,856	9,362	0.48
North-Western ...	941	4,115	1,094	3,747	9,897	0.47
Scotland ...	762	2,958	649	2,355	6,724	0.53
Wales... ..	380	1,546	369	498	2,793	0.47
GREAT BRITAIN ...	7,215	26,826	8,553	21,224	63,818	0.55

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

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad, and showed little change, on the whole, from the month before. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 25.3 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 25.1 at 22nd October, 1928, and 18.5 at 21st November, 1927. The percentage wholly unemployed increased by 0.3 from 15.6 to 15.9, but the percentage temporarily stopped decreased by 0.1 from 9.5 to 9.4.

The total number of wage earners on the colliery books at 24th November, 1928, showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. as compared with 27th October, 1928, and of 8.4 per cent. as compared with 26th November, 1927.

The average number of days worked per week in the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, was 4.85, an increase of 0.13 of a day as compared with both the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, and the fortnight ended 26th November, 1927.

The following Table shows, for the principal coal-mining districts, the total number of wage earners on the colliery books and the average number of days worked per week* during the fortnight ended 24th November, 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.*			
	24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Percent	Percent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ...	46,200	+0.0	+0.5	5.29	—0.09	+0.28
Durham ...	127,762	—0.1	+3.4	4.98	...	+0.03
Cumberland and Westmorland ...	9,632	+1.5	—20.8	5.04	—0.04	+0.28
South Yorkshire ...	113,487	+1.8	—7.4	5.01	+0.49	+0.17
West Yorkshire ...	52,701	—0.0	—15.3	4.13	+0.28	+0.04
Lancs and Cheshire ...	77,301	+0.2	—10.9	4.00	—0.01	—0.04
Derbyshire ...	54,903	+0.9	—8.1	4.19	+0.31	+0.21
Notts and Leicester ...	60,575	+0.1	—10.1	4.15	+0.15	+0.19
Warwick ...	16,911	+0.1	—9.6	5.17	+0.09	+0.26
North Staffordshire	28,260	+0.4	—14.4	4.09	+0.04	—0.33
South Staffs,† Worcs. and Salop ...	31,585	+0.8	—6.1	4.55	+0.12	—0.11
Glos. and Somerset ...	10,690	—0.9	—9.0	4.47	+0.34	+0.13
Kent ...	3,751	+2.6	+27.6	3.68	—1.82	—1.92
North Wales ...	14,490	+0.2	—3.3	5.72	+0.29	+0.68
South Wales and Mon.	154,706	—4.9	—13.7	5.35	+0.07	+0.22
England and Wales	802,954	—0.6	—8.2	4.77	+0.14	+0.13
SCOTLAND:						
Mid & East Lothians	12,946	+3.6	+0.1	5.56	+0.04	+0.44
Fife and Clackmannan	21,697	+0.3	—6.3	5.51	+0.01	+0.35
Rest of Scotland ...	58,617	+1.9	—13.7	5.58	+0.17	+0.09
Scotland ...	93,260	+1.7	—10.3	5.56	+0.11	+0.19
GREAT BRITAIN ...	896,214	—0.4	—8.4	4.85	+0.13	+0.13

The average number of coal-winding days lost in Great Britain during the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, was 0.95 of a day per week, of which 0.90 of a day was due to want of trade and transport difficulties. The figure for the fortnight ended 27th October, 1928, was 1.08 days per week, of which 1.04 days were due to want of trade and transport difficulties; for the fortnight ended 26th November, 1927, the figure was 1.08 days per week, of which 1.05 days were 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 24th November, 1928, was reported to the Mines Department as 19,213,300 tons, as compared with 19,019,300 tons in the four weeks ended 27th October, 1928, and 19,633,800 tons in the four weeks ended 26th November, 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 6,266,100 tons in November, 1928, as compared with 6,658,800 tons in October, 1928, and with 6,029,200 tons in November, 1927.

The numbers and percentages unemployed among insured workpeople in the respective areas at 26th November, 1928, and the

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

† Including Cannock Chase.

increases or decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928, and 21st November, 1927, are shown in the following Table:—

Area.	Insured Persons Recorded as Unemployed at 26th November, 1928.					Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a	
	Numbers.		Percentages.			Month before.	Year before.
	Wholly Unemployed (incl. Casuals).	Temporary stoppages.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary stoppages.	Total.		
Great Britain ...	176,947	105,346	15.9	9.4	25.3	+0.2	+6.8
England and Wales...	153,698	103,770	15.6	10.5	26.1	+0.4	+7.1
Scotland...	23,249	1,576	18.1	1.3	19.4	—0.8	+4.7
Principal Districts in England and Wales:—							
Northumberland...	8,733	739	16.4	1.4	17.8	—2.6	—2.1
Durham ...	29,340	5,729	18.4	3.6	22.0	+0.7	—1.0
Cumberland and Westmorland...	2,752	482	22.1	3.8	25.9	+1.0	—3.1
Yorkshire ...	21,600	29,190	11.5	15.7	27.2	+2.0	+19.3
Lancs and Cheshire ...	12,499	18,241	12.9	18.9	31.8	+0.6	+10.3
Derbyshire ...	3,997	7,043	6.4	11.4	17.8	+2.3	—1.0
Notts and Leicester ...	4,336	3,604	6.4	5.3	11.7	—3.1	+5.4
Warwickshire	1,188	126	9.0	0.9	9.9	—1.2	—2.0
Staffs, Worcester and Salop ...	7,202	10,327	9.7	13.8	23.5	+1.7	+13.4
Glos. and Somerset ...	1,939	1,910	14.3	14.1	28.4	—1.1	—0.1
Kent ...	182	128	4.8	3.4	8.2	+4.2	+4.3
Wales and Monmouth ...	59,126	26,247	24.4	10.8	35.2	—0.5	+5.9

IRON AND SHALE MINING.

IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during November 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 14.8 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 14.3 at 22nd October, 1928, and 20.3 at 21st November, 1927.

The following Table summarises 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.*			
	Fort-night ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Fort-night ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) as compared with a	Month before.	Year before.
			Per cent.	Per cent.	Days.	Days.
Cleveland ...	2,324	—1.7	+8.9	4.97	+0.33	—0.49
Cumberland and Lancashire ...	2,520	+0.2	+14.7	6.00	...	+1.34
Other Districts ...	1,373	+0.7	—2.5	5.42	—0.29	—0.17
ALL DISTRICTS	6,217	—0.4	+8.3	5.49	+0.07	+0.30

SHALE MINING.

The number of workpeople employed at the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 24th November, 1928, by firms making returns, was 2,560, showing an increase of 1.0 per cent. compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 0.7 per cent. compared with November, 1927. The average number of days* worked per week by the mines was 5.92 in November, 1928, as compared with 6.00 in October, 1928, and November, 1927.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 17.7 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 16.4 at 22nd October, 1928, and with 15.1 at 21st November, 1927.

* See footnote * in previous column.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, 135 furnaces were in operation at the end of November, compared with 136 at the end of October, and 155 at the end of November, 1927.

Returns received from 79 firms, employing 17,643 workpeople at the end of November, showed an increase of 0·8 per cent. as compared with October, but a decrease of 3·1 per cent. as compared with November, 1927.

The following Table shows the number of furnaces in operation at the end of November, 1928, October, 1928, and November, 1927:—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces.	Number of Furnaces in Blast.			Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on	
		Nov., 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Nov., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Durham and Cleveland	97	31	29	38	+ 2	– 7
Cumberland and W. Lancs ...	44	11	11	11	...	...
Parts of Lancs and Yorks (including Sheffield) ...	31	9	9	10	...	– 1
Derby, Leicester, Notts and Northants ...	65	27	28	33	– 1	– 6
Lincolnshire ...	24	14	15	13	– 1	+ 1
Staffs, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick ...	50	14	12	12	+ 2	+ 2
South Wales ...	23	6	8	8	– 2	– 2
Total, England and Wales	334	112	112	125	...	– 13
SCOTLAND ...	90	23	24	30	– 1	– 7
Total ...	424	135	136	155	– 1	– 20

The production of pig iron in November amounted to 544,400 tons, as compared with 543,600 tons in October, 1928, and 575,900 tons in November, 1927.

IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE.

EMPLOYMENT in November continued bad, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed was 22·6 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 22·5 on 22nd October, 1928, and 21·6 on 21st November, 1927.

According to returns received from firms employing 66,298 workpeople in the week ended 24th November, 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 0·2 per cent. as compared with October, 1928, but showed an increase of 2·1 per cent. as compared with November, 1927. The average number of shifts* during which the works were open was 5·4 in November, 1928, the same as in October, 1928, as compared with 5·3 in November, 1927.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.			Aggregate number of Shifts.*		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces ...	6,857	+ 1·6	– 0·6	38,865	+ 1·7	– 0·2
Puddling Forges ...	1,703	– 22·8	– 23·0	6,950	– 24·1	– 21·6
Rolling Mills ...	24,092	– 2·7	– 2·1	122,521	– 0·8	+ 3·8
Forging & Pressing	3,152	+ 8·4	+ 1·2	17,205	+ 11·2	+ 4·9
Founding ...	7,848	+ 0·4	– 5·4	44,983	+ 0·2	– 4·9
Other Departments	8,441	– 0·9	+ 6·4	47,863	+ 0·1	+ 6·0
Mechanics, Labourers ...	14,205	+ 0·1	+ 2·7	80,343	+ 0·1	+ 4·7
TOTAL ...	66,298	– 1·3	– 0·9	358,730	– 0·2	+ 2·1
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland, Durham and Cleveland ...	14,117	+ 0·9	– 7·3	80,237	+ 2·8	– 5·8
Sheffield & Rotherham ...	18,313	+ 1·8	– 0·9	97,998	+ 2·7	+ 1·3
Leeds, Bradford, etc. ...	1,373	– 1·3	– 5·8	7,478	– 1·8	– 4·2
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire ...	5,983	– 14·2	– 12·6	30,566	– 14·6	– 12·2
Staffordshire ...	4,987	– 6·3	– 9·5	26,360	– 7·2	– 4·7
Other Midland Counties ...	3,329	– 3·1	+ 4·3	18,644	– 2·7	+ 5·7
Wales and Monmouth ...	6,570	+ 3·9	+ 20·6	35,882	+ 3·2	+ 22·9
Total, England and Wales ...	54,672	– 1·4	– 2·7	297,165	– 0·7	– 0·6
Scotland ...	11,626	– 0·8	+ 8·5	61,565	+ 2·4	+ 17·5
TOTAL ...	66,298	– 1·3	– 0·9	358,730	– 0·2	+ 2·1

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the number of men employed. No account is taken of time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of "shifts" shown were actually worked by all the men employed. Works closed are omitted in computing the average number of shifts.

The production of steel ingots and castings, as shown in returns received from the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 762,500 tons in November, 1928, as compared with 756,000 tons in October, 1928, and 698,700 tons in November, 1927.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET INDUSTRIES.

EMPLOYMENT in the tinplate industry showed a decline. The arrangement for stabilising prices and regulating output, whereby provision was made for each works to stop three weeks out of every thirteen, which was suspended in August, came into force again, and at 1st December 348 tinplate mills were in operation at works for which information is available, as compared with 386 at the end of October, and with 363 in November, 1927. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 29·7 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 21·8 at 22nd October, 1928, and 18·6 at 21st November, 1927. In steel sheet manufacture employment continued fair generally. In the week ended 1st December, 1928, 131 mills were in operation, as compared with 134 in the previous month, and with 111 in November, 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 1st Dec., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Week ended 1st Dec., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
Tinplate ...	63	– 5	– 2	348	– 38	– 15
Steel Sheet	14	...	+ 3	131	– 3	+ 20
TOTAL ...	77	– 5	+ 1	479	– 41	+ 5

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in November, 1928, amounted to 115,066 tons, or 10,175 tons less than in October, 1928, but 7,684 tons more than in November, 1927.

SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very bad during November, though showing a slight improvement, on the whole, compared with the previous month. Nearly half of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed on the North-East Coast, where employment continued to decline, and at the Welsh Ports, where, however, an improvement was recorded. The greatest improvement was shown in the North-Western Division.

In the South-Eastern and South-Western Divisions employment remained fair, and much better than in other districts.

Compared with a year ago employment was much worse, on the whole, though there was an improvement in the South of England and in the North-Western Division.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th November, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with 22nd October, 1928, and with 21st November, 1927:—

Divisions.	Total Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th Nov., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Numbers Unemployed as compared with a		Percentage Unemployed at 26th Nov., 1928.	Increase (+) or Decrease (–) in Percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
London ...	2,453	– 101	– 664	24·6	– 1·0	– 3·7
South-Eastern ...	808	+ 49	– 473	11·1	+ 0·7	– 4·4
South-Western ...	2,432	+ 7	– 712	11·4	+ 0·1	– 2·5
Midlands ...	100	+ 65	+ 61	25·6	+ 16·6	+ 17·1
North-Eastern ...	29,354	+ 1,660	+ 13,411	49·5	+ 2·8	+ 23·2
North-Western ...	7,470	– 2,139	– 1,042	26·9	– 7·7	– 1·5
Scotland ...	16,115	– 57	+ 8,213	28·3	– 0·1	+ 15·1
Wales ...	3,935	– 528	+ 370	47·6	– 6·4	+ 14·2
Northern Ireland ...	3,248	– 72	– 71	29·3	– 0·7	+ 3·5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	65,915	– 1,116	+ 19,093	32·6	– 0·5	+ 10·9

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT remained very slack in November, and showed a slight decline on the whole. In the motor vehicle section a further improvement was experienced in the Midlands, and in electrical engineering employment continued fair. In marine engineering

conditions were again very bad; in the textile machinery section much short-time working remained in operation; and a curtailed week was still in force at important railway works.

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

On the North-East Coast employment continued very bad in both marine and general engineering. In Yorkshire employment remained moderate, with a tendency to improve; while in Lincolnshire it was also moderate, but continued to decline.

In Lancashire and Cheshire a decline was experienced, and employment was bad. Conditions were still moderate in the electrical and motor vehicle sections, but short time remained in operation on textile machinery and railway vehicle work.

In the Birmingham, Wolverhampton and Coventry district continued improvement was experienced in the motor vehicle section, and employment on electrical work remained good. In the Nottingham, Derby and Leicester district employment was still moderate.

In London and the Southern Counties conditions were again fairly good, on the whole, and very good in the electrical section.

In Scotland employment remained bad, and showed a further decline. In Wales and in Northern Ireland it remained bad, but exhibited a slight improvement.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 26th November, 1928, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month before and a year before :—

Division.	Number of Insured Workpeople Unemployed at 26th November, 1928.						Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with a	
	Engineering, Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine Engineering, etc.	Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	Month before.	Year before.
London ...	3,543	305	73	191	1,802	5,914	+ 135	— 1,143
South-Eastern	1,613	238	174	77	1,848	3,950	+ 506	+ 331
South-Western	1,851	119	508	87	1,248	3,813	— 144	— 233
Midlands ...	6,101	926	80	707	8,315	16,129	— 3,602	— 818
North-Eastern	16,849	828	5,033	795	1,113	24,618	+ 184	+ 1,626
North-Western	20,497	1,463	122	251	1,562	23,895	+ 4,993	+ 1,910
Scotland ...	8,569	236	2,362	882	720	12,769	+ 393	+ 2,670
Wales ...	892	19	29	102	241	1,283	— 61	— 16
Northern Ireland	947	22	701	5	175	1,850	— 48	— 148
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	60,862	4,156	9,082	3,097	17,024	94,221	+ 2,356	+ 4,179
Percentage Unemployed at 26th November, 1928.								
London ...	4.5	2.4	9.5	7.1	4.8	4.4	+ 0.1	— 0.8
South-Eastern	3.4	3.3	7.6	10.5	6.8	4.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.3
South-Western	5.5	3.7	8.4	15.0	4.7	5.4	— 0.2	— 0.3
Midlands ...	7.0	3.6	5.6	10.6	8.6	7.4	— 1.7	— 0.2
North-Eastern	14.4	10.0	24.6	10.9	8.6	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
North-Western	15.7	7.4	14.5	8.3	8.4	13.9	+ 2.9	+ 1.5
Scotland ...	11.4	8.9	13.0	15.9	6.7	11.4	+ 0.4	+ 2.7
Wales ...	16.4	4.9	14.5	13.6	11.5	14.5	— 0.7	+ 1.3
Northern Ireland	13.7	7.6	14.5	16.7	7.7	12.9	— 0.4	— 1.3
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	10.5	5.2	16.5	11.3	7.2	9.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
<i>Ditto, Oct., 1928</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	...	...
<i>Ditto, Nov., 1927</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	...	...

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DURING November there was a further slight improvement in the section spinning American cotton, and the position in that section was reported to be better than for some time past. In the section spinning Egyptian cotton employment remained fairly good. In the weaving section little change was reported.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 12.6 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 13.1 on 22nd October, 1928, and with 12.2 on 21st November, 1927.

At Ashton employment, though still bad, showed a further slight improvement. At Stockport, Glossop, and Hyde the improvement reported last month was maintained; at Glossop full time was worked in most departments. At Oldham employment with spinners showed a further improvement; production was said to be equal to about 80 per cent. of full capacity, as compared with 75 per cent. in the previous month. In the weaving department, employment continued bad, especially with operatives engaged on velvets, calicoes, and fustians. In the Oldham district generally employment was appreciably better than a year earlier.

At Bolton employment on the whole showed little change; it was reported as poor with cardroom workers, moderate with spinners,

and bad with weavers, winders and warpers: there was, however, a slight improvement in the plain weaving section. At Leigh, employment was reported as good with spinners, but some irregular time was worked by weavers. At Bury there were no signs of immediate improvement, and short-time working prevailed; at Rochdale the general position had improved, but was still unsatisfactory.

At Preston employment showed no improvement and was very poor; short time and under-employment were reported by workpeople engaged in the manufacture of better cloths, as well as in the plain and coarse trade. At Blackburn and at Chorley the improvement reported last month was maintained; a marked improvement was also reported at Great Harwood. At Accrington and at Darwen conditions were still most unsatisfactory for operatives employed on the manufacture of dhooties, shirtings, jaconets, etc., for the India and China markets. In the Accrington area, however, several firms who recently adapted their looms to produce lighter fabrics have run their looms practically full time since the summer. At Burnley there was little change; employment was still bad, and there was a considerable amount of under-employment: thus, four-loom weavers were tending only two or three looms, or were being suspended in rotation. It was reported that upwards of 16,000 looms are permanently stopped in this area, equivalent to the displacement of approximately 5,000 workers; there was also much unemployment among winders. Employment both in the Blackburn and in the Burnley districts was better than in November, 1927.

At Padiham there was little change; at Nelson there was much short time and under-employment; in the Rossendale Valley a slight improvement was reported, but employment was still bad.

In Yorkshire employment was very bad generally, especially in the American spinning section; a very large number of operatives were working only three or four days a week. Some improvement, however, was reported at Halifax.

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

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing ...	11,401	+ 0.0	+ 0.4	19,082	+ 2.2	+ 5.1
Spinning ...	21,962	+ 0.5	+ 1.2	38,014	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
Weaving ...	33,676	— 0.3	— 0.8	58,912	+ 0.7	+ 4.0
Other ...	8,173	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	19,665	+ 0.5	+ 2.9
Not Specified ...	7,749	+ 1.8	— 0.1	16,100	+ 0.6	+ 4.8
TOTAL ...	82,961	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	151,773	+ 0.9	+ 3.5
DISTRICTS.						
Ashton ...	3,349	— 0.7	— 0.2	5,914	+ 3.2	+ 0.6
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde ...	7,600	+ 1.5	— 1.0	13,519	+ 3.4	+ 0.9
Oldham ...	9,602	+ 0.9	+ 4.2	17,687	+ 1.7	+ 10.5
Bolton and Leigh ...	16,515	— 2.9	— 1.5	28,819	— 2.7	— 2.7
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and Todmorden ...	7,185	+ 5.9	— 0.6	13,573	+ 4.2	+ 7.1
Manchester ...	4,681	— 2.4	— 0.1	7,797	— 1.4	— 6.3
Preston and Chorley ...	5,944	— 0.2	— 2.4	10,613	— 0.1	+ 1.1
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen ...	8,311	+ 0.1	+ 1.2	16,189	+ 2.2	+ 14.2
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson ...	10,717	+ 1.4	+ 2.1	23,030	+ 0.9	+ 10.9
Other Lancashire Towns ...	3,024	+ 2.8	+ 7.8	4,745	+ 6.7	+ 12.1
Yorkshire Towns ...	3,548	— 0.2	— 5.5	6,034	— 0.3	— 7.9
Other Districts ...	2,485	— 0.6	— 5.2	3,853	+ 1.4	— 15.4
TOTAL ...	82,961	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	151,773	+ 0.9	+ 3.5

Returns from firms employing about 81,400 operatives in the week ended 24th November showed that about 13 per cent. were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 12½ 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 26th November, 1928, distinguishing between those wholly unemployed and those temporarily stopped from the service of their employers :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th November, 1928.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blow- ing Room ...	886	3,932	4,818	686	3,214	3,900	8,718
Spinning ...	4,110	3,099	7,209	3,037	3,517	6,554	13,763
Beaming, Wind- ing and Warp- ing ...	610	2,872	3,482	1,170	7,049	8,219	11,701
Weaving ...	2,050	6,162	8,212	1,984	6,450	8,434	16,646
Other Processes	509	206	715	390	356	746	1,461
Total ...	8,165	16,271	24,436	7,267	20,586	27,853	52,289

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room ...	- 18	- 177	- 195	- 213	- 992	- 1,205	- 1,400
Spinning ...	- 14	- 223	- 237	- 1,275	- 673	- 1,948	- 2,185
Beaming, Winding and Warping ...	+ 2	- 174	- 172	- 42	- 306	- 348	- 520
Weaving ...	+ 132	+ 504	+ 636	+ 265	- 1,170	- 905	- 269
Other Processes ...	+ 35	+ 3	+ 38	- 71	+ 31	- 40	- 2
Total ...	+ 137	- 67	+ 70	- 1,336	- 3,110	- 4,446	- 4,376

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 210,476,300 lbs. in November, 1928, compared with 102,868,500 lbs. in October, 1928, and with 114,350,400 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of cotton yarn were 15,430,500 lbs. in November, 1928, compared with 15,148,200 lbs. in October, 1928, and with 17,425,900 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of cotton piece-goods were 331,395,400 square yards, as compared with 334,003,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 402,154,300 square yards in November, 1927.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

DURING November employment continued bad, with large numbers of operatives totally unemployed or working short time; there was a slight improvement, partly attributed to seasonal influences, in the worsted section of the industry, but practically no change in the woollen section. Employment generally in these sections was below the level of a year ago. In the carpet section employment continued fair, on the whole; at Kidderminster it was good.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed (including those temporarily stopped), as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 14·0 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 15·8 on 22nd October, 1928, and with 7·1 on 21st November, 1927.

Worsted Section.—Employment on the whole continued bad, but there was a slight improvement in some districts. In the week ended 24th November the returns received from employers showed that nearly 28 per cent. of the operatives in the worsted section, taken as a whole, worked short time,* losing approximately 11 hours each, on the average; on the other hand, about 7 per cent. of the operatives were reported to be working overtime, to the extent of about 6 hours each.

In the wool-sorting, preparing and combing departments the position in all sections was bad, but slightly better on the whole than in October; in the week ended 24th November about 45 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, also, there was a slight improvement, less short-time working being reported. According to the returns received from employers, 27 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, with a loss of nearly 11 hours each, on an average, during the week ended 24th November; about 8½ per cent. worked overtime, with an average of about 6 hours each.

With worsted weavers there was a slight improvement in several districts. The employers' returns showed that about 25 per cent. of the worsted weavers lost, on an average, 8½ hours each in short time* during the week ended 24th November; while about 5½ per cent. worked some 5 hours each in overtime.

Woollen Section.—Employment continued slack in this section, and except for a slight falling off with weavers, there was little change compared with the previous month. Employers' returns for the week ended 24th November showed that about 34 per cent. of the spinners worked short time, losing, on an average, nearly 10 hours each; while about 33 per cent. of the weavers lost about 10½ hours each.* On the other hand, about 10 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of about 8 hours each; there was not much overtime with weavers. Taking the woollen section as a whole, 32½ per cent. of the operatives lost, on an average, about 10½ hours each in short time;* while 7 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of nearly 7 hours each.

In the Huddersfield and Colne Valley district employment was slightly better than a month earlier, but still remained slack, and some of the operatives were reported to be working only three to four days per week. In the Heavy Woollen District employment remained bad; increased depression was reported in the Halifax and Morley districts. At Leeds no improvement was reported, employment generally being quiet.

The rag and shoddy trade in Yorkshire showed no signs of improvement, and employment was generally very bad; in the blanket section it was generally depressed. At Saddleworth employment

in the flannel trade declined and was slack, but at Rochdale and Milnrow it showed some improvement, and was described as fair; there was little total unemployment at Rochdale. At Stockport employment with woollen workers was good, and slightly better than in October.

In Scotland employment continued fairly good; short time was reported at Innerleithen and Peebles, but at Hawick, Selkirk and Galashiels the operatives were fairly well employed, while full time was reported at Dumfries.

Carpet Section.—Employment in this section continued fair. At Kidderminster the general position was good, and full time was generally worked; in Yorkshire employment generally was fair, and about the same as a month earlier. In Scotland employment on the whole was satisfactory. The employers' returns for the week ended 24th November showed that about 15 per cent. of the operatives were on short time, with a loss, on the average, of 6 hours each; there was very little overtime.

The following Table summarises the returns received from employers:—

	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1928 = 100.)	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1928 = 100.)
Departments :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Wool Sorting and Combing ...	10,768	+ 1·9	92·6	24,496	+ 6·0	81·4
Spinning ...	41,960	- 0·6	96·7	66,097	+ 0·8	96·8
Weaving ...	22,346	+ 1·3	101·0	46,681	+ 0·9	103·9
Other Depts. ...	11,650	+ 0·0	100·4	28,359	- 0·8	96·0
Not specified ...	2,071	+ 2·7	96·8	3,848	- 0·1	92·4
Total—Worsted	88,795	+ 0·3	97·6	169,481	+ 1·2	95·8
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Wool Sorting ...	1,021	+ 0·2	96·4	2,340	- 1·7	99·3
Spinning ...	13,849	+ 0·1	94·9	29,417	+ 0·9	100·7
Weaving ...	26,141	- 0·9	103·6	47,604	- 2·3	107·3
Other Depts. ...	18,471	+ 0·8	97·9	41,866	+ 0·6	102·1
Not specified ...	2,490	- 0·5	94·0	5,381	+ 0·1	104·1
Total—Woollen	61,972	- 0·1	99·4	126,608	- 0·5	103·6
CARPET SECTION ...	10,402	+ 0·2	108·2	19,520	- 0·4	107·8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	161,169	+ 0·1	98·7	315,609	+ 0·4	99·6
Districts* :						
WORSTED SECTION :						
Bradford ...	39,109	+ 0·7	93·7	75,522	+ 2·2	85·3
Huddersfield ...	10,645	- 2·0	109·3	24,602	- 0·1	122·8
Halifax ...	9,992	+ 0·9	95·7	17,169	- 0·0	93·0
Leeds ...	8,823	+ 0·2	95·5	16,513	+ 2·7	97·6
Keighley ...	9,241	+ 0·8	102·7	16,544	+ 1·5	108·8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	3,363	+ 0·6	102·6	5,459	- 3·3	111·4
Total, West Riding	81,173	+ 0·3	97·4	155,809	+ 1·3	95·1
West of England and Midlands ...	5,171	- 0·0	98·9	9,624	+ 1·1	96·4
Lancs ...	346	+ 0·3	118·7	684	+ 0·6	119·5
Scotland ...	2,105	+ 1·7	105·8	3,364	- 2·7	139·2
Total—Worsted	88,795	+ 0·3	97·6	169,481	+ 1·2	95·8
WOOLLEN SECTION :						
Huddersfield ...	13,237	+ 1·8	93·6	30,695	+ 3·3	92·0
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	11,354	+ 0·3	97·4	23,421	- 1·0	110·3
Leeds ...	9,104	- 1·1	105·9	18,925	- 3·3	115·4
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	2,350	- 5·9	89·3	4,593	- 2·6	80·3
Bradford ...	1,345	- 1·0	102·2	2,900	+ 2·7	96·2
Total, West Riding	37,390	+ 0·0	97·5	80,534	+ 0·1	101·9
Lancs ...	5,394	- 0·1	101·1	11,180	+ 2·3	109·8
West of England and Midlands ...	4,616	+ 0·2	105·1	8,016	- 2·1	110·0
Scotland ...	14,409	- 0·6	101·8	26,671	- 2·8	105·7
Wales ...	163	- 1·2	113·2	207	- 8·4	93·2
Total—Woollen	61,972	- 0·1	99·4	126,608	- 0·5	103·6
CARPET SECTION ...	10,402	+ 0·2	108·2	19,520	- 0·4	107·8
Total—Wool Textile Industry	161,169	+ 0·1	98·7	315,609	+ 0·4	99·6

The following Table shows, by districts and departments, the percentage increase or decrease in the numbers employed in the week ended 24th November, 1928, by those firms who supplied returns for the purpose of the foregoing Table (excluding the carpet section), as compared with the week ended 27th October, 1928:—

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

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

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month (... signifies "no change"; —, without a figure, signifies "few or no workpeople returned.")					
	Wool Sorting and Combing.	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WORSTED SECTION :					
Bradford ...	+ 2.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 0.6	+ 0.7
Huddersfield ...	- 0.9	- 8.0	+ 0.7	- 0.0	- 2.0
Halifax ...	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 3.9	- 0.5	+ 0.9
Leeds ...	—	- 2.6	+ 4.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Keighley ...	- 1.1	+ 1.0	+ 1.3	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	—	+ 0.2	—	+ 1.7	+ 0.6
Total, West Riding ...	+ 1.9	- 0.7	+ 1.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
West of England and Midlands ...	+ 0.6	- 0.3	+ 0.2	—	- 0.0
Lancashire ...	—	—	—	—	+ 0.3
Scotland ...	+ 2.1	+ 1.4	—	+ 2.4	+ 1.7
TOTAL ...	+ 1.9	- 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.3

Percentage Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in numbers employed as compared with previous month. (... signifies "no change.")				
	Spinning.	Weaving.	Other Depts.	All Depts. (including not specified).
WOOLLEN SECTION :				
Huddersfield ...	+ 2.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.7	+ 1.8
Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Batley, etc.) ...	+ 0.9	- 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Leeds ...	- 1.0	- 1.6	- 0.3	- 1.1
Halifax and Calder Vale ...	- 3.6	- 7.6	- 6.9	- 5.9
Bradford ...	+ 3.7	- 2.6	- 1.1	- 1.0
Total, West Riding ...	+ 0.6	- 0.8	+ 0.8	+ 0.0
Lancashire ...	- 1.3	- 0.5	+ 2.0	- 0.1
West of England and Midlands ...	- 0.2	- 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.2
Scotland ...	- 1.2	- 1.0	—	- 0.6
Wales ...	—	- 4.5	+ 2.0	- 1.2
TOTAL ...	+ 0.1	- 0.9	+ 0.8	- 0.1

The following Table shows the number of men and of women (other than casuals) on the registers of Employment Exchanges in the principal wool textile trade centres at 26th November, 1928 :—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th November, 1928.						
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	425	7	432	671	...	671	1,103
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	351	227	578	717	365	1,082	1,660
Wool Combing ...	370	218	588	1,086	921	2,007	2,595
Wool Carding ...	524	110	634	881	149	1,030	1,664
Woollen Spinning ...	309	101	410	406	198	604	1,014
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	350	1,352	1,702	312	2,300	2,612	4,314
Wool Winding and Warping ...	71	18	89	123	107	230	319
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	72	209	281	192	728	920	1,201
Woollen Weaving ...	107	329	436	281	2,871	3,152	3,588
Worsted Weaving ...	121	436	557	215	1,386	1,601	2,158
Other Processes ...	592	89	681	719	206	925	1,606
Total ...	3,292	3,096	6,388	5,603	9,231	14,834	21,222

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928 :—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Wool Sorting ...	+ 42	+ 4	+ 46	+ 29	- 4	+ 25	+ 71
Wool Washing and Preparing ...	- 30	+ 1	- 29	- 122	+ 144	+ 22	- 7
Wool Combing ...	+ 49	+ 2	+ 51	- 185	- 144	- 329	- 278
Wool Carding ...	- 26	+ 12	- 14	- 55	- 20	- 75	- 89
Woollen Spinning ...	- 60	+ 9	- 51	- 69	- 21	- 90	- 141
Worsted Drawing and Spinning ...	- 7	- 63	- 70	- 92	- 606	- 698	- 768
Wool Winding and Warping ...	- 1	- 3	- 4	- 26	- 34	- 60	- 64
Worsted Winding and Warping ...	+ 4	- 3	+ 1	+ 15	- 61	- 46	- 45
Woollen Weaving ...	+ 1	+ 26	+ 27	- 38	+ 201	+ 163	+ 190
Worsted Weaving ...	+ 20	- 101	- 81	+ 31	- 806	- 775	- 856
Other Processes ...	- 18	+ 14	- 4	- 46	- 90	- 136	- 140
Total ...	- 26	- 102	- 128	- 558	- 1,441	- 1,999	- 2,127

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 14,913,100 lbs. in November, 1928, compared with 2,848,200 lbs. in October, 1928, and 29,989,200 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,074,100 lbs., compared with 4,517,400 lbs. in October, 1928, and with 5,151,900 lbs. in November, 1927.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,491,800 square yards, compared with 12,712,400 square yards in October, 1928, and 16,351,400 square yards in November, 1927.

The exports of blankets were 71,196 pairs, 133,592 pairs and 128,088 pairs in November, 1928, October, 1928, and November, 1927, respectively.

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed little change as compared with the previous month, and continued slack in most districts, with much short-time working. It was considerably worse than in November, 1927, and was unusually slack for the time of year. It has been generally reported for some time past that a large proportion of the orders received are for small quantities, which do not give a steady run of work.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, including those temporarily stopped, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 16.1 on 26th November, 1928, as compared with 16.4 on 22nd October, and with 6.4 on 21st November, 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 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Month before.	Year before.
England and Wales :—		Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London ...	2,037	- 1.2	4,457	- 2.5	- 0.9
Leicester ...	7,897	+ 3.8	19,050	+ 5.5	- 6.6
Leicester Country District ...	1,700	- 1.2	3,690	- 1.5	- 15.0
Northampton ...	6,294	- 0.9	13,001	- 4.6	- 17.7
Northampton Country District ...	7,953	- 0.2	16,112	- 2.7	- 15.1
Kettering ...	3,658	+ 0.2	8,419	- 3.4	- 8.7
Stafford and District ...	2,634	- 1.4	4,238	- 12.3	- 20.3
Norwich and District ...	3,890	- 1.4	7,358	- 4.5	- 8.9
Bristol, Kingswood and District ...	1,665	- 2.1	2,868	+ 0.2	- 19.1
Leeds and District ...	1,778	+ 0.1	3,807	- 0.4	- 14.4
Lancashire (mainly Rossendale Valley) ...	4,979	- 1.0	9,569	- 1.5	- 20.1
Birmingham and District ...	947	- 0.9	1,716	+ 1.2	- 12.1
Other parts of England and Wales ...	1,715	+ 0.5	3,511	+ 8.2	- 4.6
England and Wales	47,147	- 0.0	97,796	- 1.4	- 12.9
Scotland ...	2,398	+ 0.7	5,168	- 0.8	- 7.6
Great Britain	49,545	+ 0.0	102,964	- 1.3	- 12.6

Returns from firms employing about 48,900 operatives in the week ended 24th November, showed that nearly 58 per cent. of those operatives worked short time in that week, losing about 13½ hours each on the average.

Employment in London remained quiet, on the whole, though some firms were well employed. There was a slight improvement at Leicester; nearly two-thirds of the operatives covered by the employers' returns, however, were working short time in the week ended 24th November, losing 11½ hours on the average. At Hinckley, employment was again reported as fair. Employment at Northampton continued slack, an improvement in some factories being offset by a decline in others; about 70 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns received were on short time, losing about 15½ hours each, on the average, in the week ended 24th November. Many firms were working half time or less. At Kettering, employment continued slack, with much unemployment and short time. At Higham and Rushden, employment remained bad, with only a minority of factories on full time. At Wellingborough there was a decline, and employment was bad. In the smaller Northamptonshire centres, employment was slack, on the whole, the principal exceptions being Raunds and Finedon, where it was reported as fairly good. At Stafford, employment was very slack; four-fifths of the operatives covered by the employers' returns were on short time in the week ended 24th November, losing over 20 hours each on the average. Employment at Norwich was again reported as bad.

In the Bristol and Kingswood district, employment remained bad generally, especially in the heavy boot trade, which is much affected by the depression in the coal-mining industry. Some firms, however, were well employed. At Street, employment continued bad, but the slight improvement reported last month was maintained. Employment continued bad also at Leeds.

In the slipper trade in the Rossendale Valley, employment continued unusually slack for the time of year, with much short-time working. Manufacturers in this district are feeling increased competition from other districts in the class of trade which has hitherto been a speciality of the Rossendale Valley.

In Scotland, employment remained quiet at Edinburgh, but showed a slight improvement; it was again reported as fairly good at Kilmarnock, as moderate to fair at Glasgow, and as bad at Maybole, where there was a marked decline.

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 26th November, 1928:—

Department.	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 26th November, 1928.						Total.
	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manu- facture :							
Preparing Depart- ment	116	36	152	146	33	179	331
Rough Stuff De- partment	359	24	383	464	21	485	868
Clicking Department	773	11	784	1,147	15	1,162	1,946
Closing Department	11	1,266	1,277	7	1,864	1,871	3,148
Making Department	1,786	23	1,809	2,264	19	2,283	4,092
Finishing Depart- ment	1,334	580	1,914	1,450	348	1,798	3,712
Slipper Making ...	419	135	554	877	626	1,503	2,057
Clog Making... ..	14	—	14	1	1	2	16
Repairing and Hand- sewn Work	395	1	396	20	1	21	417
TOTAL	5,207	2,076	7,283	6,376	2,928	9,304	16,587

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with 22nd October, 1928:—

Department.	Wholly Unemployed.			Temporarily Stopped.			Total.
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	
Boot and Shoe Manufacture :							
Preparing Department ...	— 8	— 10	— 18	+ 1	— 12	— 11	— 29
Rough Stuff Department ...	+ 53	+ 8	+ 61	— 78	+ 11	— 67	— 6
Clicking Department ...	— 156	+ 4	— 152	— 117	+ 1	— 116	— 268
Closing Department ...	— 8	— 262	— 270	— 10	— 116	— 126	— 396
Making Department ...	+ 329	— 2	+ 327	— 94	— 2	— 96	+ 231
Finishing Department ...	+ 126	+ 62	+ 188	+ 203	— 38	+ 165	+ 353
Slipper Making ...	+ 31	— 12	+ 19	+ 99	— 32	+ 67	+ 86
Clog Making ...	+ 4	— 1	+ 3	— 2	+ 1	— 1	+ 2
Repairing and Hand-sewn Work ...	+ 51	— 1	+ 50	+ 8	+ 1	+ 9	+ 59
TOTAL ...	+ 422	— 214	+ 208	+ 10	— 186	— 176	+ 32

The exports of boots and shoes in November, 1928, amounted to 111,837 dozen pairs, or 20,452 dozen pairs less than in October, 1928, and 34,652 dozen pairs less than in November, 1927.

BRICK INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during November showed a further decline, much short-time being worked owing to 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 13·6 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 12·5 at 22nd October, 1928, and 10·8 at 21st November, 1927.

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

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 24th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire ...	1,872	— 0·7	— 1·0	4,283	— 8·2	— 1·8
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	4,961	— 0·8	+ 4·4	13,384	— 3·8	+ 5·1
South and South-West Counties and Wales ...	1,496	— 1·7	— 6·5	3,516	— 3·8	— 3·7
Scotland ...	188	+ 1·1	+ 7·4	481	+ 0·6	— 1·6
TOTAL ...	8,517	— 0·9	+ 1·2	21,664	— 4·6	+ 2·0

Returns from employers relative to short-time working, exclusive of time lost on account of bad weather, showed that 20 per cent. were working on an average 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 24th November, 1928; on the other hand 13·2 per cent. were working overtime to the extent of 6½ hours on the average.

BUILDING.

EMPLOYMENT during November again declined, particularly in the painting and decorating section; it varied somewhat as between different centres, being reported as slack or poor in a number of districts, including Blyth, Cardiff, Keighley, Preston and Rochdale, and as good in a few districts, including Coventry, West Middlesex and North-West Surrey; it was, however, moderate, on the whole, with skilled operatives (other than painters), and generally slack

with unskilled workers. Bad weather conditions hampered outside work and caused an appreciable amount of lost time. Employment generally was somewhat worse than in November, 1927.

As regards individual occupations, employment declined with bricklayers, masons, plumbers, carpenters and joiners, and was generally moderate; it also declined with plasterers, and was moderate to slack, on the whole; it showed some improvement with slaters, but was only moderate in most districts. Employment continued to decline with painters, and was very slack at many centres; it remained generally slack with tradesmen's labourers. As compared with November, 1927, employment showed a slight improvement with bricklayers, and little change with carpenters and with plasterers; it was worse with each of the other classes of operatives.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were recorded as unemployed at 26th November, 1928, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with November, 1927:—

OCCUPATIONS.	Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople at July, 1928.*	Total Numbers Unemployed at 26th Nov., 1928.	Number included in Previous Column who were Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage Unemployed.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Percentage as compared with a	
					Month before.	Year before.
Carpenters ...	127,050	10,453	345	8·2	+ 0·9	— 0·3
Bricklayers ...	73,890	6,435	283	8·7	+ 0·8	— 0·6
Masons ...	22,150	2,168	123	9·8	+ 0·9	+ 0·8
Slaters ...	5,940	525	37	8·8	— 1·4	+ 4·1
Plasterers ...	23,430	2,696	115	11·5	+ 1·4	+ 0·1
Painters ...	107,380	25,336	718	23·6	+ 6·5	+ 2·0
Plumbers ...	32,540	3,117	109	9·6	+ 1·4	+ 2·6
Labourers to above ...	240,930	39,332	1,069	16·3	+ 0·9	+ 2·6
All other occupations ...	183,250	30,401	982	16·6	+ 1·4	+ 2·1
Total ...	816,560	120,463	3,781	14·8	+ 1·8	+ 1·6
DIVISIONS.						
London ...	172,710	21,865	10	12·7	+ 1·6	...
South-Eastern ...	126,940	9,974	20	7·9	+ 1·1	— 0·9
South-Western ...	99,450	11,352	62	11·4	+ 0·6	+ 0·5
Midlands ...	93,750	12,066	794	12·9	+ 1·5	+ 2·3
North-Eastern ...	99,410	21,907	1,379	22·0	+ 2·6	+ 1·9
North-Western ...	106,040	20,605	888	19·4	+ 2·6	+ 5·3
Scotland ...	75,030	10,768	264	14·4	+ 2·6	+ 3·1
Wales ...	28,870	8,893	356	30·8	+ 2·7	+ 6·2
Northern Ireland ...	14,360	3,033	8	21·1	+ 1·5	+ 0·7
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	816,560	120,463	3,781	14·8	+ 1·8	+ 1·6

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 139 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 15,873,000, show that in November 1928, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £5,953,300, as compared with £5,558,300 in October, 1928, and £4,606,500 in November, 1927. Of the total for November, 1928, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,622,700; factories and workshops for £335,500; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £771,300; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £1,223,800.

POTTERY INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire during November showed little change, and much short-time working was again reported. At Derby employment was steady, but at Worcester short-time working continued. In the stoneware section in Scotland employment was reported as slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 13·0 at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 12·9 at 22nd October, 1928, and 13·3 at 21st November, 1927.

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

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 27th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a		Week ended 27th Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) on a	
		Month before.	Year before.		Month before.	Year before.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture ...	1,250	+ 0·3	+ 1·6	2,584	+ 1·8	+ 16·2
Earthenware Manufacture ...	7,940	+ 0·8	+ 1·6	15,067	— 0·6	+ 3·3
Other Branches (including unspecified) ...	1,871	+ 2·3	— 0·4	3,659	+ 0·6	+ 7·0
TOTAL ...	11,061	+ 1·0	+ 1·3	21,310	— 0·1	+ 5·4
DISTRICTS.						
North Staffordshire ...	8,448	+ 0·3	+ 1·0	14,989	— 1·0	+ 6·0
Other Districts ...	2,613	+ 3·1	+ 2·2	6,321	+ 2·1	+ 3·9
TOTAL ...	11,061	+ 1·0	+ 1·3	21,310	— 0·1	+ 5·4

* Aged 16-64 inclusive.

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that, of 10,631 workpeople employed by firms making returns, 3,755, or 35 per cent., were working on an average about 11½ hours less than full time in the week ended 27th November, 1928.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT continued fairly good, on the whole, in the paper-making industry during November; a certain amount of short time or irregular working was reported from a few districts, including Blackburn, Bolton, and Bury.

With letterpress printers employment was better, on the whole, than in October, both in London and the provinces. It was reported as good in London, and was generally fair in the provinces; at Sheffield and Leicester, however, it was slack, and worse than in October, and it was again reported as bad at Birmingham. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good, and showed some improvement as compared with the previous month.

With lithographic printers employment in London was reported as moderate, and worse than in October. Elsewhere it was generally fair and rather better than in the previous month; it was, however, reported as bad at Manchester.

With lithographic artists employment was fairly good, on the whole, and better than in October; but it was slack at Leeds, where there was a decline on the previous month.

Employment was fairly good, on the whole, in the bookbinding industry, and showed some improvement compared with the previous month.

The percentage of unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding industries was 4·2 at 26th November, compared with 4·5 at 22nd October, and 4·2 at 21st November, 1927. In the paper and paper board industry the percentage was 4·4 at 26th November, compared with 3·9 at 22nd October, and 5·2 at 21st November, 1927. In the cardboard box, paper bag, and stationery industries the percentage was 3·8 at 26th November, compared with 4·0 at 22nd October, and 3·2 at 21st November, 1927.

The following Table summarises the returns received from certain Trade Unions:—

	No. of Members of Unions at end of November, 1928.	Percentage Unemployed at end of			Increase (+) or Decrease (–) on a	
		Nov., 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Nov., 1927.	Month before.	Year before.
Letterpress Printing:						
London ...	39,442	3·0	3·6	4·6	– 0·6	– 1·6
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire	17,326	3·1	3·9	3·4	– 0·8	– 0·3
Midlands and Eastern Counties ...	10,665	2·6	2·8	2·2	– 0·2	+ 0·4
Scotland ...	6,781	3·8	4·3	5·1	– 0·5	– 1·3
Other Districts ...	10,578	2·8	3·7	3·6	– 0·9	– 0·8
Total ...	84,792	3·0	3·6	4·0	– 0·6	– 1·0
Lithographic Printing	10,976	3·0	3·8	3·1	– 0·8	– 0·1
Bookbinding ...	19,839	2·8	3·4	3·3	– 0·6	– 0·5

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during November continued slack. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, dock and harbour service 32·5 per cent. were recorded as unemployed at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 31·5 per cent. at 22nd October, 1928, and with 23·4 per cent. at 21st November, 1927.

London.—Employment showed a decided improvement during the month.

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:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
3rd November, 1928	4,315	2,001	6,316	7,724	14,040
10th " "	4,322	1,734	6,056	8,217	14,273
17th " "	4,398	1,727	6,125	8,212	14,337
24th " "	4,879	1,882	6,761	8,342	15,103
Average for 4 weeks ended 24th Nov., 1928	4,479	1,836	6,314	8,124	14,438
Average for Oct., 1928	4,257	2,329	6,586	7,698	14,284
Average for Nov., 1927	5,085	2,240	7,325	8,207	15,532

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during November was 1,042, compared with 858 in October, and with 1,055 in November, 1927.

East Coast.—Owing to the seasonal reduction in timber imports, employment on the North-East coast declined, and was moderate, on the whole. There was a similar decline at Hull and Grimsby, but at Boston work was brisk. Employment remained good at Yarmouth and at Ipswich.

Liverpool.—Employment was slack, but a little better than in the previous month. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks Scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 30th November was 15,138, compared with 14,929 in October, and with 15,569 in November, 1927. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £41,704 in the five weeks ended 30th November, compared with £39,908 in October and with £43,053 in November, 1927.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports was bad and worse than in October, but the improvement noted last month at Newport was maintained. At Bristol and Avonmouth employment was moderate. At Southampton it declined and was slack, and it continued slack at Plymouth and other South-Western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—Employment continued to be good at Dundee, but at Leith it declined, and was only moderate. At Ayr and Troon it was slack. It remained moderate at Grangemouth, and fair at Glasgow and Belfast.

SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT during November was quiet on the whole and worse than in the previous month. The supply of seamen was more than adequate for requirements at most of the ports.

Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 26th November, 1928, was 18·5, compared with 19·0 at 22nd October, 1928, and 16·2 at 21st November, 1927.

The demand for men on the Thames varied from poor to very fair and was moderate at the end of November. It was quiet to fair on the Tyne and quiet on the Tees; a temporary shortage of able seamen occurred at the Hartlepoons. On the Wear the demand fluctuated and was fair in the closing stages of the month. It was generally poor at Hull and at Southampton. The demand was quiet on the whole at Bristol and very fair at Avonmouth; at both ports there was an improvement towards the end of November. It was fair at Newport in the first half of the month, and very quiet afterwards. At Cardiff the demand was fair on the whole; at Swansea it was very fair at the beginning of November but gradually declined; there was an occasional scarcity of deck hands. On the Mersey the demand was fairly good until the middle of the month, and moderate subsequently. It was fair at Manchester, and poor to moderate on the Clyde. The demand was mainly quiet at Leith; it was moderate at Belfast during the first half of November and declined to poor 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 November:—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Nov., 1928.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on a		Eleven Months ended	
		Month before.	Year before.	Nov., 1928.	Nov., 1927.
ENGLAND & WALES:					
Liverpool† ...	10,980	– 3,654	+ 814	137,063	137,355
Manchester ...	965	+ 300	+ 102	8,233	8,303
London ...	8,297	– 4,161	– 222	113,531	103,577
Southampton...	10,120	– 370	+ 707	114,517	108,976
Tyne Ports ...	2,271	– 991	– 915	30,615	30,055
Sunderland ...	315	– 76	– 52	3,919	4,067
Middlesbrough	354	– 154	– 114	4,893	4,164
Hull ...	1,010	– 479	– 369	14,303	14,515
Bristol‡ ...	1,054	– 206	+ 201	11,101	11,664
Newport, Mon. ...	588	– 243	+ 127	7,888	8,334
Cardiff§ ...	2,525	+ 163	+ 254	28,732	28,411
Swansea ...	609	– 338	– 94	8,083	9,179
SCOTLAND:					
Leith ...	256	– 64	+ 24	3,987	4,173
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth ...	338	– 86	+ 24	4,613	3,844
Glasgow ...	2,172	– 1,640	– 890	35,216	34,416
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast ...	188	– 66	– 36	1,961	2,262
TOTAL for above Ports	42,042	– 12,065	– 439	528,655	513,295

* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Birkenhead and Garston.

‡ Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

§ Including Barry and Penarth.

UNEMPLOYMENT 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 26th November, 1928, and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and three* years ago, respectively.

The Unemployment Insurance Acts provide, subject to certain exceptions, for the compulsory insurance against unemployment of substantially all employed persons. The principal classes of persons who are excepted from such compulsory insurance are juveniles under 16 years of age, and (since 2nd January, 1928) persons aged 65 and over, persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum, persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, and outworkers. Persons employed by local public 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 whenever 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 453 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', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, all persons aged 65 and over ceased to be insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts as from 2nd January, 1928. (The employers of such persons, however, are required to pay contributions at the employer's rates.) The estimates of the numbers of insured persons in each industry prepared on the basis of the information obtained from the exchange of unemployment books, therefore, no longer include persons aged 65 and over. Such persons no longer appear in the statistics showing the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, and the figures for dates subsequent to 2nd January, 1928, are therefore not comparable with those for earlier dates. 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 26th NOVEMBER, 1928.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARILY STOPPED.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARILY STOPPED, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Fishing	3,913	26	3,939	16	...	16	3,929	26	3,955	3,908	26	3,934
Mining :—												
Coal Mining	176,358	627	176,985	104,928	419	105,347	281,286	1,046	282,332	281,247	1,046	282,293
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	1,678	...	1,678	488	...	488	2,166	...	2,166	2,125	...	2,125
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining ...	907	2	909	38	...	38	945	2	947	945	2	947
Stone Quarrying and Mining ...	4,090	11	4,101	1,272	4	1,276	5,362	15	5,377	5,050	15	5,065
Slate Quarrying and Mining ...	483	2	485	523	1	524	1,006	3	1,009	1,006	3	1,009
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	1,387	103	1,490	368	1	369	1,755	104	1,859	1,667	103	1,770
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	986	8	994	101	...	101	1,087	8	1,095	1,056	8	1,064
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—												
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	1,218	22	1,240	396	9	405	1,614	31	1,645	1,614	31	1,645
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	2,268	63	2,331	641	11	652	2,909	74	2,983	2,898	74	2,972
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	1,349	47	1,396	186	14	200	1,535	61	1,596	1,463	58	1,521
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	8,050	675	8,725	2,033	292	2,325	10,083	967	11,050	9,955	967	10,922
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,174	1,777	3,951	2,393	2,843	5,236	4,567	4,620	9,187	4,556	4,620	9,176
Glass Trades :—												
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture	1,553	237	1,790	382	30	412	1,935	267	2,202	1,930	267	2,197
Glass Bottle Making	2,154	111	2,265	649	7	656	2,803	118	2,921	2,803	118	2,921
Chemicals, etc. :—												
Chemicals Manufacture	5,099	639	5,738	661	123	784	5,760	762	6,522	5,651	758	6,409
Explosives Manufacture	600	343	943	124	37	161	724	380	1,104	722	380	1,102
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	606	131	737	105	24	129	711	155	866	711	155	866
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	3,307	689	3,996	436	179	615	3,743	868	4,611	3,732	845	4,577
Metal Manufacture :—												
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	3,008	17	3,025	888	5	893	3,896	22	3,918	3,895	22	3,917
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	18,319	156	18,475	21,835	129	21,964	40,154	285	40,439	40,141	285	40,426
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	2,793	149	2,942	1,197	67	1,264	3,990	216	4,206	3,952	216	4,168
Manufacture of Tin Plates	1,017	93	1,110	7,601	802	8,403	8,618	895	9,513	8,618	895	9,513
Iron and Steel Tube Making	1,691	97	1,788	1,552	13	1,565	3,243	110	3,353	3,237	110	3,347
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	1,294	204	1,498	1,266	60	1,326	2,560	264	2,824	2,559	264	2,823
Engineering, etc. :—												
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	40,303	1,306	41,609	18,703	550	19,253	59,006	1,856	60,862	58,067	1,848	59,915
Electrical Engineering	2,784	631	3,415	544	197	741	3,328	828	4,156	3,306	828	4,134
Marine Engineering, etc.	7,882	27	7,909	1,171	2	1,173	9,053	29	9,082	8,352	29	8,381
Constructional Engineering	2,404	36	2,440	654	3	657	3,058	39	3,097	3,053	39	3,092
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—												
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	13,345	1,095	14,440	2,452	132	2,584	15,797	1,227	17,024	15,629	1,220	16,849
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	1,690	104	1,794	305	53	358	1,995	157	2,152	1,922	157	2,079
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	3,465	30	3,495	2,232	14	2,246	5,697	44	5,741	5,677	44	5,721

* See footnote * on page 451.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.									GREAT BRITAIN ONLY.		
	WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARILY STOPPED.			TOTAL.			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED, TEMPORARILY STOPPED, AND CASUALS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing ...	62,660	146	62,806	3,080	29	3,109	65,740	175	65,915	62,496	171	62,667
Metal Trades :—												
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General												
Iron Founding ...	7,097	487	7,584	1,978	152	2,130	9,075	639	9,714	8,985	639	9,624
Electrical Wiring and Contracting ...	919	31	950	48	...	48	967	31	998	942	29	9,624
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric												
Lamp Manufacture ...	2,911	985	3,896	383	174	557	3,294	1,159	4,453	3,292	1,159	4,451
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	2,097	607	2,704	1,524	280	1,804	3,621	887	4,508	3,618	887	4,505
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,055	1,012	2,067	823	243	1,066	1,878	1,255	3,133	1,878	1,255	3,133
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-												
facture ...	1,263	798	2,061	254	179	433	1,517	977	2,494	1,514	977	2,491
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus	342	18	360	49	4	53	391	22	413	390	22	412
Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,												
etc., Manufacture ...	1,145	797	1,942	287	203	490	1,432	1,000	2,432	1,407	999	2,406
Metal Industries not separately												
specified ...	8,073	4,383	12,456	2,915	1,061	3,976	10,988	5,444	16,432	10,862	5,442	16,304
Textile Trades :—												
Cotton ...	11,692	21,340	33,032	10,394	26,143	36,537	22,086	47,483	69,569	22,082	47,480	69,562
Woolen and Worsted ...	5,934	5,394	11,328	9,403	13,235	22,638	15,337	18,629	33,966	15,295	18,606	33,901
Silk and Artificial Silk ...	2,341	1,838	4,179	1,828	2,494	4,322	4,169	4,332	8,501	4,164	4,323	8,487
Linen ...	3,803	9,687	13,490	1,117	3,098	4,215	4,920	12,785	17,705	4,636	2,316	2,952
Jute ...	1,436	2,357	3,793	48	168	216	1,484	2,525	4,009	1,484	2,525	4,009
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,												
Cord, Twine, etc., Making ...	565	924	1,489	150	674	824	715	1,598	2,313	581	1,336	1,917
Hosiery ...	531	1,835	2,366	649	2,867	3,516	1,180	4,702	5,882	1,167	4,655	5,822
Lace ...	334	357	691	301	369	670	635	726	1,361	635	726	1,361
Carpet Manufacture ...	299	447	746	286	750	1,036	585	1,197	1,782	585	1,197	1,782
Textile Industries not separately												
specified ...	801	1,683	2,484	220	1,083	1,303	1,021	2,766	3,787	934	2,342	3,276
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing,												
etc. ...	3,799	1,441	5,240	9,833	3,405	13,238	13,632	4,846	18,478	13,096	4,026	17,122
Leather and Leather Goods :—												
Tanning, Currying and Dressing ...	2,072	468	2,540	1,201	259	1,460	3,273	727	4,000	3,269	727	3,996
Saddlery, Harness and other Leather												
Goods Manufacture ...	890	555	1,445	219	196	415	1,109	751	1,860	1,087	748	1,835
Clothing Trades :—												
Tailoring ...	6,845	6,062	12,907	1,695	10,691	12,386	8,540	16,753	25,293	7,756	16,360	24,116
Dress and Mantle Making and												
Millinery ...	640	3,903	4,543	89	2,948	3,037	729	6,851	7,580	699	6,697	7,396
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)												
Manufacture ...	849	1,920	2,769	518	1,415	1,933	1,367	3,335	4,702	1,365	3,335	4,700
Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-												
ing, etc., Making ...	411	3,154	3,565	67	2,966	3,033	478	6,120	6,598	377	3,713	4,090
Dress Industries not separately												
specified ...	510	397	907	57	642	699	567	1,039	1,606	560	1,039	1,599
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades												
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—	6,868	2,950	9,818	7,654	4,190	11,844	14,522	7,140	21,662	14,406	7,117	21,523
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making...	7,608	2,667	10,275	307	228	535	7,915	2,895	10,810	7,396	2,848	10,244
Grain Milling ...	1,485	128	1,613	303	38	341	1,788	166	1,954	1,670	158	1,828
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con-												
fectionery ...	2,019	2,258	4,277	342	1,917	2,259	2,361	4,175	6,536	2,357	4,171	6,528
Food Industries not separately												
specified ...	4,217	5,473	9,690	146	866	1,012	4,363	6,339	10,702	4,289	6,275	10,564
Drink Industries ...	4,926	1,772	6,698	212	392	604	5,138	2,164	7,302	4,782	2,130	6,912
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff												
Manufacture ...	484	958	1,442	17	133	150	501	1,091	1,592	449	970	1,419
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—												
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	5,002	88	5,090	399	48	447	5,401	136	5,537	5,268	135	5,403
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	997	71	1,068	212	35	247	1,209	106	1,315	1,177	106	1,283
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	4,279	661	4,940	350	128	478	4,629	789	5,418	4,485	769	5,254
Woodworking not separately												
specified ...	1,183	327	1,510	362	169	531	1,545	496	2,041	1,449	487	1,936
Printing and Paper Trades :—												
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	1,372	340	1,712	352	271	623	1,724	611	2,335	1,699	607	2,306
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and												
Stationery ...	757	1,075	1,832	56	228	284	813	1,303	2,116	784	1,269	2,053
Wall Paper Making and Paper												
Staining ...	315	56	371	15	11	26	330	67	397	330	67	397
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites												
(not paper) ...	142	83	225	4	8	12	146	91	237	145	91	236
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	6,562	3,391	9,953	298	525	823	6,860	3,916	10,776	6,654	3,776	10,430
Building and Construction of Works :—												
Building ...	116,521	161	116,682	3,768	13	3,781	120,289	174	120,463	117,259	171	117,430
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	37,183	36	37,219	1,048	12	1,060	38,231	48	38,279	36,936	48	36,984
Other Manufacturing Industries :—												
Rubber Manufacture ...	2,531	1,643	4,174	349	772	1,121	2,880	2,415	5,295	2,874	2,415	5,289
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	564	63	627	101	35	136	665	98	763	665	97	762
Brush and Broom Making ...	611	178	789	262	92	354	873	270	1,143	844	268	1,112
Scientific and Photographic Instru-												
ment and Apparatus Manufacture	387	178	565	9	31	40	396	209	605	392	207	599
Musical Instrument Making ...	610	99	709	45	5	50	655	104	759	653	104	757
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites												
Manufacture ...	285	215	500	94	178	272	379	393	772	378	393	771
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply												
Industries ...	9,846	166	10,012	327	9	336	10,173	175	10,348	9,822	133	9,955
Transport and Communication :—												
Railway Service ...	10,640	340	10,980	618	10	628	11,258	350	11,608	11,028	347	11,375
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	4,623	235	4,858	216	6	222	4,839	241	5,080	4,786	238	5,024
Road Transport not separately												
specified ...	21,657	202	21,859	819	3	822	22,476	205	22,681	21,692	204	21,896
Shipping Service ...	25,128	405	25,533	156	65	221	25,284	470	25,754	24,645	466	25,111
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour												
Service ...	54,519	139	54,658	915	8	923	55,434	147	55,581	54,178	147	54,325
Transport, Communication and												
Storage not separately specified ...	2,240	58	2,298	49	9	58	2,289	67	2,356	2,268	67	2,335
Distributive Trades ...	69,109	26,002	95,111	2,796	2,987	5,783	71,905	28,989	100,894	68,807	28,263	97,070
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and												
Finance ...	4,753	769	5,522	39	19	58	4,792	788	5,580	4,658	762	5,420
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—												
National Government ...	7,362	676	8,038	219	33	252	7,581	709	8,290	7,160	664	7,824
Local Government ...	25,069	638	25,707	847	46	893	25,916	684	26,600	24,850	673	25,523
Professional Services ...	2,620	812	3,432	111	12	123	2,731	824	3,555	2,675	805	3,480
Entertainments and Sports ...	5,501	2,100	7,601	101	95	196	5,602	2,195	7,797	5,449	2,176	7,625
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	13,724	21,995	35,719	130	413	543	13,854	22,408	36,262	13,475	21,998	35,473
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	1,347	4,172	5,519	56	735	791	1,403	4,907	6,310	1,376	4,714	6,090
Industries and Services not separately												
specified ...	24,064	1,311	25,375	625	434	1,059	24,689	1,745	26,434	23,743	1,696	25,439
TOTAL ...	938,599	167,375	1,105,974	250,285	96,958	347,243	1,188,884	264,333	1,453,217*	1,160,556	247,196	1,407,752

* Including 84,858 Casuals (Males 83,865, Females 993).

NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.																	GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 26TH NOV., 1928.
INDUSTRY.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH NOVEMBER, 1928.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH				
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARILY STOPPED.			TOTAL.							
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND OCT., 1928.	21ST NOV., 1927.	23RD NOV., 1925.*		
Fishing	26,850	950	27,800	14.6	2.7	14.2	0.0	...	0.0	14.6	2.7	14.2	+ 4.7	+ 5.8	+ 4.2	14.2	
Mining :—																	
Coal Mining	1,109,800	6,110	1,115,910	15.9	10.3	15.9	9.4	6.8	9.4	25.3	17.1	25.3	+ 0.2	+ 6.8	+ 9.9	25.3	
Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and Quarrying	14,580	10	14,590	11.5	...	11.5	3.4	...	3.3	14.9	...	14.8	+ 0.5	- 5.5	- 8.2	14.6	
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	5,540	90	5,630	16.4	2.2	16.1	0.7	...	0.7	17.1	2.2	16.8	+ 2.6	+ 7.0	+ 5.2	16.8	
Stone Quarrying and Mining	40,910	340	41,250	10.0	3.2	9.9	3.1	1.2	3.1	13.1	4.4	13.0	+ 1.5	+ 3.3	+ 6.1	12.7	
Slate Quarrying and Mining	10,640	10	10,650	4.5	20.0	4.6	5.0	10.0	4.9	9.5	30.0	9.5	+ 5.3	+ 5.9	+ 7.1	9.5	
Mining and Quarrying not separately specified	15,070	1,590	16,660	9.2	6.5	8.9	2.4	0.0	2.3	11.6	6.5	11.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.2	+ 3.6	10.9	
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	14,680	180	14,860	6.7	4.4	6.7	0.7	...	0.7	7.4	4.4	7.4	+ 0.9	+ 2.2	+ 3.3	7.2	
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products :—																	
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works	10,230	100	10,330	11.9	22.0	12.0	3.9	9.0	3.9	15.8	31.0	15.9	- 1.4	+ 3.9	+ 0.4	15.9	
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	15,270	1,380	16,650	14.9	4.6	14.0	4.2	0.8	3.9	19.1	5.4	17.9	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	+ 3.0	17.9	
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	18,070	930	19,000	7.5	5.1	7.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	8.5	6.6	8.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.2	+ 4.4	8.2	
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	74,160	6,980	81,140	10.9	9.7	10.8	2.7	4.2	2.8	13.6	13.9	13.6	+ 1.1	+ 2.8	+ 6.0	13.6	
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	33,270	37,620	70,890	6.5	4.7	5.6	7.2	7.6	7.4	13.7	12.3	13.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3	- 1.1	13.0	
Glass Trades :—																	
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture	19,600	5,170	24,770	7.9	4.6	7.2	2.0	0.6	1.7	9.9	5.2	8.9	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 1.0	8.9	
Glass Bottle Making	15,550	1,850	17,400	13.9	6.0	13.0	4.1	0.4	3.8	18.0	6.4	16.8	- 4.9	+ 0.7	- 4.1	16.8	
Chemicals, etc. :—																	
Chemicals Manufacture	77,960	22,340	100,300	6.5	2.9	5.7	0.9	0.5	0.8	7.4	3.4	6.5	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	- 2.8	6.4	
Explosives Manufacture	13,820	6,230	20,050	4.3	5.5	4.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	5.2	6.1	5.5	+ 0.3	- 0.5	- 3.1	5.5	
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	14,020	4,610	18,630	4.3	2.8	4.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	5.1	3.4	4.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	4.6	
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	55,670	20,540	76,210	5.9	3.4	5.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	6.7	4.2	6.1	...	- 0.3	- 0.3	6.0	
Metal Manufacture :—																	
Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces)	21,890	270	22,160	13.7	6.3	13.7	4.1	1.8	4.0	17.8	8.1	17.7	+ 1.3	+ 2.6	- 3.0	17.7	
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	174,300	4,240	178,540	10.5	3.7	10.3	12.5	3.0	12.3	23.0	6.7	22.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	- 1.3	22.6	
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	34,440	3,150	37,590	8.1	4.7	7.8	3.5	2.2	3.4	11.6	6.9	11.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 0.9	11.2	
Manufacture of Tin Plates	28,230	3,810	32,040	3.6	2.4	3.5	26.9	21.1	26.2	30.5	23.5	29.7	+ 7.9	+ 11.1	+ 21.6	29.7	
Iron and Steel Tube Making	26,460	1,270	27,730	6.4	7.6	6.4	5.9	1.1	5.7	12.3	8.7	12.1	+ 0.2	- 1.6	- 4.3	12.1	
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	19,170	3,940	23,110	6.8	5.2	6.5	6.6	1.5	5.7	13.4	6.7	12.2	+ 1.4	- 4.1	- 1.6	12.2	
Engineering, etc. :—																	
General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	536,550	45,580	582,130	7.5	2.9	7.1	3.5	1.2	3.4	11.0	4.1	10.5	+ 0.8	+ 0.6	- 1.6	10.4	
Electrical Engineering	62,580	17,190	79,770	4.4	3.7	4.3	0.9	1.1	0.9	5.3	4.8	5.2	...	+ 0.9	- 0.5	5.2	
Marine Engineering, etc.	53,660	1,370	55,030	14.7	2.0	14.4	2.2	0.1	2.1	16.9	2.1	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.2	- 9.6	16.7	
Constructional Engineering	26,160	1,130	27,290	9.2	3.2	8.9	2.5	0.3	2.4	11.7	3.5	11.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.5	+ 0.2	11.3	
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :—																	
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	211,240	23,590	234,830	6.3	4.6	6.1	1.2	0.6	1.1	7.5	5.2	7.2	- 1.1	- 0.6	+ 0.4	7.2	
Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc.	17,190	2,360	19,550	9.8	4.4	9.2	1.8	2.3	1.8	11.6	6.7	11.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.2	- 0.2	10.8	
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	54,800	1,570	56,370	6.3	1.9	6.2	4.1	0.9	4.0	10.4	2.8	10.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.0	+ 2.2	10.2	
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	199,170	3,260	202,430	31.5	4.5	31.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	33.0	5.4	32.6	- 0.5	+ 10.9	- 5.3	32.7	
Metal Trades :—																	
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	80,000	8,280	88,280	8.9	5.9	8.6	2.4	1.8	2.4	11.3	7.7	11.0	- 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.0	10.9	
Electrical Wiring and Contracting	14,240	1,290	15,530	6.5	2.4	6.1	0.3	...	0.3	6.8	2.4	6.4	- 0.3	+ 1.4	- 0.2	6.4	
Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	53,990	32,190	86,180	5.4	3.1	4.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	6.1	3.6	5.2	- 0.1	...	- 0.3	5.2	
Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making	22,750	9,750	32,500	9.2	6.2	8.3	6.7	2.9	5.6	15.9	9.1	13.9	...	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	13.9	
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture	14,110	11,190	25,300	7.5	9.0	8.2	5.8	2.2	4.2	13.3	11.2	12.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	+ 1.4	12.4	
Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	17,210	10,520	27,730	7.3	7.6	7.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	8.8	9.3	9.0	- 0.5	- 0.4	- 0.1	9.0	
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	7,430	570	8,000	4.6	3.2	4.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.3	3.9	5.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	5.2	
Metal Industries not separately specified	23,450	19,410	42,860	4.9	4.1	4.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	6.1	5.2	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6	- 1.6	5.6	
Textile Trades :—																	
Cotton	114,900	68,500	183,400	7.0	6.4	6.8	2.6	1.5	2.2	9.6	7.9	9.0	- 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.1	8.9	
Woolen and Worsted	197,960	356,010	553,970	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.3	7.3	6.6	11.2	13.3	12.6	- 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 5.9	12.6	
Silk and Artificial Silk	98,300	144,290	242,590	6.0	3.7												

* See footnote * on page 451.

INDUSTRY.	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.															GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER- CENTAGE AT 26TH NOV., 1928.
	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSURED PERSONS AGED 16-64 INCLUSIVE, AT JULY, 1928.			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 26TH NOVEMBER, 1928.									INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN TOTAL PERCENT- AGES AS COMPARED WITH			
				WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including Casuals).			TEMPORARILY STOPPED.			TOTAL.						
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	22ND OCT., 1928.	21ST NOV., 1927.	23RD NOV., 1925.*	
Food, Drink and Tobacco :—																
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making...	90,820	53,630	144,450	8.4	5.0	7.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	8.7	5.4	7.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	- 1.6	7.4
Grain Milling	25,460	3,350	28,810	5.8	3.8	5.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.0	5.0	6.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	6.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	25,350	49,350	74,700	8.0	4.6	5.7	1.3	3.9	3.0	9.3	8.5	8.7	+ 1.0	- 0.7	+ 2.0	8.7
Food Industries not separately specified	54,680	53,430	108,110	7.7	10.2	9.0	0.3	1.7	0.9	8.0	11.9	9.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	- 0.4	9.9
Drink Industries	83,870	23,450	107,320	5.9	7.6	6.2	0.2	1.6	0.6	6.1	9.2	6.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	6.6
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	14,770	29,280	44,050	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	3.4	3.7	3.6	- 0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.8	3.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :—																
Sawmilling and Machined Woodwork	54,200	2,830	57,030	9.2	3.1	8.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	10.0	4.8	9.7	+ 0.8	+ 1.9	+ 0.4	9.6
Wood Box and Packing Case Making	10,690	1,810	12,500	9.3	3.9	8.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	11.3	5.9	10.5	- 1.3	+ 0.5	- 0.8	10.4
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	94,240	21,170	115,410	4.5	3.1	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	4.9	3.7	4.7	- 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0.5	4.6
Woodworking not separately specified	17,580	5,510	23,090	6.7	5.9	6.5	2.1	3.1	2.3	8.8	9.0	8.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	- 0.9	8.5
Printing and Paper Trades :—																
Paper and Paper Board Making ...	38,930	14,520	53,450	3.5	2.3	3.2	0.9	1.9	1.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	+ 0.5	- 0.8	- 1.3	4.4
Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and Stationery	20,910	34,730	55,640	3.6	3.1	3.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	- 0.2	+ 0.6	- 0.7	3.8
Wall Paper Making and Paper Staining	4,170	1,520	5,690	7.6	3.7	6.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	7.9	4.4	7.0	- 3.6	+ 4.1	+ 3.7	7.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisites (not paper)	2,700	3,270	5,970	5.3	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	5.4	2.8	4.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	- 1.5	4.0
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	163,390	90,250	253,640	4.0	3.8	3.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	- 0.3	...	+ 0.1	4.2
Building and Construction of Works :—																
Building	807,650	8,910	816,560	14.4	1.8	14.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	14.9	2.0	14.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 3.7	14.6
Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	158,880	1,150	160,030	23.4	3.1	23.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	24.1	4.2	23.9	+ 2.1	+ 4.7	+ 6.2	23.8
Other Manufacturing Industries :—																
Rubber Manufacture	36,810	25,840	62,650	6.9	6.4	6.7	0.9	2.9	1.8	7.8	9.3	8.5	- 1.3	- 2.6	- 1.2	8.5
Oilcloth, Linoleum, etc., Manufacture	11,480	2,170	13,650	4.9	2.9	4.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	5.8	4.5	5.6	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	5.6
Brush and Broom Making	6,150	4,690	10,840	9.9	3.8	7.3	4.3	2.0	3.2	14.2	5.8	10.5	- 0.4	+ 0.6	- 0.7	10.5
Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture	15,260	8,860	24,120	2.5	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	- 0.3	+ 0.1	- 1.5	2.5
Musical Instrument Making	20,250	5,930	26,180	3.0	1.7	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.2	1.8	2.9	- 0.4	+ 0.1	- 1.6	2.9
Toys, Games and Sports Requisites Manufacture	5,900	5,810	11,710	4.8	3.7	4.3	1.6	3.1	2.3	6.4	6.8	6.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.2	- 1.3	6.6
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	156,620	6,560	163,180	6.3	2.5	6.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.5	2.7	6.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	6.2
Transport and Communication :—																
Railway Service	132,950	7,400	140,350	8.0	4.6	7.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	8.5	4.7	8.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.7	+ 1.2	8.2
Tramway and Omnibus Service ...	135,460	5,930	141,390	3.4	4.0	3.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.6	4.1	3.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	- 0.7	3.6
Road Transport not separately specified	169,410	6,950	176,360	12.8	2.9	12.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	13.3	2.9	12.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.5	- 0.5	12.7
Shipping Service	132,820	6,400	139,220	18.9	6.3	18.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	19.0	7.3	18.5	- 0.5	+ 2.3	- 0.9	18.5
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	168,570	2,290	170,860	32.3	6.1	32.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	32.9	6.4	32.5	+ 1.0	+ 9.1	+ 2.7	32.4
Transport, Communication and Storage not separately specified	16,040	2,040	18,080	14.0	2.8	12.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	14.3	3.3	13.0	+ 2.8	+ 0.3	- 0.4	13.0
Distributive Trades	974,100	639,690	1,613,790	7.1	4.1	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.4	4.5	6.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	...	6.1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	149,370	72,300	221,670	3.2	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.1	2.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 0.7	2.5
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—																
National Government	102,870	22,670	125,540	7.2	3.0	6.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	7.4	3.1	6.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0.8	6.4
Local Government	236,060	19,350	255,410	10.6	3.3	10.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	11.0	3.5	10.4	+ 1.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.3	10.2
Professional Services	67,020	49,910	116,930	3.9	1.6	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.7	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	...	3.0
Entertainments and Sports	44,040	24,370	68,410	12.5	8.6	11.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	12.7	9.0	11.4	+ 1.4	+ 2.0	- 1.0	11.3
Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	114,460	200,360	314,820	12.0	11.0	11.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	12.1	11.2	11.5	+ 1.5	+ 1.8	- 0.8	11.4
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	25,510	104,060	129,570	5.3	4.0	4.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	5.5	4.7	4.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 0.3	4.8
Industries and Services not separately specified	89,850	33,330	123,180	26.8	3.9	20.6	0.7	1.3	0.9	27.5	5.2	21.5	+ 1.7	+ 4.2	- 1.5	21.0
Total	8,621,900	3,259,600	11,881,500	10.9	5.1	9.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	13.8	8.1	12.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.3	+ 1.2	12.1

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

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS DURING NOVEMBER IN NUMBERS OF UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern Ireland the industries in which the numbers of insured persons recorded as unemployed at 26th November, 1928, differed from the figures for 22nd October, 1928, to the extent of 1,000 or more :—

Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 22nd October, 1928.			Industry.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 26th November, 1928, as compared with 22nd October, 1928.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Woollen and Worsted	- 1,093	- 3,177	- 4,270	Coal Mining... ..	+ 2,361	- 75	+ 2,286
Cotton	- 918	- 2,015	- 2,933	Local Government	+ 2,405	+ 100	+ 2,505
Linen	- 776	- 2,100	- 2,876	Manufacture of Tin Plates... ..	+ 2,459	+ 66	+ 2,525
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft ...	- 2,057	- 324	- 2,381	Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery	+ 190	+ 3,214	+ 3,404
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	- 1,630	+ 230	- 1,400	Public Works Contracting, etc. ...	+ 3,434	+ 12	+ 3,446
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing...	- 1,103	- 13	- 1,116	General Engineering; Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding ...	+ 4,605	- 68	+ 4,537
Fishing	+ 1,311	+ 10	+ 1,321	Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services	+ 1,592	+ 3,280	+ 4,872
Distributive Trades	+ 729	+ 847	+ 1,576	Tailoring	+ 2,018	+ 2,955	+ 4,973
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service	+ 1,744	- 1	+ 1,743	Building	+ 14,490	+ 12	+ 14,502
Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait) Manufacture	+ 570	+ 1,487	+ 2,057	Net Variation for above industries	+ 31,016	+ 5,813	+ 36,829
Food Industries not separately specified	+ 685	+ 1,373	+ 2,058	Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 40,427	+ 8,879	+ 49,306

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

DETERMINATION OF CLAIMS TO UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT.

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

	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>A.—Number of Claims.</i>			
Fresh and Renewal claims made	764,214	222,610	986,824
Average number of claims current	997,042	199,750	1,196,792
<i>B.—Disallowances by Insurance Officers.</i>			
<i>Permanent provisions:</i>			
First statutory condition* (30 contributions in past 2 years)	288	211	499
Not unable to obtain suitable employment	1,452	2,081	3,533
Not genuinely seeking work	19,467	11,638	31,105
Trade disputes... ..	65	3	68
Employment lost through misconduct	4,265	1,214	5,479
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	5,283	3,030	8,313
Other grounds	2,052	761	2,813
<i>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</i>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	136	80	216
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	968	1,623	2,591
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	6,690	2,041	8,731
Total claims disallowed	40,666	22,682	63,348
<i>C.—Recommendations of Courts of Referees.</i>			
<i>(1) ORDINARY BENEFIT APPEALS.</i>			
Total cases considered	13,618	7,462	21,080
Recommended for allowance	6,005	2,579	8,584
Recommended for disallowance:—			
<i>Permanent provisions:</i>			
First statutory condition*	3	1	4
Not unable to obtain suitable employment	352	702	1,054
Not genuinely seeking work	3,570	2,932	6,502
Trade disputes†	48	7	55
Employment lost through misconduct	1,038	278	1,316
Employment left voluntarily without just cause	1,020	596	1,616
Other grounds	387	102	489
<i>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</i>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time	13	3	16
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	161	71	232
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	1,021	191	1,212
Total recommended for disallowance	7,613	4,883	12,496
<i>(2) 78-DAY REVIEW CASES.†</i>			
Total cases considered	202,669	24,620	227,289
Recommended for allowance	195,641	22,663	218,304
Recommended for disallowance:—			
<i>Permanent provisions:</i>			
Not unable to obtain suitable employment	15	9	24
Not genuinely seeking work	6,871	1,930	8,801
Other grounds	24	14	38
<i>Transitional provisions (Sec. 14 (2), U.I. Act, 1927):</i>			
Less than 8 contributions paid in previous two years or 30 contributions paid at any time ... ..	...	...	...
Not normally insurable and not seeking to obtain a livelihood by means of insurable employment	1	...	1
Not a reasonable period of insurable employment during the preceding two years	117	4	121
Total recommended for disallowance	7,028	1,957	8,985

D.—Decisions by Umpire.†

Cases referred by Insurance Officer	Allowed...	72	24	96
	Disallowed	134	56	190
Appeals by Associations	Allowed...	62	8	70
	Disallowed	161	21	182
Appeals by Claimants	Allowed...	17	2	19
	Disallowed	35	11	46
Total	Allowed...	151	34	185
	Disallowed	330	88	418

It should be noted that the disallowances by Insurance Officers, the recommendations of Courts of Referees, and the decisions by the Umpire are those recorded during the period, and relate in a proportion of cases to claims made earlier.

* This condition at present operates only in the case of juveniles under 18 years of age.

† The recommendations of Courts of Referees and decisions by the Umpire on trade dispute disallowances refer largely to test cases. The total number of individuals affected by such decisions is considerably in excess of the figures shown in the Table.

‡ Section 11 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, as amended by the Fourth Schedule to the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1927, provides that when an insured contributor has, during a prescribed period (since fixed at six months), received benefit amounting in the aggregate to 78 days, the claim shall be reviewed by a Court of Referees.

During the period 19th April to 12th November, 1928, 353,961 applications for benefit were disallowed by Insurance Officers, and 112,471 ordinary benefit appeals were considered by Courts of Referees, of which 72,424 (or 64·2 per cent.) were recommended for disallowance. The 78-day review cases considered by Courts of Referees numbered 466,604, of which 19,784 (or 4·2 per cent.) were recommended for disallowance. During the same period decisions were given by the Umpire on 3,316 claims, of which 2,186 (or 65·9 per cent.) were disallowed.

These figures relate to claims for benefit, and not to separate individuals.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND.

TABLE SHOWING *approximately* THE RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS AND THE LIABILITIES OF THE FUND.

	Four weeks ended 24th November, 1928.	Four weeks ended 27th October, 1928.	Four weeks ended 26th November, 1927.
<i>Contributions received from:—</i>			
Employers	£ 1,160,000	£ 1,185,000	£ 1,195,000
Employed Persons	990,000	1,020,000	1,035,000
Exchequer	830,000	875,000	855,000
Total	2,980,000	3,080,000	3,085,000
Unemployment Benefit	3,840,000	3,725,000	2,895,000
Cost of Administration	380,000	380,000	365,000
Interest accrued on Treasury Advances	105,000	105,000	85,000
Other Items	15,000	5,000	15,000
Total	4,340,000	4,215,000	3,360,000
Treasury Advances outstanding	29,970,000	27,650,000	22,330,000
Other Liabilities (net) including accrued Interest and Deposits	670,000	1,630,000	580,000

A detailed account of the Fund is presented to Parliament annually. (See House of Commons Paper No. 5 of 1928, for the period ending 31st March, 1927.)

NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE UNEMPLOYED.

PROPORTIONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS.

In the following Table the numbers of insured workpeople recorded as wholly unemployed and as temporarily stopped from the service of their employers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 26th November, 1928, are analysed so as to show for various industry groups the proportion of the total classified as belonging to each such group:—

Industry Group.	Males.				Females.			
	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.	Number Wholly Unemployed.	Percentage of Total.	Number Temporarily Stopped.	Percentage of Total.
Fishing	3,913	0·4	16	0·0	26	0·0	...	...
Mining	185,889	19·8	107,718	43·1	753	0·5	425	0·4
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products	4,835	0·5	1,223	0·5	132	0·1	34	0·0
Brick, Tile, etc., making... ..	8,050	0·9	2,033	0·8	675	0·4	292	0·3
Pottery, Earthenware, etc.	2,174	0·2	2,393	1·0	1,777	1·1	2,843	2·9
Glass Trades	3,707	0·4	1,031	0·4	348	0·2	37	0·0
Chemicals, etc.	9,612	1·0	1,326	0·5	1,802	1·1	363	0·4
Metal Manufacture	28,122	3·0	34,339	13·7	716	0·4	1,076	1·1
Engineering, etc.	53,373	5·7	21,072	8·4	2,000	1·2	752	0·8
Construction and Repair of Vehicles	18,500	2·0	4,989	2·0	1,229	0·7	199	0·2
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing	62,660	6·7	3,080	1·2	146	0·1	29	0·0
Metal Trades	24,902	2·6	8,261	3·3	9,118	5·4	2,296	2·4
Textile Trades	31,535	3·4	34,229	13·7	47,303	28·3	54,286	56·0
Leather and Leather Goods	2,962	0·3	1,420	0·6	1,023	0·6	455	0·5
Clothing Trades	16,123	1·7	10,080	4·0	18,386	11·0	22,852	23·6
Food, Drink and Tobacco	20,739	2·2	1,327	0·5	13,256	7·9	3,574	3·7
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork	11,461	1·2	1,323	0·5	1,147	0·7	380	0·4
Printing and Paper Trades	9,148	1·0	725	0·3	4,945	3·0	1,043	1·1
Building and Construction of Works	153,704	16·4	4,816	1·9	197	0·1	25	0·0
Other Manufacturing Industries... ..	4,988	0·5	860	0·4	2,376	1·4	1,113	1·2
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries...	9,846	1·0	327	0·1	166	0·1	9	0·0
Transport and Communication	118,807	12·7	2,773	1·1	1,379	0·8	101	0·1
Distributive Trades	69,109	7·4	2,796	1·1	26,002	15·5	2,987	3·1
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	4,753	0·5	39	0·0	769	0·5	19	0·0
Miscellaneous Trades and Services	79,687	8·5	2,089	0·9	31,704	18·9	1,768	1·8
All Industries and Services	938,599	100·0	250,285	100·0	167,375	100·0	96,958	100·0

COMPOSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

ON page 448 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The following Table gives figures relating to the 26th November, 1928, for the total of each group included in these statistics. Lines 2 to 4 make up the number of persons on the register; while, by omitting the uninsured persons (line 4) and including lines 1 and 5, the number of books lodged, or, in other words, the number of insured persons recorded as unemployed, is obtained:—

	Men.	Boys.	Women.	Girls.	Total.
1. Unemployed — Special Schemes ...	1,894	15	172	5	2 086
2. Claims admitted or under consideration ...	995,255	15,643	189,980	8,248	1,209,126
3. Insured non-claimants and claimants disqualified, but maintaining registration ...	90,238	4,737	12,593	3,077	110,645
4. Uninsured persons on Register ...	19,125	17,811	17,678	21,120	75,734
5. Two months' file ...	48,955	3,819	29,455	3,666	85,895
Persons on Register (lines 2-4) ...	1,104,618	38,191	220,251	32,445	1,395,505
Books Lodged (lines 1-3 and 5) ...	1,136,342	24 214	232,200	14 996	1,407,752

ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS ON REGISTER.

At 26th November, 1928, the number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,395,505; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,438,516.

In the following Table the figures are analysed so as to show separately the numbers on the Registers who were normally in regular employment, but who were respectively wholly unemployed and temporarily stopped from the service of their employers, and the numbers who were normally in casual employment.

Statistics are given for men, boys, women and girls, separately under each of these headings:—

		26th November, 1928.				29th Oct., 1928.
		Persons normally in regular employment.		Persons normally in casual employment.	Total.	Total.
		Wholly Unemployed.	Temporarily Stopped.			
Great Britain.						
Men	...	783,310	241,018	80,290	1,104,618	1,091,449
Boys	...	30,743	7,298	150	38,191	40,130
Women	...	130,168	89,114	969	220,251	209,351
Girls	...	27,564	4,858	23	32,445	33,811
Total...		971,785	342,288	81,432	1,395,505	1,374,741
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.						
Men	...	805,087	242,534	83,159	1,130,780	1,117,819
Boys	...	31,549	7,347	150	39,046	41,056
Women	...	142,253	92,197	969	235,419	227,018
Girls	...	28,179	5,069	23	33,271	34,806
Total...		1,007,068	347,147	84,301	1,438,516	1,420,699

VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND FILLED.

THE following Table gives particulars relating to the work of Employment Exchanges* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in filling vacancies for employment during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1928. Of the 101,778 vacancies filled, 53,721 were for men, 25,899 for women and 22,158 for juveniles:—

Week ended	Applications from Employers.		Vacancies Filled.†	Number of Work-people on Registers.
	During Week.	At end of Week.		
29th October, 1928 ...	28,125	20,376	24,259	1,420,699
5th November, 1928 ...	28,991	20,086	25,399	1,394,502
12th " " ...	29,908	18,771	27,554	1,393,225
19th " " ...	27,383	17,700	24,763	1,409,004
26th " " ...	28,065	18,150	24,062	1,438,516
Average ...	28,587	...	25,445	1,408,812

* The term "Employment Exchange," as used in this connection, includes Ministry of Labour Employment Exchanges and Branch Employment Offices, and also Juvenile Employment Bureaux under the control of Local Education Authorities which are exercising powers under Sec. 107 of the Education Act, 1921, and Sec. 6 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1923.

† "Vacancies filled" include certain types of cases (described as Class B placings) in which the work of the Exchanges was limited; for instance, obtaining for an employer former employees, or placing the same men on relief works in alternate weeks. During the four weeks ended 22nd October, 1928, the average number of such placings was 4,707 per week. The average number of placings of casual workers during the four weeks ended 26th November, 1928, was 450 per week.

PERSONS ON THE REGISTERS AT PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

THE following Table shows for each of the Employment Exchange administrative areas, and for the principal towns therein, the number of persons registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 26th November, 1928. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area.

Area.	Number of Persons on Register at 26th November, 1928.				Inc.(+) or Dec.(−) as compared with 29th Oct., 1928.
	Men.	Women.	Juveniles.	Total.	
London Division ...	99,694	19,000	4,738	123,432	+ 4,501
South-Eastern Division	40,335	9,012	4,366	53,713	+ 4,431
Brighton ...	2,063	533	259	2,855	+ 71
Chatham ...	2,520	409	739	3,668	− 63
Ipswich ...	1,525	176	110	1,811	+ 73
Norwich ...	3,530	911	126	4,567	+ 23
Rest of South-Eastern	30,697	6,983	3,132	40,812	+ 4,391
South-Western Division	61,059	9,259	4,685	75,003	+ 1,003
Bristol ...	12,641	2,521	1,245	16,407	+ 122
Plymouth ...	5,201	730	250	6,181	+ 285
Portsmouth ...	4,507	568	523	5,598	− 242
Reading ...	1,203	95	115	1,413	+ 44
Southampton ...	4,361	445	650	5,456	− 441
Swindon ...	664	121	54	839	− 85
Rest of South-Western	32,482	4,779	1,848	39,109	+ 1,320
Midlands Division ...	134,485	37,119	6,923	178,527	− 6,736
Birmingham ...	17,739	7,712	588	26,039	− 2,713
Coventry ...	2,326	363	24	2,713	− 1,511
Cradley Heath ...	2,846	845	77	3,768	+ 95
Derby ...	3,448	1,108	358	4,914	+ 382
Leicester ...	4,392	2,167	87	6,646	− 565
Northampton ...	3,087	1,708	286	5,081	+ 1,136
Nottingham ...	7,276	2,182	458	9,916	+ 336
Smethwick ...	1,744	801	39	2,584	− 226
Stoke-on-Trent ...	14,126	4,393	974	19,493	+ 1,984
Walsall ...	3,896	813	199	4,908	− 96
West Bromwich ...	1,777	418	62	2,257	− 289
Wolverhampton ...	4,291	944	151	5,386	+ 87
Rest of Midlands ...	67,537	13,665	3,620	84,822	+ 5,356
North-Eastern Division	287,942	40,672	17,597	346,211	+ 292
Barnsley ...	4,687	514	257	5,458	+ 6
Bradford ...	11,480	4,948	593	17,021	− 852
Darlington ...	2,172	230	203	2,605	+ 204
Dewsbury ...	2,001	1,170	183	3,354	+ 226
Doncaster ...	7,713	252	464	8,429	− 7,096
Gateshead ...	6,937	1,033	699	8,669	+ 348
Grimsby ...	2,811	254	218	3,283	+ 667
Halifax ...	2,858	1,649	86	4,593	+ 356
Hartlepool ...	5,909	192	495	6,596	+ 276
Huddersfield ...	3,113	1,496	251	4,860	− 369
Hull ...	11,059	868	887	12,814	+ 694
Leeds ...	13,932	6,415	891	21,238	+ 1,159
Lincoln ...	1,671	225	229	2,125	+ 371
Middlesbrough ...	8,782	485	395	9,662	− 215
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	16,283	1,924	1,156	19,363	− 389
Rotherham ...	6,792	303	412	7,507	− 1,607
Sheffield ...	20,879	2,863	1,470	25,212	− 117
South Shields ...	8,840	478	503	9,821	+ 677
Stockton-on-Tees ...	4,664	219	400	5,283	+ 192
Sunderland ...	14,414	874	676	15,964	+ 220
Wakefield ...	4,075	474	403	4,952	− 858
York ...	2,039	244	199	2,482	+ 241
Rest of North-Eastern	124,831	13,562	6,527	144,920	+ 6,158
North-Western Division	205,334	74,148	15,152	294,634	+ 3,640
Accrington ...	3,617	1,740	206	5,563	− 77
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	2,832	1,642	298	4,772	− 172
Barrow ...	2,336	269	313	2,918	+ 548
Birkenhead ...	4,224	468	324	5,016	− 720
Blackburn ...	3,614	3,322	353	7,289	− 282
Blackpool ...	2,418	1,213	286	3,917	+ 480
Bolton ...	6,802	3,485	477	10,764	+ 1,290
Burnley ...	2,840	2,331	152	5,323	+ 399
Bury ...	1,646	2,058	171	3,875	− 183
Chorley ...	2,234	409	31	2,674	− 13
Liverpool ...	46,573	5,958	3,792	56,323	− 94
Manchester ...	19,713	9,406	1,089	30,208	+ 734
Nelson ...	1,759	1,323	72	3,154	+ 1,541
Oldham ...	9,069	4,271	515	13,855	− 2,477
Preston ...	4,164	2,104	282	6,550	+ 608
Rochdale ...	2,779	1,474	119	4,372	− 38
St. Helens ...	6,182	347	205	6,734	− 636
Salford ...	8,244	4,270	997	13,511	+ 333
Stockport ...	2,943	2,183	182	5,308	+ 431
Warrington ...	2,583	544	351	3,478	+ 680
Wigan ...	7,826	2,266	394	10,486	− 868
Rest of North-Western	60,936	23,065	4,543	88,544	+ 2,156
Scotland Division	131,191	25,374	10,014	166,579	+ 8,656
Aberdeen ...	3,545	816	121	4,482	+ 65
Clydebank ...	1,263	224	155	1,642	− 63
Dundee ...	5,007	2,402	264	7,673	+ 520
Edinburgh ...	11,871	2,374	749	14,994	+ 635
Glasgow ...	43,443	8,770	3,785	55,998	+ 2,748
Greenock ...	5,196	885	333	6,414	+ 263
Motherwell ...	3,594	193	276	4,063	− 316
Paisley ...	2,251	529	291	3,071	+ 207
Rest of Scotland	55,021	9,181	4,040	68,242	+ 4,597
Wales Division	144,578	5,667	7,161	157,406	+ 4,977
Cardiff ...	10,361	1,359	798	12,518	− 300
Llanelli ...	4,918	275	221	5,414	+ 1,704
Newport ...	5,043	305	336	5,684	− 295
Swansea ...	7,047	547	572	8,166	+ 885
Rest of Wales	117,209	3,181	5,234	125,624	+ 2,983
Northern Ireland	26,162	15,168	1,681	43,011	− 2,947
Belfast ...	16,852	9,850	1,381	28,083	− 1,196
Londonderry ...	1,572	864	59	2,495	+ 15
Lurgan ...	540	811	36	1,387	− 87
Lisburn ...	833	680	51	1,564	− 18
Newry ...	825	325	13	1,163	− 6
Rest of Northern Ireland	5,540	2,638	141	8,319	− 1,655
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	1,130 780	235,410	72,317	1,438,516	+ 17,817

[Percentage rates of unemployment, for each of 653 towns in Great 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 November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of about £4,400 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 69,000 workpeople and in a reduction of £570 in those of 10,000 workpeople.

The groups of industries principally affected were as shown below :—

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Estimated Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Metal	14,750	8,000	£ 625	£ 360
Clothing	30,250	...	1,525	...
Other	23,650	2,000	2,250	210
Total	68,650	10,000	4,400	570

The principal body of workpeople in the metal industries whose wages were increased were Siemens steel workers in South-West Wales, the increase amounting to about 1½ per cent. on current rates in the case of all except the lower-paid men, whose wages remained unchanged. There were small reductions (under 1 per cent. on current rates) in the wages of blastfurnacemen in West Cumberland and North Lincolnshire, and iron puddlers and millmen in the North-East Coast area had their wages reduced by the equivalent of about 4½ per cent. on current rates.

In the clothing group of industries the principal change took effect under an Order of the Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board, and affected pieceworkers, whose minimum rates were increased by 5 per cent. on list prices for repairing and by 2½ per cent. for bespoke making.

In the other industries there was an increase of 1d. per hour in the time rates and of 6½ per cent. on the basis piece rates of coopers in various towns in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; machine calico printers received an increase of 1·4 per cent. on basis rates, and leather belt makers an increase of 2 per cent. on basis rates, while, under the Trade Boards Acts, there was an increase of ½d. per hour in the minimum time rates of adult male timeworkers and certain classes of adult female timeworkers employed in the brush and broom making trade, minimum piece rates being increased by 1½ per cent.

Of the total increase of £4,400 per week, £3,750 took effect under cost-of-living sliding scales, including over £2,000 under scales arranged

by Trade Boards, and about £1,450 under scales arranged by Joint Industrial Councils; about £425 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and most of the remaining sum was the result of an Order under the Trade Boards Acts not involving a cost-of-living sliding scale.

Of the total reduction of £570 per week, £360 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiations between employers and workpeople.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY–NOVEMBER, 1928.

The following Table shows the number of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland affected by changes in rates of wages reported to the Department during the eleven completed months of 1928, and the net aggregate amounts of such changes.

Group of Industries.	Approximate Number of Workpeople† affected by net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ...	1,150	402,000	£ 150	£ 61,300
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. ...	200	3,900	15	655
Iron and Steel	39,250	45,500	1,300	5,900
Engineering and Shipbuilding	55,000	106,000	6,775	9,300
Other Metal	2,350	50,250	290	3,415
Textile... ..	56,000	71,000	4,750	2,350
Clothing	1,000	900	120	110
Woodworking, etc. ...	3,200	4,000	295	490
Building and Allied Industries	7,100	452,000	790	42,000
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply	31,500	900	5,800	80
Transport	1,450	488,000	135	39,300
Public Administration ...	12,300	10,000	635	900
Other	650	3,750	45	300
Total	211,150	1,638,200	21,100	166,100

In the corresponding eleven months of 1927, there were net increases of £29,850 in the weekly full-time wages of 276,000 workpeople and net reductions of £383,350 in those of 1,857,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

The principal change reported in November affected workpeople employed by the Corporation tramway and omnibus undertakings at Cardiff, whose hours were reduced from 48 to 44 per week.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron Mining	North Lincolnshire...	4 Nov.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Decrease† of ½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17 per cent. above the standard, plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus the additional bonuses previously paid to lower-paid day-wage men, viz.:— base rates of 3s. 8d. to 3s. 11½d., 1s. 1d. per shift; 4s. to 4s. 1½d., 1s. per shift; 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3½d., 10d. per shift; 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5½d., 8d. per shift; 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8½d., 7d. per shift; 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10½d., 4d. per shift; 4s. 11d. and 5s., 2d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for general labourers: 3s. 8d. per shift, plus 17 per cent., plus 1s. 1d. per shift, plus bonus of 1s. 1d. per shift.
Pig Iron Manufacture.	West Cumberland and North Lancashire.	2nd full pay in Nov.	Workpeople (excluding skilled craftsmen and bricklayers on maintenance work) employed at blastfurnaces.	Decrease† of 1 per cent. on base rates, tonnage rates and output bonus earnings, leaving a percentage of 19½ payable on such rates and earnings, subject to a net addition varying from 10d. to 1d. per shift for men in receipt of base rates of 4s. 10d. to 5s. 7d. per shift. Minimum rate after change for labourers: 4s. 10d. per shift, plus 19½ per cent., plus 10d. per shift.
	North Lincolnshire and certain firms in the Leeds District.	4 Nov.	Blastfurnacemen	Decrease† of ½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17 per cent. above the standard, plus the extra payments shown above for ironstone miners. Labourers rate after change as shown under ironstone miners above.
	North-East Coast Area.	26 Nov.	Iron puddlers and millmen ...	Decrease† of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 14½ and 12 per cent. above the standard for puddlers and millmen respectively.
	Barrow-in-Furness	26 Nov.	Merchant millmen	Decrease† of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 15 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture.	South-West Wales...	4 Nov.	Workpeople (excluding maintenance men) employed in Siemens steel manufacture.	Sliding-scale percentage on base rates increased† from 5 to 6½. Bonuses paid to men on base rates up to 30s. per week reduced from 45 to 43½ for adults, leaving total wages for such workers same as previously, viz., 30s. per week, plus 50 per cent. Ex gratia bonus granted to boys under 18 years to remain at 5 per cent., making wages 11½ per cent. above base, plus 3d. per shift. Bonuses paid to men rated over 30s. and up to 50s. to remain as previously (6d. per shift for those at 30s. 1d. to 40s., and 4d. per shift for those at 40s. 1d. to 50s.), subject to the proviso that men on base rates from 30s. 1d. to 39s. 6d. are to have their bonuses made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s.) as men with base rate of 30s., and men on base rates from 40s. 1d. to 41s. 11d. are to have their bonus made up so that they receive the same gross earnings (viz., 45s. 6d.) as men with a base rate of 40s.‡

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change on weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to form a basis for statistics. Where information is available however, details of changes in the current rate of wages of these classes are included in the list of principal changes recorded. The statistics are based on normal conditions of employment, and do not take into account the effect of short-time working, etc.

† In addition to the numbers quoted, wages stand at the same level as at the beginning of the year in the case of over 154,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year.

‡ Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

§ Men in receipt of base rates of 50s. 1d. to 51s. 11d. per week (i.e., those who do not receive a bonus) are to receive a make-up sufficient to bring their gross earnings up to those with a base rate of 50s. per week.

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

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Chain Manufacture.	Great Britain ...	5 Nov.	Workpeople (mainly female workers) employed in making hand-hammered chain from iron up to and including $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.	Schedule of minimum rates payable under the Trade Boards Acts revised and enlarged, involving various alterations in minimum piece rates, in the method of calculating such rates and the conditions attaching to them, and also the cancellation of certain rates previously fixed.*
Machine Calico Printing.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Dec.	Machine calico printers ...	Supplementary cost-of-living wage increased† from 45·50 per cent. to 46·90 per cent. on basis wages, the flat-rate bonuses of 19s. per week for journeymen and 13s. per week for apprentices remaining unchanged.
Silk Dyeing and Finishing.	Macclesfield ...	Pay day in week ending 10 Nov.	Male workers 21 years and over ...	Increase† of 3d. per week. Rates after change, 46s. 3d. at 21, increasing to 51s. 9d. at 22½ years.
			Female workers 18 years and over	Increase† of 2d. per week. Rate after change, 29s. 6d.
Boot and Shoe Repairing, etc.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the boot and shoe repairing trade (piece-workers).	Increase† in the minimum piece rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (a) of 2½ per cent. on list prices for bespoke hand-sewn, bespoke hand-sewn surgical, bespoke pegged and bespoke riveted work, making wages 7½ per cent. below list prices, and (b) of 5 per cent. for repairing, making wages 12½ per cent. below list prices. (See page 424 of November GAZETTE.)
Felt Hat Making	Atherstone and Bedworth.	Week ending 24 Nov.	Male pieceworkers ...	Bonus of 27½ per cent. on list prices increased† to 30 per cent.
Mill Sawing	North-East Coast‡; also Hull and Grimsby.	1 Nov.	Woodcutting machinists and sawyers	Decrease of ½d. per hour. Minimum rate after change, 1s. 7d.
Cooperage	Great Britain; also Belfast and Londonderry.	1st pay day after 3 Nov.	Coopers ...	Increase† of 1d. per hour for timeworkers and 6½ per cent. in percentage addition for pieceworkers (making piecework rates generally 82½ per cent. above pre-war rates). Rates after change for timeworkers: London, 1s. 8d.; Birmingham, Liverpool, Northwich, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, Manchester, Cardiff, Swansea, Wolverhampton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, Stirling, Livingston, Alloa, Belfast and Londonderry, 1s. 7d.; other districts, 1s. 6d.§
Exhibition Stand Fitting.	London ...	1st pay day after 19 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the exhibition stand fitting, etc. trade.	Increase† of ½d. per hour. Rates after change: skilled men, 1s. 4½d.; semi-skilled, 1s. 2½d.; unskilled, 1s. 0½d.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities.	Oxford, Reading and Weybridge.	1 Nov.	Regular men employed by the Thames Conservancy.	Increase† of 1s. per week in bonuses (25s. to 26s.).
Local Government (Non-trading Services).	Bridlington ...	16 Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase† of ⅓th of original bonus. Rate after change for labourers, scavengers and refuse collectors, 51s. per week.
	Brentford and Chiswick.	2 Nov.	Manual workers ...	Increase of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change include: scavengers, 54s.; dust collectors and labourers, 57s.
	Ealing ...	29 Sept.	Scavengers, etc. ...	Increases of 2d. per day to road scavengers (9s. 2d. to 9s. 4d.), and of 4d. per day to road scavengers' gangers (9s. 4d. to 9s. 8d.) and road repairers' gangers (10s. 2d. to 10s. 6d.).
	Grantham ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Scavengers and labourers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour (11d. to 11½d.).
	West Suffolk County Council.	22 Nov.	Labourers on repair and maintenance of roads, and scavengers or sweepers.	Increase of 2s. per week. Rates after change, 30s. to 35s.
Brush and Broom Making.	Great Britain ...	1 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade:—	Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively. (See page 424 of November GAZETTE):—
			Certain classes of male timeworkers.||	Increase of ½d. per hour (1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d.).
			All other male timeworkers ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½, 17 and under 18, and 19 and over, the rates for those of other ages remaining unchanged, making minimum rates as follows:—2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 11½d. at 21 and over.
			Female pan hands ...	Increase of ½d. per hour for certain classes.
			Female workers (other than pan hands and learners).	Increase of ½d. per hour for those 16 and under 16½, and 17 and under 18, the time rates for those of other ages, and the piecework basis time rate remaining unchanged, making minimum time rates as follows:—2½d. at under 14½, increasing to 6½d. at 21 and over.
			Female learners (other than pan-setting learners).	Increase of ½d. per hour during the fourth three months of employment for those starting at 21 and over, the rates for other learners remaining unchanged.
			Male and female pieceworkers	Increase of 1½ per cent. in minimum piece rates, leaving wages 18½ per cent. below the list.
			Apprentices ...	Increases proportionate to the above.
Leather Belt Making.	Great Britain ...	1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in leather belt manufacture.	Percentage payable on base rates embodied in an agreement of November, 1922, increased† from 64 to 66, resulting in the case of timeworkers in an increase of ½d. per hour for skilled workers (the rate for semi-skilled workers remaining unchanged), and making time rates as follows:—skilled—London, 1s. 3½d.; Provinces, 1s. 3d.; semi-skilled—London, 1s.; Provinces, 11½d.

PRINCIPAL CHANGE IN HOURS OF LABOUR REPORTED DURING NOVEMBER, 1928.

Corporation Tramway and Omnibus Services.	Cardiff ...	11 Nov. 23 Nov.	Tram drivers, conductors and cleaners. Omnibus drivers, conductors and cleaners.	Decrease of 4 hours per week (48 to 44).
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* One of the principal changes under the new Trade Board Order referred to above was the provision for extra payment to be made for joining of links, tackle and fittings in the case of various classes of chain for which no such provision had previously been made. Most of the piece rates previously fixed were changed, the majority of the changes resulting in an increase, while in some cases there were reductions. No change was made in the minimum time rates, which remain at 6½d. and 8½d. per hour for journeymen and mastermen respectively.

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

‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock, and Tees District (including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

§ The change did not apply to Burton-on-Trent, where wages are governed by a local agreement.

|| Viz., men 21 and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in one or ore of these operations.

TRADE DISPUTES IN NOVEMBER.*

Number, Magnitude and Duration.—The number of disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in November in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 18, as compared with 27 in the previous month and 16 in November, 1927. The total number of workpeople involved in these disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was approximately 4,400. In addition, about 2,600 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly, in 12 disputes which began before November and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes was thus 30, involving about 7,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss, during November, of about 64,000 working days.

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

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in Month.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Month.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Month.
	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.		
Coal Mining ...	2	6	8	3,900	38,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ...	...	4	4	800	3,000
Textile ...	3	3	6	1,100	11,000
Clothing ...	1	1	2	800	9,000
Other Industries ...	6	4	10	400	3,000
Total, Nov., 1928 ...	12	18	30	7,000	64,000
Total, Oct., 1928 ...	9	27	36	7,000	59,000
Total, Nov., 1927 ...	15	16	31	10,600	51,000

Causes.—Of the 18 disputes beginning in November, 3, directly involving 1,400 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving 1,300 workpeople, arose on other wages questions; 5, directly involving 800 workpeople, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; and 2, directly involving 300 workpeople, on other questions.

Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of 12 new disputes, directly involving 1,530 workpeople, and 2 old disputes, directly involving 320 workpeople. Of these new and old disputes, 1, directly involving 20 workpeople, was settled in favour of the workpeople; 5, directly involving 270 workpeople, were settled in

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

TOTALS FOR THE FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1927 AND 1928.†

The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first eleven months of 1928, as compared with the corresponding period of 1927:—

Groups of Industries.	January to November, 1927.			January to November, 1928.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining ...	95	68,500	665,000	91	80,300	450,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ...	4	400	7,000	3	300	9,000
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, etc. ...	10	300	11,000	10	700	21,000
Engineering ...	6	2,300	11,000	9	600	4,000
Shipbuilding ...	20	7,200	30,000	22	3,800	15,000
Other Metal ...	36	5,600	39,000	16	3,300	39,000
Textile ...	25	4,300	27,000	29	24,000	694,000
Clothing ...	10	9,100	199,000	8	1,100	20,000
Woodworking and Furniture ...	18	800	9,000	25	1,100	15,000
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. ...	34	7,800	126,000	37	3,000	81,000
Transport ...	16	2,100	7,000	16	2,000	11,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance ...	1	100	†	6	300	8,000
Other ...	8	400	5,000	11	500	8,000
Total ...	283	108,900	1,136,000	283	121,000	1,375,000

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

PRINCIPAL DISPUTES INVOLVING STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING NOVEMBER, 1928.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.§	Result.§
	Directly.	Indirectly.§	Began.	Ended.		
COAL MINING:— Colliery workpeople—East Kent ...	1,261		1928. 14 Nov.	1928. 1 Dec.	Dispute as to the "making-up" of a collier's wage; subsequently employers demanded a general reduction in the day-wage rates for the colliery.	Work resumed on old terms until the end of the year; if no district agreement be then reached, day-wages to be reduced to those payable at a neighbouring colliery.
TINPLATE INDUSTRY:— Tinplate workers—Swansea ...	400		28 Nov.	1 Dec.	Dispute arising out of dismissal of a workman.	Work resumed pending an enquiry.
ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY:— Spinners, reellers, finishers, etc.— Peterborough.	593	...	25 Oct.	6 Dec.	Dispute arising out of suspension of a spinner, and other grievances.	Strike "called-off," strikers having gradually returned to work or been replaced by other workpeople.
CLOTHING INDUSTRY:— Tailoresses, etc.—London, N. ...	486	...	8 Oct.	...	Refusal to work with non-unionists, and for full recognition of Trade Union.	No settlement reported.
Jacket, vest, trouser, and knicker machinists, cutters, pressers, finishers, etc.—London, E.	158	183	8 Nov.	9 Nov.	Against proposed sub-divisional system of working, alleged to involve reduction in earnings.	Temporary settlement effected, proposed system being withdrawn.

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

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals, but the amount of such duplication is very slight.

‡ Less than 500 working days.

§ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople indirectly involved, i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1927 are provisional and subject to slight revision when certain information, at present outstanding, has been received. Some Unions are unable to state exactly the number of males and of females, respectively, comprised within their total membership, and in these cases estimates have been furnished. The totals shown for males and for females, therefore, are only approximate. The industrial classification used for the purpose of the analysis into groups of Unions follows that adopted for the current edition of the Ministry of Labour Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, etc., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn up for the Population Census. The total membership of each Union has been included in the group with which the majority of the members are believed to be connected, a separate group being made for Unions of general workers. A review of the figures appears on pages 432-433.]

I.—NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1927, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1926.

Group of Unions.	No. of Trade Unions at end of 1927.	Membership at end of						Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Membership at end of 1927 compared with end of 1926.		
		1927.			1926.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.*	2	35,016	708	35,724	38,341	992	39,333	— 8·7	— 28·6	— 9·2
Mining and Quarrying...	120	675,558	2,475	678,033	781,919	3,533	785,452	— 13·6	— 29·9	— 13·7
Pottery and Glass	20	15,431	9,751	25,182	16,378	11,834	28,212	— 5·8	— 17·6	— 10·7
Metals, Machines. Conveyances, etc.*:										
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, etc., Manufacture	7	70,523	995	71,518	83,552	1,052	84,604	— 15·6	— 5·4	— 15·5
Engineering, Ironfounding, Shipbuilding, Other Metal Working and Vehicle Building†	107	542,062	5,927	547,989	566,414	6,172	572,586	— 4·3	— 4·0	— 4·3
Textile :										
Cotton	170	136,796	217,332	354,128	141,794	227,003	368,797	— 3·5	— 4·3	— 4·0
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	27	50,334	41,226	91,560	51,343	42,534	93,877	— 2·0	— 3·1	— 2·5
Flax and Jute	23	9,715	23,699	33,414	10,244	25,641	35,885	— 5·2	— 7·6	— 6·9
Hosiery	6	5,405	13,249	18,654	4,736	14,584	19,320	+ 14·1	— 9·2	— 3·4
Bleaching Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	30	57,553	17,802	75,355	58,464	17,845	76,309	— 1·6	— 0·2	— 1·3
Other Textile	27	10,646	14,384	25,030	10,874	14,938	25,812	— 2·1	— 3·7	— 3·0
Clothing :										
Boot and Shoe	8	61,809	28,043	89,852	61,749	28,942	90,691	+ 0·1	— 3·1	— 0·9
Tailoring and Other Clothing	19	29,784	43,252	73,036	30,429	44,895	75,324	— 2·1	— 3·7	— 3·0
Food, Drink and Tobacco	7	23,630	5,513	29,143	24,239	5,314	29,553	— 2·5	+ 3·7	— 1·4
Woodworking and Furniture Manufacture :										
Furnishing	8	26,131	3,255	29,386	26,084	3,399	29,483	+ 0·2	— 4·2	— 0·3
Other	27	31,542	1,718	33,260	33,393	909	34,302	— 5·5	+ 89·0	— 3·0
Paper, Printing, etc.	27	139,493	41,672	181,165	142,300	43,613	185,913	— 2·0	— 4·5	— 2·6
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc. :										
Bricklayers and Masons	4	66,027	...	66,027	66,173	...	66,173	— 0·2	...	— 0·2
Carpenters and Joiners	1	116,651	...	116,651	114,989	...	114,989	+ 1·4	...	+ 1·4
Painters and Decorators	8	48,193	...	48,193	49,176	...	49,176	— 2·0	...	— 2·0
Builders' Labourers*	7	44,776	...	44,776	51,461	...	51,461	— 13·0	...	— 13·0
Other	20	46,678	...	46,678	46,621	...	46,621	+ 0·1	...	+ 0·1
Other Manufacturing Industries†	35	16,051	6,425	22,476	17,201	6,622	23,823	— 6·7	— 3·0	— 5·6
Transport† :										
Railway Service	8	409,448	3,871	413,319	487,786	4,075	491,861	— 16·1	— 5·0	— 16·0
Water Transport	15	96,506	190	96,696	97,720	180	97,900	— 1·2	+ 5·6	— 1·2
Other (Road Transport, Dock Labour, etc.)§	18	356,908	10,093	367,001	374,890	12,050	386,940	— 4·8	— 16·2	— 5·2
Commerce, Distribution and Finance :										
Commerce and Distribution	16	103,680	40,017	143,697	100,674	38,819	139,493	+ 3·0	+ 3·1	+ 3·0
Banking, Insurance, etc.	21	71,715	5,926	77,641	72,197	5,809	78,006	— 0·7	+ 2·0	— 0·5
National and Local Government||	271	278,859	61,779	340,638	272,593	59,694	332,287	+ 2·3	+ 3·5	+ 2·5
Teaching†	17	65,479	140,011	205,490	65,620	134,470	200,090	— 0·2	+ 4·1	+ 2·7
Entertainments and Sport	7	25,169	5,060	30,229	26,995	5,507	32,502	— 6·8	— 8·1	— 7·0
Miscellaneous¶	42	42,853	4,938	47,791	42,614	3,878	46,492	+ 0·6	+ 27·3	+ 2·8
General Labour	2	405,508	42,797	448,305	426,967	46,578	473,545	— 5·0	— 8·1	— 5·3
TOTALS†	1,127	4,115,929	792,108	4,908,037	4,395,930	810,882	5,206,812	— 6·4	— 2·3	— 5·7

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

Group of Unions.	Males.					Females.					Total.				
	1913.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1913.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1913.	1920.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.	Thou- sands.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.*	20	207	46	38	35	1	3	1	1	1	21	210	47	39	36
Mining and Quarrying ...	919	1,150	908	782	676	1	8	4	3	2	920	1,158	912	785	678
Metals, Machines, Conveyances, etc.*†	559	1,155	674	650	613	1	17	8	7	7	560	1,172	682	657	620
Textile:															
Cotton	158	166	141	142	137	214	295	230	227	217	372	461	371	369	354
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	58	86	61	58	57	9	31	19	18	18	67	117	80	76	75
Other Textile	48	81	77	77	76	36	174	99	98	93	84	255	176	175	169
Clothing	83	109	94	92	92	25	127	74	74	71	108	236	168	166	163
Woodworking and Furniture	45	81	62	60	58	1	6	5	4	5	46	87	67	64	63
Paper, Printing, etc.	84	155	153	142	140	7	72	54	44	41	91	227	207	186	181
Building, Public Works Contracting, etc.*	243	563	334	328	322	...	...	...	...	...	243	563	334	328	322
Other Manufacturing Industries**	53	93	60	58	55	4	47	23	24	22	57	140	83	82	77
Transport†:															
Railway Service	327	605	523	488	409	...	13	6	4	4	327	618	529	492	413
Other§	366	638	504	473	454	1	12	13	12	10	367	650	517	485	464
Commerce, Distribution and Finance:															
Commerce	100	279	176	173	175	20	121	46	45	46	120	400	222	218	221
National and Local Government||	211	368	272	272	279	23	95	62	60	62	234	463	334	332	341
Teaching†	49	63	64	66	65	64	134	132	134	140	113	197	196	200	205
Miscellaneous††	57	130	72	70	68	3	24	10	9	10	60	154	82	79	78
General Labour	322	1,067	440	427	405	23	162	48	47	43	345	1,229	488	474	448
TOTALS†	3,702	6,996	4,661	4,396	4,116	433	1,341	834	811	792	4,135	8,337	5,495	5,207	4,908

* The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics a head of page.

† The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches, numbering approximately 59,000 in 1927, of whom 32,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 16,000 were railwaymen and other transport workers. In compiling the figures for teachers, while certain associations, the majority of whose members are also members of the National Union of Teachers, have been omitted, others, which also have some members in this Union, have been included, but the extent of this duplication is not ascertainable precisely. When allowance is made for all these factors, the net number of Trade Union members in Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to have been nearly 4,840,000 at the end of 1927, compared with about 5,140,000 at the end of 1926.

‡ Leather, chemicals, rubber, brushes, musical instruments, etc.

§ The principal Trade Union in this group includes a large number of workers in other industries.

|| The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers', and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching," "Transport," and "General Labour."

¶ Including Unions of clerks, chemists, foremen, etc., when not classifiable by industry.

** Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I.

†† Comprising the Entertainments and Miscellaneous groups shown in Table I.

PRICES AND WAGES IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.

The following Table shows the results of recent ascertainties of selling prices of pig iron and of manufactured iron and steel:—

Product and District.	Price according to last Audit.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) of last Audit* on	
	Period covered by last Audit.	Average selling price per ton.	Previous Audit.	A year ago.
Pig Iron :	1928.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cumberland (Hematite mixed numbers.)	Sept.-Oct.	67 6½	- 0 8½	- 7 4½
Lincolnshire	July-Sept.	58 8½	- 0 2½	- 6 7½
Nottinghamshire	July-Sept.	58 7½	- 3 8½	- 8 7½
North Staffordshire	July-Sept.	66 0½	- 0 3	- 3 1½
Northamptonshire	July-Sept.	54 2	- 1 7½	- 7 9½
West of Scotland	July-Sept.	72 0	- 0 2	- 5 3
Manufactured Iron :	July-Aug.	178 6	- 3 3½	- 31 0
North of England (Bars and angles.)	Sept.-Oct.	171 6	- 6 11½	- 31 6½
West of Scotland	July-Aug.	208 9	- 0 7½	- 16 1½
(Rounds, flats, tees, angles, hoops and rods.)	Sept.-Oct.	208 11½	+ 0 2½	- 14 3½
Steel :	July-Sept.	114 8½	+ 2 5½	+ 1 8½
South-West Wales (Steel tin bars.)				

The variation in the price of Cumberland pig iron indicated in the above Table resulted in a decrease in November of 1 per cent. on the base rates, tonnage rates, and output bonus earnings of workpeople employed at West Cumberland and North Lancashire blast-furnaces. The ascertainment for North Lincolnshire resulted in a decrease in November of ¼ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, ironstone miners and quarrymen in that area. In North Staffordshire the ascertainment resulted in a reduction in October of ¼ per cent. on the standard rates of blastfurnacemen, but this was not applied to datal workers. The ascertainment for West of Scotland did not warrant a change in wages. In the case of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and ironstone miners or quarrymen in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire, reductions in wages warranted by the selling prices were not enforced.

As regards manufactured iron, the North of England ascertainment for July-August did not warrant a change in the wages of iron puddlers and iron millmen in that area, but the September-October ascertainment resulted in a decrease in November of 5 per cent. on the standard rates of these workpeople. In the case of iron puddlers and iron and steel sheet millmen in the West of Scotland the ascertainments did not warrant a change in wages. The ascertainment for South-West Wales resulted in an increase in November of 1¼ per cent. on the standard rates of the higher-paid Siemens steel workpeople.

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during November, 1928, in connection with agreed schemes under the Empire Settlement Act, and the total number of such passages granted from the inception of these schemes, together with the number of departures during the same periods, are shown in the following Table:—

Assisted Passage Schemes.	Assisted Passages Granted in Nov., 1928.	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Departures in Nov., 1928.	Total Departures.	
		1922 to Nov., 1927.	Jan.-Nov., 1928.		1922 to Nov., 1927.	Jan.-Nov., 1928.
To Australia	1,543	140,549	18,196	1,765	137,515	19,485
„ New Zealand	173	40,588	1,646	143	38,855	2,031
„ Canada	784	65,973	23,982	888	65,490	25,645
„ South Africa	5	738	101	8	436	113
Minor Schemes	110	8,128	1,331	77	7,382	1,049
Total	2,615	255,976	45,256	2,881	249,678	48,323

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

* Stated to the nearest farthing.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases* of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported during November, 1928, under the Factory and Workshop Act, or under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act, was 53. Six deaths* were reported during the month, five due to epitheliomatous ulceration and one due to anthrax. In addition, one case of lead poisoning among plumbers not employed in factories came to the knowledge of the Home Office during November, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals	1
Plumbing and Soldering	2
Shipbreaking	2
Printing	1
Tinning of Metals	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead	1
White and Red Lead Works	1
Pottery†	1
Vitreous Enamelling	1
Electric Accumulator Works	3
Paint and Colour Works	2
Indiarubber Works	...
Coach and Car Painting	1
Shipbuilding	...
Paint used in Other Industries	...
Other Industries	3
Painting of Buildings	9

TOTAL OF ABOVE ... 28

(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Aniline Poisoning ... 1

(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.

Wool ... 2

TOTAL, ANTHRAX ... 2

(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION.

Pitch ... 1

Tar ... 4

Paraffin

Oil... .. 11

TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS ULCERATION ... 16

(e) CASES OF CHROME ULCERATION.

Manufacture of Bichromates

Dyeing and Finishing ... 2

Chrome Tanning... ..

Other Industries... .. 4

TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION ... 6

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, reported during November, 1928, as killed in the course of their employment was 209, as compared with 187 in the previous month and with 221 in November, 1927. Fatal accidents to seamen reported in November, 1928, numbered 58, as compared with 49 in the previous month and with 86 in November, 1927.

RAILWAY SERVICE.

Brakemen and Goods Guards	1
Engine Drivers and Motor-men	2
Firemen	2
Guards (Passenger)	2
Permanent Way Men	6
Porters	1
Shunters	2
Mechanics	...
Labourers	1
Miscellaneous	7
Contractors' Servants	1

TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE 25

MINES.

Underground	90
Surface	11

TOTAL, MINES ... 101

QUARRIES over 20 feet deep 3

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Cotton	1
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy	3
Other Textiles	2
Textile Bleaching and Dyeing	...
Metal Extracting and Refining	...
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making	6
Metal Founding	1
Engineering and Machine Making	3
Boiler Making and Constructional Engineering	...

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS (continued).

Locomotives, Railway and Tramway Carriages,	...
Motors, Aircraft	2
Other Metal Trades	4
Shipbuilding	7
Wood	3
Gas	3
Electric Generating Stations	2
Clay, Stone, Glass, etc.	8
Chemicals, etc.	3
Food and Drink	4
Paper, Printing, etc.	1
Tanning, Currying, etc.	...
Rubber Trades	2
Other Non-Textile Industries	...

PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106, FACTORY ACT, 1901.

Docks, Wharves, etc.	11
Buildings	12
Warehouses and Railway Sidings	...

TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS ... 78

Use or working of—

Tramway	1
Threshing machine	1

Total (excluding Seamen) 209

SEAMEN.

Trading Vessels, Sailing	...
„ „ Steam	47½
Fishing Vessels, Sailing	4
„ „ Steam	7

TOTAL, SEAMEN ... 58½

Total (including Seamen) 267½

* Cases include all attacks reported during the month, and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

† The person affected in the pottery industry was a male.

‡ The deaths on S.S. "Vestris" are not included in these figures.

POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and Wales and by the Board of Health in Scotland.)

THE number of persons* relieved on one day† in November, 1928, in the poor-law areas in the thirty-one selected urban areas named below was 670,279, or 0.5 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 12.2 per cent. less than in November, 1927. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 375, 373, and 427 per 10,000 of the estimated population.

Selected Urban Areas.†	Number of persons* in receipt of Poor Law Relief on one day† in November, 1928.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Estimated Population.	Month before.	Year before.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Metropolis.						
West District ...	9,287	6,096	15,383	188	+ 2	— 10
North District ...	10,543	15,274	25,817	255	+ 4	— 19
Central District ...	2,222	2,432	4,654	355	+ 3	+ 8
East District ...	9,817	45,316	55,133	859	— 11	— 181
South District ...	19,082	56,219	75,301	387	+ 1	— 71
TOTAL, Metropolis ...	51,187§	125,337	176,524§	388	...	— 61
West Ham ...	4,378	18,280	22,658	300	— 1	— 142
Other Districts.						
Newcastle District	2,847	25,212	28,059	547	— 1	— 27
Stockton and Tees District ...	1,421	10,743	12,164	439	— 9	— 183
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	4,185	7,315	11,500	147	+ 2	— 10
Wigan District ...	1,876	13,770	15,646	342	— 1	— 10
Manchester District	9,694	27,224	36,918	352	— 2	— 103
Liverpool District	9,772	58,292	68,064	532	— 1	— 53
Bradford District ...	1,781	5,774	7,555	202	...	— 29
Halifax and Huddersfield ...	1,534	2,830	4,364	117	— 1	— 4
Leeds ...	2,841	11,697	14,538	301	+ 8	+ 16
Barnsley District ...	1,035	10,868	11,903	345	+ 3	+ 7
Sheffield ...	2,533	21,545	24,078	466	+ 5	— 33
Hull District ...	1,809	15,086	16,895	522	+ 30	— 10
North Staffordshire	2,491	8,458	10,949	262	+ 3	— 8
Nottingham District	2,291	11,187	13,478	287	— 4	— 12
Leicester ...	1,195	4,186	5,381	220	+ 2	+ 7
Wolverhampton District ...	3,558	14,331	17,889	232	+ 3	— 27
Birmingham ...	7,568	15,750	23,318	245	+ 2	— 29
Bristol District ...	2,549	10,442	12,991	312	+ 9	— 88
Cardiff and Swansea	2,616	15,155	17,771	368	+ 6	— 91
TOTAL, "Other Districts"	63,596	289,865	353,461	336	+ 2	— 39
TOTAL, Districts in England and Wales ...	119,161	433,482	552,643	349	+ 1	— 51
SCOTLAND.						
Glasgow District ...	5,853	69,790	75,643	792	+ 4	— 76
Paisley and Greenock District ...	845	9,084	9,929	514	— 12	— 176
Edinburgh ...	1,755	16,872	18,627	438	+ 4	+ 15
Dundee and Dunfermline ...	822	3,777	4,599	211	+ 7	— 49
Aberdeen ...	499	3,369	3,868	245	+ 8	— 69
Coatbridge & Airdrie	375	4,595	4,970	491	+ 11	— 79
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts ...	10,149	107,487	117,636	574	+ 4	— 64
TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Nov., 1928...	129,310	540,969	670,279	375	+ 2	— 52

In the twenty-five selected areas in England and Wales the number of persons relieved in November, 1928, was 552,643, an increase of 0.4 per cent. as compared with October, 1928, but a decrease of 12.6 per cent. as compared with a year ago. In the six areas in Scotland the number relieved was 117,636, an increase of 0.6 per cent. as compared with October, but a decrease of 10.2 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

Recipients of indoor relief in the thirty-one areas in November numbered 129,310, or 1.7 per cent. more than in the previous month, and 0.4 per cent. more than in November, 1927. Recipients of outdoor relief numbered 540,969, or 0.2 per cent. more than in the previous month, but 14.7 less than a year ago.

Of the thirty-one areas, twenty showed small increases in the number per 10,000 relieved in November, as compared with the previous month, while ten areas showed small decreases; in one area there was no change. Compared with November, 1927, twenty-six areas showed decreases, including Stockton and Tees (183 per 10,000), East London (181 per 10,000), Paisley and Greenock (176 per 10,000), West Ham (142 per 10,000) and Manchester (103 per 10,000); in five areas there were slight increases.

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

† The figures for England and Wales relate to 24th November, and those for Scotland to 15th November.

‡ These urban areas include more than one poor-law union in the case of England and Wales, except in the Leeds, Leicester, Birmingham, Sheffield and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen and Edinburgh districts.

§ Includes 236 not included in district figures.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the period for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries or cities. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living is identical at the various periods compared.]

I.—FOOD.

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

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Per cent.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	Per cent. 67	Per cent. 61	Per cent. 59	Per cent. 57	Per cent. 60		1928. 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Czechoslovakia...	816	776	862	843	807		Oct.
Denmark ...	110	59	53	53	46		Oct.
Egypt (Cairo)† ...	58	58	47	44	48		Sept.
Finland ...	1,007	967	965	1,016	1,046		Oct.
France (Paris)† ...	321	474	457	447	485		Nov.
" (other towns)† ...	351†	510†	453†	436†	436		Aug.
Germany ...	54	45	57	54	52		Oct.
Holland (The Hague) ...	76	68	72	64	59		Sept.
Italy ...	...	...	458§	416	436		Oct.
Norway ...	160	98	75	73	61		Nov.
Spain (Madrid)† ...	90	86	89	73	78		Sept.
" (Barcelona)† ...	82	63	64	65	66		Sept.
Sweden† ...	69	56	51	57	52		Nov.
Switzerland ...	69	59	57	57	58		Oct.
United States ...	56	54	50	50	55		Sept.
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.							
Australia ...	56	59	52	52	50		Sept.
Canada ...	42§	51§	49	47	54		Oct.
India (Bombay):							
Native families ...	52	55	54	43	44		Nov.
Irish Free State ...	88	74	66	66	71		Oct.
New Zealand ...	51	49	44	46	49		Oct.
South Africa ...	20	16	19	16	15		Oct.

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.¶	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
		July, 1925.	July, 1926.	July, 1927.	July, 1928.	Per cent.	Rise.	Date.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ...	A,B,C,D,E	Per cent. 73	Per cent. 70	Per cent. 66	Per cent. 65	Per cent. 68		1928. 1 Dec.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	A,C,D,E							
Belgium ...	A,C,D,E	409	537	690	711	734		Oct.
Czechoslovakia (Prague) ...	A,B,C,D,E	641	618	647	646	626		Oct.
Denmark ...	A,B,C,D,E	119	84	76	76	72		Oct.
Finland ...	A,B,C,D,E	1,094	1,018	1,081	1,113	1,132		Oct.
France (Paris) ...	A,B,C,D,E	301¶	439¶	407¶	419¶	419		3rd qr.
Germany ...	A,B,C,D,E	43	42	50	53	52		Oct.
Greece (Athens) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	...	48**	45**		Sept.
Holland (Amsterdam) ...	A,B,C,D,E	79§	71§	67§	70§	69		Sept.
Italy (Milan) ...	A,B,C,D,E	498	549	448	426	426		Sept.
" (Rome) ...	A,B,C,D,E	395	462	403	387	389		Oct.
Luxemburg ...	A,C,D	415	509	681	713	736		Oct.
Norway ...	A,B,C,D,E	161§	121§	103	93	84		Nov.
Poland (Warsaw) ...	A,B,C,D,E	...	...	15	23	23		Oct.
Sweden ...	A,B,C,D,E	76	72	69	73	72		Oct.
Switzerland ...	A,B,C,D	68	62	60	61	62		Oct.
United States... A,B,C,D,E		74§	75§	73§	70§	70		June
BRITISH DOMINIONS, &c.								
Australia ...	A,B,C,D,E	44¶	47¶	45¶	...	46		1st qr.
Canada ...	A,B,C,D,E	55§	57§	55	55	57		Oct.
India (Bombay):								
Native families ...	A,B,C,D	57	57	56	47	47		Nov.
Irish Free State ...	A,B,C,D,E	88	82	71	73	76		Oct.
New Zealand ...	A,B,C,D,E	63†	61	61	62	62		Oct.
South Africa ...	A,B,C,D,E	33	30	32	31	31		Oct.

* Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; Spain, South Africa, France (Paris, all items), Greece, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914; Amsterdam, 1911-1913; Belgium, April, 1914; Italy (food), United States (all items), Canada, 1913; Australia (all items), November, 1914; Poland, January, 1914.

† Fuel and light are also included in these figures.

‡ Figure for August.

§ Figure for June.

¶ A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing; D = Fuel and light; E = Other or Miscellaneous Items.

¶ Figure for 3rd Quarter.

** New series, based on gold prices.

COMPARATIVE REAL WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

THE series of index numbers of comparative "real wages" in London and in certain cities abroad, compiled by the International Labour Office from returns supplied (as a general rule) by official statistical departments in the various countries, is carried down to July, 1928 (usually, the beginning of the month), in the October issue of the "International Labour Review" published by that Office. The computations have for their object a comparison of working-class real wages, so far as these can be gauged by the quantity of food which can be purchased in each city by the wages paid to certain categories of workers, as shown in the Table in the next column.

The following Table gives the latest figures computed—(a) on the basis of the varying standards of working-class consumption of food appropriate to different countries—see columns 1 to 6; (b) on the basis of a composite standard of food consumption representing a general average for all the countries concerned—see column 7; and (c) on the basis of this composite food standard with a modification to allow for the varying proportions of rent represented in the working-class budgets of expenditure in the different countries—see column 8. The average level of real wages in the selected occupations in each city is expressed as a percentage of the average level in the same group of occupations in London. Corresponding figures for April, 1928, were reproduced in the issue of this GAZETTE for August last.

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

City.	Index Number based on Quantities of each Kind of Food Consumed in Working-class Households in						General Average Index Nos. based on Food only.	General Average Index Nos. with Allowance for Rent
	Belgium and France.	Central Europe.	Great Britain.	Southern Europe.	Scandinavian Countries.	Oversea Countries.		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)		
London ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Amsterdam ...	85	75	76	82	90	81	82	82
Berlin ...	65	71	66	67	80	73	70	66
Brussels ...	52	46	49	50	69	49	53	55
Dublin ...	100	97	104	99	101	102	101	110
Lisbon ...	31	28	27	28	27	28	28	...
Lodz ...	40	46	39	42	56	45	45	51
Madrid ...	55	64	49	54	51	52	54	...
Milan ...	48	43	42	49	49	47	46	45
Ottawa ...	154	156	162	151	169	167	160	157
Paris ...	57	54	53	54	61	54	56	...
Philadelphia ...	175	168	180	173	200	184	180	179
Prague ...	45	42	43	47	48	47	45	48
Rome ...	44	38	40	47	43	46	43	39
Stockholm ...	81	70	86	85	95	92	85	83
Tallinn ...	38	42	34	38	48	43	41	43
Vienna ...	37	42	40	40	51	45	43	48
Warsaw ...	42	43	40	38	46	42	42	43

It is explained in the "International Labour Review" that the figures are subject to important reservations. In particular, the wage and price data for the different cities used as basis for the comparisons are not strictly comparable. In the case of Rome, the relatively low index numbers of real wages may be accounted for in part by differences in the items of food consumption in Southern European countries as compared with those ordinarily consumed in most of the other countries included in the Table. Further, the index numbers do not show differences in the general level of real wages, even in the cities included, being based on the wages of a few categories of workers in four industries only, and on the prices of a limited number of articles of food. In the second series of general averages given in the last column of the Table, although an allowance is made for rent, no account is taken of expenditure on heating and lighting, furniture, clothing and other items of ordinary consumption. The figures, therefore, should not be regarded as affording more than a rough indication of the relative levels of real wages in the occupations and cities selected for comparison.

The International Labour Office has received from the Scientific Bureau of the People's Commissariat of Labour at Moscow, particulars of wages and prices from which it has been possible to calculate index numbers of real wages in Moscow, (a) based on the composite standard of food consumption (six budgets) of the average index numbers in Column (7) of the Table above, and (b) based on the same standard with the addition of a budget for Moscow (seven budgets). In the second case, index numbers for London and Moscow only were calculated. These index numbers are reproduced below; they relate to 1st April, 1928:—

	(a) Based on Six Budgets.	(b) Based on Seven Budgets.
London ...	100	100
Berlin ...	71	...
Moscow ...	50	52
Prague ...	47	...
Vienna ...	45	...
Tallinn ...	44	...
Warsaw ...	40	...

The general reservations made in regard to the index numbers in the first Table above also hold for the comparisons with Moscow.

TIME RATES OF WAGES IN LONDON AND CERTAIN CITIES ABROAD.

THE International Labour Office regularly publishes, in its monthly "International Labour Review," particulars of the recognised time rates of wages of certain classes of adult workmen in London and in a number of cities in countries overseas. These particulars are, in general, based on rates fixed by collective agreements and they are computed to represent, uniformly, the wages for 48 hours' work, paid for at the ordinary hourly time rate. Cost-of-living bonuses included. Though the data are not in all cases strictly comparable (e.g., the rates actually paid may in some cases exceed the agreed minima), they provide some indication of the differences in relative wage levels, and they are used in computing the index numbers in the preceding column. In the following Table the latest figures published, relating to July, 1928, are reproduced.

Money Wages calculated on the Basis of 48 Hours' Work at Ordinary Time Rates in July, 1928.

Industry and Occupation.	London.	Amsterdam.	Berlin.	Brussels.	Dublin.	Lodz.
	s. d.	Gulden.	R.Marks.	Francs.	s. d.	Zloty
Building Industry:						
Bricklayers or masons ...	83 0	38.40	68.16	240.00	90 0	...
Carpenters ...	83 0	38.40	68.64	240.00	88 0	...
Joiners ...	83 0	38.40	...	256.80	88 0	...
Plumbers ...	83 0	38.40	74.40	228.00	89 0	...
Painters (general)	79 0	36.00	67.20	228.00	86 0	...
Labourers (general)	63 0	36.00	54.72	199.20	64 0	...
Engineering Trades:						
Fitters ...	64 3	30.72	45.60*	232.80	75 1	43.20
Ironmoulders (sand)	64 3	30.72	45.60*	233.28	75 1	43.20
Patternmakers ...	68 10	30.72	45.60*	240.96	77 1	43.20
Turners ...	64 3	30.72	45.60*	239.52	75 1	43.20
Labourers ...	46 3	23.52	38.40*	169.44	55 2	28.80
Furniture Trades:						
Cabinet-makers	84 0	33.60	60.96	283.20	88 0	...
Labourers ...	...	...	51.36	...	60 0	...
Printing and Book-binding:						
Hand compositors†	89 0	35.04	56.00	273.25	84 0	76.95
Machine compositors†	96 0	39.36	67.20	285.25	84 0	109.56
Machine minders	89 0	35.04	56.00	273.25	84 0	75.66
Bookbinders ...	80 0	35.04	52.32	269.25	84 0	75.66
Labourers ...	71 0‡	28.08	49.00	...	55 6	26.06

	Madrid.	Milan.	Moscow.§	Ottawa.	Paris.	Philadelphia.
	Pesetas.	Lire.	Roubles.	Dollars.	Francs.	Dollars.
Building Industry:						
Bricklayers or masons ...	60.00	165.60	22.98	57.60	235.20	78.00
Carpenters ...	78.00	172.80	21.42	40.80	235.20	60.00
Joiners ...	84.00	160.80	25.08	40.80	235.20	60.00
Plumbers ...	64.50	...	25.98	45.60	235.20	55.20
Painters (general)	62.40	175.20	22.98	31.20	235.20	50.40
Labourers (general)	45.00	108.00	13.14	21.60	180.00	...
Engineering Trades:						
Fitters ...	72.00	144.30	36.60	28.80	225.60	48.00
Ironmoulders (sand)	72.00	155.40	40.80	28.32	278.40	46.50
Patternmakers ...	90.00	...	39.30	33.60	278.40	48.00
Turners ...	78.00	156.90	33.54	28.80	235.20	38.40
Labourers ...	42.00	114.90	18.18	19.20	153.60	31.20
Furniture Trades:						
Cabinet-makers	72.00	187.50	27.60	25.20	228.00	...
Labourers ...	42.00	132.60	19.86	16.80	168.00	...
Printing and Book-binding:						
Hand compositors†	73.50	217.44	27.42	37.50	273.60	43.20
Machine compositors†	81.00	237.12	39.24	37.50	...	45.17
Machine minders	88.50	214.08	31.44	35.20	304.80	43.82
Bookbinders ...	70.50	217.44	27.96	37.00	...	42.00
Labourers ...	48.00	149.28	14.64	...	...	...

	Prague.	Rome.	Stockholm.	Tallinn.	Vienna.	Warsaw.
	Koruny.	Lire.	Kronor.	E.Crowns	Schlings.	Zloty.
Building Industry:						
Bricklayers or masons ...	250.00	156.80	76.80	21.60	71.04	86.40
Carpenters ...	232.50	156.80	76.80	18.72	75.84	69.60
Joiners ...	...	146.40	76.80	21.60	60.48	...
Plumbers ...	...	144.00	66.24	...	57.52	...
Painters (general)	277.50	180.00	81.60	21.12	81.60	72.00
Labourers (general)	165.00	100.80	69.60	16.50	55.20	44.16
Engineering Trades:						
Fitters ...	265.00	136.80	...	...	65.00	48.00
Ironmoulders (sand)	317.50	146.40	...	19.68	63.00	48.00
Patternmakers ...	345.00	...	...	19.68	59.00	48.00
Turners ...	270.00	136.80	...	14.88	60.00	48.00
Labourers ...	167.50	93.60	...	12.48	43.00	31.68
Furniture Trades:						
Cabinet-makers	290.00	182.40	57.60	18.24	57.12	...
Labourers ...	140.00	93.60	51.84	18.24	36.48	...
Printing and Book-binding:						
Hand compositors†	...	165.00	60.55	26.88	65.50	114.24
Machine compositors†	285.00	193.60	66.40	33.12	78.60	159.84
Machine minders	...	165.00	60.55	28.32	65.50	114.24
Bookbinders ...	212.50	155.00	50.20	21.60	54.00	...
Labourers ...	187.50	118.80	49.60	18.24	43.50	57.12

Note.—The rates quoted for the London building trade represent the mean (for 48 hours) of the differential hourly rates applying (a) within the 12-mile radius and (b) beyond the 12-mile and within the 15-mile radius.

* August, 1928. † Book and Jobbing work. ‡ Warehouse porters. § Average weekly earnings at 1st April, 1928. The number of hours a week is not stated. || Figures for May, 1928.

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 fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those of the statistics relating to this country; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 439-440 to compare the actual level of employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland with that of other countries. For details of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, reference should be made to the Reports on Statistics of Unemployment issued by the International Labour Office (Studies and Reports, Series C., No. 7, and Series N., No. 7).]

GERMANY.*

Reichsarbeitsblatt, the journal of the Federal Ministry of Labour, states that unemployment increased during October, particularly in the second half of the month. The decline was principally due to the termination of harvest work and to the increased number of discharges in the building trades. In manufacturing industries there was little change in employment during the month. The maintenance of exports during October at the level of the preceding month contributed largely to the support of the manufacturing industries concerned and of a large section of the industrial labour market. The metal industry showed a further decline; on the other hand, there was a demand for labour in the clothing industry as well as an improvement in the textile industry.

At the end of October the Employment Exchanges reported 1,304,840 persons as available and seeking work as against 1,157,496 at the end of September and 884,181 at the end of October, 1927. The number of vacant situations registered at the end of October was 42,067, as compared with 63,937 at the end of the preceding month, and 56,028 a year ago. On 15th November, 1928, the number of persons reported as available and seeking work was 1,403,455.

The number of insured persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment on 31st October was 763,959 (including 92,962 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit). On 30th September the corresponding total was 663,745 (including 86,652 in receipt of emergency unemployment benefit).

Returns were received from national trade unions relating to 4,450,200 organised workers. Of these, 325,293 or 7·3 per cent., were totally unemployed on 27th October as compared with 6·6 per cent. on 29th September and 4·5 per cent. on 29th October, 1927. In addition, 303,737 or 6·8 per cent. were working short time, as against 6·9 per cent. at 29th September, and 2·0 per cent. at the end of October, 1927.

The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment and short time among the groups of trades represented in the above totals:—

Groups of Trades.	Membership reported on at end of October, 1928.	Percentage Wholly Unemployed and on Short Time at end of month.			
		Wholly Unemployed.		On Short Time.	
		Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.	Oct., 1928.	Sept., 1928.
Mining	151,700	1·8	1·7	4·1	4·6
Quarrying, stone, brick, pottery, etc. ...	257,900	9·9	7·9	3·5	4·3
Engineering and metal ...	989,500	6·2	5·7	7·8	6·5
Chemical	113,800	6·2	5·7	3·5	4·0
Textile	382,700	7·3	8·2	28·2	29·1
Paper	122,900	5·1	4·6	3·0	5·2
Leather	74,500	12·1	12·7	17·9	18·6
Wood	310,100	9·3	8·7	4·0	4·3
Food, tobacco, etc. ...	298,000	6·3	6·7	5·1	4·9
Clothing, boots and shoes	166,200	16·1	16·2	25·8	29·9
Building	685,700	10·1	7·3	0·3	0·1
Printing	145,200	6·0	5·6	0·6	0·8
Transport	353,500	4·3	4·4	1·0	0·9
Horticultural, etc. ...	10,500	14·1	14·7	...	0·1
Hairdressing	4,200	3·0	2·8	...	...
Miscellaneous	383,800	4·2	3·8	1·3	1·1
All Unions making Returns	4,450,200	7·3	6·6	6·8	6·9

SWITZERLAND.†

There was a seasonal increase in applications for employment during October.

On 31st October, 1928, 7,636 applications for employment (5·8 per thousand of the employed population according to the Census of 1920) were registered at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 6,125 at the end of September and 9,873 at the end of October, 1927. The most recent total includes 1,221 in the textile and 1,214 in the building industry. Offers of situations at the dates mentioned above numbered 2,293, 3,209 and 2,136 respectively.

Unemployment among Insured Workers.—Returns from 159 subsidised unemployment funds show that out of an aggregate of 262,538 members, 2,873, or 1·1 per cent., were totally unemployed, and 2,535, or 1·0 per cent., partially so, at the end of September, 1928. On 30th June, 1928, the corresponding percentages were 1·2 and 0·8, and at the end of September, 1927, 1·7 and 1·5 respectively.

* *Reichsarbeitsblatt*, 25th November, 1928. Berlin.

† *Rapports économiques et Statistique sociale* November 1928. Berne.

FRANCE.*

Excess of offers of employment over applications continues to be a feature of the French labour market.

The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 1st December was 11,457 (6,871 men and 4,586 women). At the end of October the corresponding total was 10,704. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on the same date was 11,834 (7,787 for men and 4,047 for women), as compared with 14,249 at the end of October. During the last week of November the Exchanges succeeded in placing 26,050 persons in situations, including 10,175 dock workers at seaports, and, in addition, found employment for 900 foreign immigrants.

AUSTRIA.†

A fairly considerable increase in unemployment took place during October.

The total number of applicants for work registered at the Employment Exchanges at the end of October, 1928, was 150,180 (including 69,244 in Vienna) as compared with 136,984 (67,909 in Vienna) at the end of September. The number of persons in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of October was 122,557 (including 55,440 in Vienna) as compared with 112,595 (55,409 in Vienna) at the end of September.

BELGIUM.‡

Very little unemployment was reported in Belgium during October. There was an excess of offers of employment over applications.

Returns received by the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Welfare from 164 approved unemployment insurance societies, with a total membership of 638,327, show that 3,954 (0·6 per cent.) of these were totally unemployed at the end of October, 1928. In the preceding month the percentage was 0·6, and in October, 1927, 1·4. In addition, 22,458 members were employed intermittently during the month. The total days lost through unemployment in October numbered 220,157, or 1·15 per cent. of the aggregate possible working days; in the preceding month the percentage was 1·44, and in October, 1927, 2·03.

ITALY.§

An appreciable increase in unemployment occurred during October. According to statistics furnished by the National Social Insurance Fund, 282,379 workpeople were recorded as unemployed on 31st October, 1928, as compared with 268,883 at the end of September, and 332,240 at the end of October, 1927. The total for October, 1928, includes 75,473 engaged in agriculture and fishing and 73,398 in the building, road construction, etc., industries. In addition 25,639 persons were partially unemployed at that date, as compared with 28,746 at 30th September, and 130,930 at 31st October, 1927. In November, 1928, 76,007 insured workers received benefit in respect of a total of 1,194,459 days of unemployment.

DENMARK.||

On the basis of information supplied by trade unions and public employment exchanges, the Danish Statistical Department estimates that out of 270,993 workpeople, 14·8 per cent. were unemployed on 31st October, as against 12·2 per cent. at the end of the preceding month.

NORWAY.¶

Out of 17,280 members of trade unions making returns 14·4 per cent. were unemployed on the last day of September, 1928. The corresponding figure for the end of August was 12·4 per cent., and that for September, 1927, 21·1 per cent.

SWEDEN.**

The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 31st October, 1928, was 9·1, as compared with 7·6 on 30th September, and 10·4 on 31st October, 1927.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

According to information in the "International Labour Review," for December, 1928 (published by the International Labour Office, Geneva), 1·4 per cent. of the members of the trade union unemployment insurance funds were in receipt of unemployment benefit at the end of August, 1928.

POLAND.††

According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland the estimated number of unemployed registered at Employment Exchanges on 3rd November was 81,195, as compared with 82,642 on 29th September. On these dates the number of unemployed persons entitled to benefit or relief was 27,459 and 27,015 respectively.

* *Bulletin du Marché du Travail*, 7th December, 1928. Paris.

† *Statistische Nachrichten*, 25th November, 1928. Vienna.

‡ *Revue du Travail*, 31st October, 1928. Brussels.

§ *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*, November, 1928. Rome.

|| *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 21st November, 1928. Copenhagen.

¶ Information supplied by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo.

** Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.

†† *Wiadomości Statystyczne*, 20th November 1928. Warsaw.

UNITED STATES.*

Figures relating to the volume of employment in October based on returns from 11,940 establishments in 54 of the chief manufacturing industries are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,287,165 employed in October, an increase of 0.9 per cent. as compared with the total for September. The aggregate wages paid for October showed an increase of 3.7 per cent. as compared with those for September while the average earnings per head showed an increase of 2.8 per cent. Increases in employment were shown in the confectionery (13.0 per cent.), carpet and rug (6.7 per cent.), woollen and worsted goods (5.7 per cent.), agricultural implements (5.3 per cent.), paper box (5.2 per cent.), stove (4.9 per cent.), women's clothing (4.5 per cent.), cotton goods and shirt and collar (4.2 per cent. each) industries. A seasonal decrease was shown in the ice-cream industry (10.6 per cent.); other decreases were in carriage and wagon (7.4 per cent.), brick, tile, etc. (3.2 per cent.) and glass (2.6 per cent.) industries.

As compared with October, 1927, there was in October, 1928, an increase of 0.6 per cent. in the numbers employed, an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the aggregate wages paid and an increase of 3.4 per cent. in average earnings per head. Increases in employment over a year ago were shown in the motor car (38.6 per cent.), agricultural implements (22.8 per cent.), machine tools (22.2 per cent.), and fertilisers (5.8 per cent.) industries. Decreases in employment were shown in piano and organ (15.6 per cent.), shipbuilding (13.4 per cent.), steam fittings, etc. (11.5 per cent.), and cotton goods (11.0 per cent.) industries.

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 October, 1928, is 88.1 as compared with 87.3 in September, and 87.6 in October, 1927.

CANADA.†

In place of the losses in employment usually registered at this time of the year, there was a slight increase in industrial activity on 1st November, when the 6,609 firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,000,063 employees, compared with 998,325 on 1st October. If the employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for November is 119.1, as compared with 118.9 at the beginning of the preceding month, and 107.5 on 1st November, 1927.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

NATIONAL UNION OF SEAMEN—GIFTS OR LOANS TO NON-POLITICAL UNIONS—NOT ULTRA VIRES.

A SUMMONS was taken out by the applicant, Mr. J. T. B. Wilson, general treasurer of the National Union of Seamen, against the respondents, who were the union and Mr. T. Flett, a member of the union in a representative capacity, with the object of determining the question whether under its rules there was power for the union to provide funds to further the establishment of non-political trade unions among miners.

Rule 3 (i) of the clauses in the rules setting out the objects of the union ran as follows:—

“ . . . to promote and to provide funds to extend the adoption of trade union principles, and to affiliate with such other trade unions and federations of trade unions as, in the opinion of the executive council, may appear desirable.”

For the applicant it was said that the whole question at issue turned on the wording of the rule quoted above, and what the Court was asked to decide was whether the union had power to lend money to non-political unions or not. The important words were: “ . . . to extend the adoption of trade union principles.” It was submitted that a loan made to a non-political union would be a loan for the extension of trade union principles, and that that was well within the objects clause: a close connection between seamen and the mining industry was essential.

For the respondent, Mr. Flett, it was contended that the statutory objects of trade unions, as contained in Section 1 of the Trade Union Act, 1913, did not include politics or abstention from politics: accordingly the provision of funds to promote non-political unions among miners was not within the powers of the union, since it was not sufficiently closely connected with its objects.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Romer said that he could not hold that it would be outside the powers of the union to provide funds for the promotion of any trade union among any particular class of workers: the union supported would of necessity have the statutory objects among its objects. In his opinion it could not be said that it was outside the powers of the National Union of Seamen to promote the establishment of non-political trade unions among miners. It had been made quite clear that those who directed the policy of the National Union of Seamen had acted throughout from *bona fide* motives.—*Wilson v. National Union of Seamen and Flett*. *High Court of Justice, Chancery Division*. 28th November, 1928.

* *Trend of Employment*, October, 1928. Washington.

† *The November Employment Situation*, 1928. Ottawa.

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS—WORK DURING MEAL TIME
—CONTRAVENTION OF SECTION 33.

A firm at Chadderton were summoned for allowing women and young persons to be in a room where a manufacturing process was going on during the meal hour, contrary to Section 33 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

For the prosecution it was stated that on 6th September, 1928, an Inspector of Factories who visited the mill found a number of women and young persons working in the cardroom at 12.20 p.m., where the machinery was still running. The meal time began at 12.15 p.m.

It was stated on behalf of the firm, who pleaded guilty, that the mill was a new one, and it was necessary to “run in” the new machinery. In such circumstances the speed of the turbine had to be reduced gradually, and in consequence it took several minutes to stop the machinery.

A fine of 30s. was imposed on each of thirty-nine summonses, and special costs were allowed.—*Rex v. The Elk Mill*. *Chadderton Petty Sessions*. 14th November, 1928.

Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918.

Dressmaking and Women's Light Clothing Trade.

Criminal proceedings were brought against an employer in the dressmaking and women's light clothing trade for:—

- (i) furnishing false information, to wit, that a certain worker was not in his employment, knowing the same to be false;
- (ii) failure to keep such records of wages as were necessary to show that the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918, were being complied with as respects persons in his employment.

The employer, when questioned regarding the worker known to be employed, denied that she was, in fact, employed, and persisted in this attitude. The inspector ascertained, however, that she was regularly employed, but that she had apparently been sent home on his arrival. This was subsequently confirmed by the worker. No records of wages were kept in respect of time workers.

At the hearing the defendant pleaded guilty, and the following penalties were imposed: 40s., or thirteen days' imprisonment, for failure to keep records, and £20, or two months' imprisonment, for furnishing false information. Costs amounting to £2 2s. were allowed. The stipendiary magistrate stated that he considered the case to be a very serious one, in which there were no extenuating circumstances.—*Rex v. Farmer*. *East Ham Police Court*. 9th October, 1928.

Milk Distributive Trade.

An employer in the milk distributive trade at North Lowestoft was prosecuted under the Trade Boards Acts for failure to post Trade Board notices and for failure to keep an adequate record of wages. The defendant pleaded guilty to each offence, and was fined one guinea on each summons.—*Rex v. A. E. Collen*. *Lowestoft Petty Sessions*. 1st November, 1928.

An employer at Milton, Portsmouth, was prosecuted in February, 1927, for underpayment of five workers in his employment. A conviction was obtained, and fines of 40s. on one charge and of 10s. on each of the other charges were imposed. No order, however, for the payment of the arrears of wages claimed was made. Accordingly, action for recovery of certain of these arrears was instituted in the Portsmouth County Court on 19th April, 1928. In a considered judgment on one of the claims the County Court Judge held that the question was *res judicata*, as it was to be assumed that the magistrates before whom evidence was given at the first hearing had considered the matter and had decided to make no award.

The Minister of Labour appealed from the decision of the County Court.

The appeal was heard by Mr. Justice Swift and Mr. Justice Acton in the High Court on 17th October, and was allowed, with taxed costs, on the ground that there was no evidence before the County Court on which the Judge could come to the conclusion that the question he was asked to decide had already been finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction.—*Watten v. Garland*, *High Court of Justice—King's Bench Division*. 17th October, 1928.

An employer at Deal was prosecuted for failing to keep an adequate record of wages, contrary to Section 5 (5) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918. The defendant had been visited by an Inspector three times since 1922, and notified of his obligations with respect to the keeping of time and wages records; but on re-inspection in 1928 it was found that time records were not kept. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined 40s., the maximum penalty.—*Rex v. H. S. Thacker*. *Deal Petty Sessions*. 25th October, 1928.

Ready-Made and Wholesale Bespoke Tailoring Trade.

An employer in the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade in Leeds was prosecuted at the Leeds City Police Court on 6th November, 1928, on charges of causing to be made on 25th June, 1928, records of payments to four workers which were false in a material particular, knowing the same to be false.

As the result of a visit paid to this employer's establishment on 16th June, 1928, arrears of wages were claimed on behalf of four workers found to have been underpaid. Receipts for the amounts claimed, dated 25th June, were subsequently furnished to the Department for inspection and record; but on further inquiry it was ascertained that the amounts stated thereon had not been paid.

At the hearing, the defendant pleaded guilty, and was convicted on all four charges.

The magistrate said that he considered this a serious case, and that he had no doubt that, if these proceedings had not been brought, the workers would never have received moneys legally due to them. He ordered the defendant to pay the maximum fine of £20 on each of the four summonses, unless the arrears of wages still due to two of the workers were paid forthwith, in which event the fines would be reduced to £5 in each case. The arrears, amounting to £47 4s. 2d., were thereupon paid. The defendant was also ordered to pay £6 10s. costs.—*Rex v. Barnet Taylor. Leeds City Police Court. 6th November, 1928.*

Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade.

An employer in the retail bespoke branch of the tailoring trade at Debenham, Suffolk, was prosecuted for failing to pay four workers at not less than the minimum rate fixed by the Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (England and Wales), and for causing to be produced to an inspector false records of wages paid.

Fines of £2 on each of the four summonses for underpayment were imposed, and £10 on the charge of producing false records. In addition, costs amounting to £3 11s. 10d. were allowed to the Department, and an order made by the Court for the payment of arrears of wages amounting to £57 3s. 10d.—*Rex v. George Rowe. Framlingham Petty Sessions. 31st October, 1928.*

Other Recent Decisions of Interest.

Fall from Defective Scaffolding—Death of Workman—Action for damages at Common Law.

This was an action for damages brought on behalf of the widow and children of a bricklayer who was killed while working on a job in connection with the Berry Yard Sugar Refinery, Greenock, on the 12th November, 1926. While the deceased was laying bricks above the fourth floor level, the middle trestle, supporting the platform on which he was working, broke. He fell to the ground, and the following day died as a result of the injuries sustained.

The jury found that the defendant firm had been guilty of negligence in supplying trestles which were not sufficiently strong. They also found that the deceased had not been in any way responsible for the erection of the scaffolding, and had acted in accordance with instructions from his foreman.

Damages were assessed at £850 for the widow, £150 for each of the elder children, and £225 for each of the younger children.—*Johnston v. Messrs. J. & R. Kirk, Limited. Greenock Sheriff Court. 19th November, 1928.*

Commercial Travellers—Continuity of Employment—Customary Notice.

A commercial traveller was the plaintiff in an action in which he sued his former employers for damages for breach of contract, claiming salary and commission in lieu of three months' notice.

The plaintiff first entered the employ of the defendants in 1906 as a warehouseman, and in 1910 he agreed in writing to one week's notice on either side: the firm at that time was a partnership. On the firm becoming bankrupt in 1922 it was formed into a limited company, and in October, 1926, the plaintiff was given a post in the firm as a commercial traveller, in which position he continued until he was dismissed, with one week's notice, in August, 1928. The plaintiff contended that as a commercial traveller he was entitled to three months' notice.

It was argued for the defendants that, as the plaintiff had been throughout continuously in the employ of the firm, the agreement as to one week's notice made between the plaintiff and the partnership was still binding in respect of his employment with the limited company.

His Honour Judge Leigh found that the plaintiff had entered into a fresh employment when the partnership was transformed into a limited company. Further, it could not be seriously suggested that, even if the personality of the employer had not changed, a person who had agreed to accept one week's notice in 1910 while a subordinate, should be bound by such an agreement many years later when he was in a superior position. In his view three months' notice was reasonable, and there would be judgment for the plaintiff for £46 6s.—*Rogers v. Rose Hewitt & Company, Limited. Manchester County Court. 22nd November, 1928.*

Factory and Workshop Acts—Defective Boiler.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland prosecuted a co-operative society in County Tyrone for having a dangerous boiler in use, and for failing to attach a boiler report to the general register of the factory.

The case for the prosecution was proved, and the Court made an Order forbidding the use of the boiler: an application by the defendants to be allowed to continue to use the boiler until a new one was installed was refused. On the charge of failing to attach a boiler report to the general register, a fine of 5s. was imposed: costs were awarded to the prosecution on each summons.—*Rex v. Tamnaskenny Co-operative Agriculture and Dairy Society, Limited. 9th November, 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. 3791/28. (1.11.28.) Sections 7 (1) (ii) and 7 (1) (iii) (as amended) of the Principal Act.—Form of Application.—Available for work.

SHIP'S COOK, FOLLOWING SHIPWRECK ON 30TH JANUARY, 1928, WAS PAID WAGES TO 30TH MARCH AND SENT HOME—AVAILABLE FOR WORK DURING HOMEWARD VOYAGE BUT NOT CALLED UPON—DID NOT REACH HOME UNTIL 26TH APRIL AND BENEFIT CLAIMED AS FROM 31ST MARCH.

The applicant, a ship's cook, following shipwreck on 30th January, 1928, was paid two months' wages to 30th March and sent home. He did not reach London until 26th April, and on the following day he made a claim for unemployment benefit as from 31st March.

The applicant stated that he was legally entitled to wages for two months following a shipwreck, and although during that period and whilst on the homeward voyage he was available for work he had not been called upon to work.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed. The Court were satisfied that applicant had been available for work until 26th April.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. In his opinion, applicant, who was sent back to England at the expense of the shipping company, could not be said, before landing in England, to be available for work, and he considered that the claim fell to be disallowed under the provisions of Section 7 (1)(iii) of the principal Act (as amended).

The case was, therefore, referred 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.

“Applicant was shipwrecked in the Pacific Ocean on 30th January, 1928, and in consequence was paid wages to 30th March. The ship on which he was sent home did not get to London until 26th April, and he made a claim for benefit at his Employment Exchange at Hull on 27th April.

“He seeks to have his claim ante-dated to 31st March, viz., the day after the period expired for which he was paid wages.

“It is, therefore, necessary to consider under S.R. & O. No. 1597 of 1924, whether on 31st March he ‘was in all respects qualified to make the claim for benefit,’ and whether there was good cause for his failure to make the claim on that date. Clearly there was good cause for his failure to make the claim on that date.

“But was he ‘in all respects qualified to make the claim for benefit’ on 31st March, 1928? The Court of Referees found that he was available for work from that date, and I agree. In all other respects he was qualified to make the claim on that date. It is, therefore, a case where the applicant's claim may properly be ante-dated.”

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE (ASSOCIATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1928,† dated December 3, 1928, made by the Minister of Labour under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (10 & 11 Geo. 5, c. 30).

The Minister of Labour (hereinafter referred to as “the Minister”), by virtue of the powers conferred on him by Section 17 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920 (hereinafter referred to as “the Act”), as amended by Section 10 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1927, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following regulations:—

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

† Statutory Rules and Orders, 1928, No. 961. H.M. Stationery Office.

1. The Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1920, and the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) (Supplementary) Regulations, 1920, are hereby revoked, but such revocation shall not affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under those regulations.

2. Every application by an association of employed persons for an arrangement under Section 17 of the Act shall be made in such form as the Minister may direct and shall be accompanied by two copies of the rules of the association.

3. The Minister may at any time by notice in writing to that effect cancel as from the date of the notice or any later date specified in the notice any arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act if in his opinion the association ceases to comply with any of the conditions contained in the arrangement or in the Act or in these Regulations, without prejudice however to the right of the association to receive under sub-Sections (1) and (6) of that section such sums as may be properly payable to the association in respect of any period prior to the termination of the arrangement.

4. It shall be a condition of every arrangement made with an association under Section 17 of the Act that the association shall furnish the Minister with such information as he may require with regard to the working of the arrangement including the administrative expenses incurred in connection therewith, and shall allow the Minister to inspect any books, accounts, vouchers and other documents relating to payments made by or to the association in connection with payments to its members while unemployed.

5. The Minister may make or continue an arrangement with an association notwithstanding that under the rules of the association the excess payment referred to in Section 17 (1) (a) of the Act is not payable on each occasion on which a member of the association would be entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the arrangement had not been made, although under the said rules the said excess is not payable to a member—

(i) if he is or has been in arrears with his subscription to the association or by reason of a breach of the said rules or for disciplinary reasons; or

(ii) by reason of the fact that he has not been unemployed for a sufficient period if the Minister is of opinion that the provisions of the said rules relating to minimum periods of unemployment and to the continuity of intermittent periods of unemployment are on the whole not less favourable to members than the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1928, relating thereto; or

(iii) if he has earned a certain sum of money within a certain period; or

(iv) if he has not paid to the association the minimum number of contributions entitling him to such payments;

Provided always that the Minister shall not make or continue an arrangement unless he is of opinion that the number of occasions on which the said excess will not be payable under the said rules in the circumstances set out in paragraphs (ii) and (iii) hereof is not likely to exceed fifteen per centum of the total number of occasions on which members would be entitled to receive unemployment benefit if the arrangement did not apply to them.

6. An arrangement may apply to a member on the following occasions notwithstanding that the said excess is not payable to him under the said rules:—

(i) On not more than eight occasions in any year beginning on the 1st day of January in the circumstances set out in Regulation 5 (i), (ii), (iii), and, if in the opinion of the Minister the excess is likely to become payable in not more than eight weeks, (iv) hereof.

(ii) Any occasions in the circumstances set out in Regulation 5 (iv) hereof if he is under the age of eighteen years.

(iii) Any occasions occurring not later than the 28th February, 1929, if an arrangement has applied to the member on or immediately before the 31st December, 1928.

7.—(i) Payments by the Minister of Labour under Section 17 of the Act to an association with which an arrangement has been made shall be made at such intervals as may be specified in the arrangement or agreed upon between the Minister and the association.

(ii) If it is found that the amount of any such payment is in excess of the amount which ought properly to have been paid, the Minister may (without prejudice to any other remedy) deduct the amount of the excess from any payments to which the association may be subsequently entitled.

8. In any case in which the Minister is of opinion that an association has failed wholly or partly to carry out the terms of the arrangement or has carried them out negligently or inefficiently, the Minister may decline to make any payment by way of contribution to the administrative expenses of the association or may make such reduction as he thinks fit in the payments so to be made without prejudice to the right of the Minister to discontinue the arrangement.

9. If any question arises between the Minister and an association whether a person being a member of the association would have been entitled to receive unemployment benefit if no arrangement had been made with the association under Section 17 of the Act, or as to the rate to which he would have been entitled, the question shall be determined by the Insurance Officer, the Court of Referees and the Umpire, as the case may require, in like manner as if the person had made a claim to unemployment benefit, and the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1927, and the

Regulations made thereunder relating to the determination of claims to unemployment benefit shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The rights conferred on the employed person by the aforesaid provisions shall, so far as they are applicable, be vested in the association and shall be exercised only by, or on behalf of, the association.

(b) The Minister or the association may in all cases require the recommendations of the Court of Referees to be referred to the Umpire for determination.

10. These Regulations shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1929, and may be cited as the Unemployment Insurance (Associations) Regulations, 1928.

Signed by order of the Minister of Labour this 3rd day of December, 1928.

T. W. PHILLIPS,
Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

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

Recent Proceedings.

(A.)—INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY INDUSTRY — NORTH-WESTERN AREA.—Employees' Side *v.* Employers' Side, No. 3 (N.W. Area) District Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry. *Difference.*—Day workers transferred to shift work—Claim for extra pay. *Decision.*—So long as the present schedule of wages and working conditions remains in force, no additional payment falls to be made to an employee when transferred without change of occupation or grade from day work to shift work after due notice, namely, seven days. Provision is made in the Award for the payment of an extra rate for time worked without notice or during the currency of the notice. Operative from the beginning of the first full pay week following the date of the Award. Award issued 6th November, 1928. (1397.)

CLERICAL OFFICERS, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, MINISTRY OF HEALTH. Federation of Women Civil Servants *v.* the Ministry of Health. *Difference.*—Language allowance—Claim for increase. *Decision.*—Subject to certain conditions the Court awarded an extra allowance of £5 per annum for each additional language beyond two, whilst employed on duties which involve the use of such knowledge, up to a maximum of £45 per annum. Operative from 1st December, 1928. Award issued 19th November, 1928. (1398.)

FOREMEN OF WORKS' WRITERS AND ASSISTANT WRITERS.—H.M. DOCKYARDS.—Civil Service Clerical Association *v.* the Admiralty. *Difference.*—Scale of pay—Claim for increase. *Decision.*—The Court awarded a scale of 37s.—2s.—55s. per week, plus industrial bonus. Operative from the date of the Award. Award issued 19th November, 1928. (1399.)

DESPATCH TYPISTS.—H.M. LAND REGISTRY.—Civil Service Clerical Association *v.* H.M. Land Registry. *Difference.*—Scale of pay—Claim for increase. *Decision.*—As from 1st November, 1928, new basic scales 28s.—2s. 6d.—46s. per week granted. Award issued 20th November, 1928. (1400.)

FARM EMPLOYEES.—LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL MENTAL HOSPITALS.—Workers' Union *v.* London County Council Mental Hospitals Department. *Difference.*—Overtime Rates of Pay—Application for increase. *Decision.*—For all hours worked in excess of 48 per week, the Court granted an additional rate of 3d. an hour for head cowmen and head pigmen and 2d. an hour for farm and garden labourers, cowmen and carters, and for Sunday duty 4d. and 3d. an hour respectively. Operative as from the beginning of the pay week following date of Award. Award issued 22nd November, 1928. (1401.)

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

BOOT AND SHOE TRADE: NORTHAMPTON.—The two sides of the Joint Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Boot and Shoe Trade of the County District of Northampton. *Difference.*—As to the prices to be paid for two finishing operations and for operations on a particular machine. Mr. W. Addington Willis, C.B.E., appointed under the Conciliation Act, 1896, to act as Umpire to determine the matter. Award fixing the prices in question to operate from the commencement of the first full pay week following the date thereof. Dated 10th November, 1928.

IRON AND STEEL TRADE: SOUTH WALES.—Iron and Steel Trades Confederation (No. 5 Division) *v.* Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Limited, Dowlais, Glamorgan (a member of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Iron and Steel Manufacturers' Association). *Difference.*—As to the true intent and meaning of the Award dated 9th July, 1928,* of a Board of Arbitration consisting of Sir Harold S. Morris, K.C. (Chairman), Mr. J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E. (Employers' Representative) and Mr. W. T. Griffiths (Workpeople's Representative), appointed by the Minister to determine a difference that existed between the parties. The matter was referred to the Board for their consideration and for their decision should they agree that the issue raised was one of interpretation, and the Board being so satisfied issued their decision on the 20th November, 1928.

* See page 309 of the August, 1928, issue of this GAZETTE.

(C.)—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

ARTIFICIAL SILK INDUSTRY: NORWICH.—National Union of General and Municipal Workers v. Messrs. Hinde & Hardy, Limited, Norwich. *Difference.*—Strike following the introduction of a two-shift system at a new factory for the production of artificial silk. *Settlement.*—An agreement was arrived at between the parties on 29th November and work was resumed on 3rd December, 1928.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

Orders, Notices, etc., Recently Issued.

I.—CONFIRMING ORDERS.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (England and Wales).

Order M.D. (14), dated 20th November, 1928, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, who were not included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, England and Wales) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1926, and specifying the 26th November, 1928, as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

Milk Distributive Trade Board (Scotland).

Order M.D.S. (16), dated 20th November, 1928, confirming general minimum time rates and overtime rates for male and female workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1928, who were not included by the Trade Boards (Milk Distributive Trade, Scotland) (Constitution and Proceedings) Regulations, 1926, and specifying the 26th November as the date from which such minimum rates should become effective.

II.—NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Coffin Furniture and Cerement Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal U. (23), dated 27th November, 1928, to vary minimum rates of wages for female workers in the cerement making section of the trade for special periods not dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure.

Objection period expires 27th January, 1929.

Boot and Shoe Repairing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal D. (37), dated 4th December, 1928, to vary general minimum piece-rates (and the overtime rates based thereon) for male and female workers, the proposed rates *not* being dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure.

Objection period expires 4th February, 1929.

Proposal D. (38), dated 4th December, 1928, to vary general minimum time rates, guaranteed time rates, and overtime rates for male and female workers, the proposed rates *not* being dependent upon the cost-of-living index figure.

Objection period expires 4th February, 1929.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

ALIENS.—*Aliens Order, 1920. A return of alien passengers, excluding transmigrants, landed, embarked, and refused leave to land, in the United Kingdom during the three months ending 30th September, 1928.* Home Office. (Cmd. 3113-11; price 1d.)

ANTHRAX.—*Report of the Departmental Committee appointed to enquire as to the probable charge to the industries in which East Indian wool is used of requiring all such wool imported for use in this country to be disinfected under the Government's disinfection scheme on arrival in this country; and to carry out such tests as may be found necessary.* Vol. I. Report. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(a) *Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1927, Part 3. Industrial and Provident Societies.* (S.O. publication; price 11s.) (b) *Statistical summary showing the operations of co-operative societies, 1918-1927.* Registry of Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 3d.)

LABOUR LEGISLATION.—*Legislative Series, Vol. VI, 1925. Part II. G.B.—Zan. (Great Britain to Zanzibar).* (Published in London for the International Labour Office by P. S. King & Son, Ltd.; price £1 15s. for all three parts.)

MINING.—(i) *Report of H.M. Electrical Inspector of Mines for the year 1927.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 6d.) (ii) *Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries, etc., during the quarter ended 30th June, 1928.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF.—(i) *Administration of the Poor Law. Extract from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1927-28, including Reports of general inspectors of the Ministry.* (S.O. publication; price 1s.) (ii) *Statement showing the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in England and Wales, in the quarter ended September, 1928, with some particulars as to the number of "unemployed" persons in receipt of such relief.* Ministry of Health. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

SAFETY.—*Fencing and other safety precautions for wood-working machinery.* Safety Pamphlet, No. 8. 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)

TRADE BOARDS.—*Trade Boards Acts, 1909 and 1918. Report of an enquiry into a proposal to alter 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.* Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, NOVEMBER, 1928.

ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham: Coping Bollards: F. H. Lloyd & Co., Ltd., James Bridge Works, near Wednesbury.—**Ballast:** S. West, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Cresoted Railway Sleepers:** Burt Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Loch Long: Construction of Store Building:** Leslie Kirk, Ltd., Clydebank.—**Yard. Abroad: Steelwork:** Jesse Tildesley, Ltd., Darlaston.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Accumulator, Air Loaded: Vickers-Armstrong, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Aluminium Sheets, Angles, etc.:** British Aluminium Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Amplifiers, W/T:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Anchors, Stockless:** N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Netherton; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill.—**Bolts and Nuts, Steel:** Stones & Co., Ltd., West Bromwich; C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; Rivet, Bolt and Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Bolts, Studs and Nuts, Bright Steel:** C. Richards & Sons, Ltd., Darlaston; E. Mercer, Ltd., Manchester; Steel Nut and J. Hampton, Ltd., Wednesbury; A. P. Newall & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; J. C. Prestwich, Ltd., Manchester.—**Boots, Half:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds.—**Bronze Ingots, Manganese:** Manganese Bronze and Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Chain:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney.—**Cable, Chain and Gear:** H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Saltney; S. Taylor & Sons (Brierley Hill), Ltd., Brierley Hill; Brown, Lenox & Co., Ltd., Pontypriid.—**Candles:** Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Cases, Cordite:** Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Chemicals:** F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.; A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.; Skilbeck Bros., London, E.C.—**Clutches, Star:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness.—**Crane, Electric:** Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Crane, Electric Forge:** Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Crane, Steam Travelling:** T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Ltd., Leeds.—**Drawers, Brown Cotton:** S. Davis & Sons, Ltd., Hinckley.—**Dynamotors:** Small Electric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—**Fans, Ceiling:** Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Fans, Ship Ventilating:** Electro Dynamic Construction Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Mawdsley's, Ltd., Dursley; Veritys, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Felt, Brown:** R. Ashworth, Rawtenstall.—**Flour:** North Shore Mill Co., Ltd., Liverpool; J. Rank, Ltd., London, E.; Spillers, Ltd. (Spillers and Bakers Branch), London, E.C.—**Gear, Capstan:** Clarke, Chapman & Co., Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne.—**Generating Set:** English Electric Co., Ltd., Rugby.—**Generator, Electric:** Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Gratings, Armour:** W. Shaw & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Hemp and Cotton Packing:** Castleton Steam Packing Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester; Turner Bros. Asbestos Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Hoses, Bronze:** United Flexible Metallic Tubing Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—**Instruments, Surgical:** Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, W.; General Surgical Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.; Medical Supply Association, Ltd., London, E.C.; Chas. F. Thackray, Leeds.—**Iron, Bar:** Wigan Rolling Mills, Ltd., Wigan; Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; N. Hingley & Sons, Ltd., Dudley.—**Iron, Fire-Bar:** Hull Forge Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Hull; Raine & Co., Ltd., Newcastle.—**Lathes, Hexagon Turret:** Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Leather for Boot Repairs:** J. Conyers & Sons, Ltd., Leeds.—**Lockers, Steel Kit:** Waddell & Wilson, London, E.—**Machine, Dynamic Balancing:** W. Muir & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Grinding:** C. Churchill & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Oxy Coal Gas Profiling:** Hancock & Co. (Engineers), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Machine, Radial Drilling:** Fredk. Town & Sons, Halifax, Yorks.—**Machine, Tube and Bolt Screwing:** Maiden & Co., Ltd., Hyde, near Manchester.—**Microscopes:** W. Watson & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Monel Metal:** Monel-Weir, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Motor Boats, 40 ft.:** J. S. White & Co., Ltd., East Cowes.—**Pipe Covering, Magnesia:** Newalls Insulation Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plant, Electric Bakery:** General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham and Peterborough.—**Plywood:** Aeronautical and Panel Plywood Co., Ltd., London, E.; S. E. Saunders, Ltd., East Cowes; Tucker Armoured Plywood Co., Ltd., Crayford, Kent.—**Press, Direct Driven:** J. Hands & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Pumps:** Worthington Simpson, Ltd., Newark; Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Quenching Units and Amplifiers:** H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Scarves, Plain White:** Toms, Steer & Toms, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Screws:** H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Separator, Oil:** Stream Line Filter Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Shackles, Lugless Joining:** Carron Co., Carron.—**Shalloon:** C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Bradford.—**Shirts, White Tunic and Dress:** Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry.—**Shoes, Gymnasium:** North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Shorts and Vests, Cellular, and Shorts, Cotton Fabric:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.; Salisbury Manufacturing Co., London, E.—**Socks and Stockings:** H. Bates & Co., Ltd., South Wigston; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester; A. Kemp, Ltd., Leicester; I. and R. Morley, Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester; A. Yates & Co., Leicester.—**Spoons, Nickel Silver:** Cooper Bros. & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield; T. Wilkinson & Sons, Birmingham.—**Steel, Bar:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough; Consett Iron Co., Ltd., Consett; Frodingham Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Scunthorpe; Park Gate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; Patent Shaft and Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Scottish Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel**

Plating, Perforated: W. Barns & Son, London, N.; G. A. Harvey & Co. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.; J. & F. Pool, Ltd., Hayle, Cornwall.—**Suits, Blue Overall:** Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth.—**Switches, Sockets, etc.:** Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Pinnacle Switchgear and Fuse Co., Weybridge, Surrey.—**Traveller, Electric:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Troughing and Tiles, Stoneware:** Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Twill, Blue Union:** Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Varnishes:** Lewis Berger & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Blundell, Spence & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Denton & Jutsum, London, E.; W. S. Jenkins & Co., London, N.; Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., London, E.; London Varnish and Enamel Co., Ltd., London, E.; Archibald Vickers, Ltd., London, W.C.; C. W. Waters, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Vests, Summer and Winter:** I. & R. Morley, Heanor.—**Waistbelts:** Frenchs, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Zinc Slabs and Sheets:** W. Barns & Son, London, N.; London Zinc Mills, Ltd., London, N.; Locke, Lancaster and W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.

WAR OFFICE.

Ammonia Compressors: J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Automatic Hopper Feeds:** Kynochs, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Barge, Motor:** J. Pollock, Sons & Co., Ltd., Faversham.—**Beeswax:** J. Laing, Son & Co., London, E.C.—**Belts, Waist:** Barrow, Hepburn & Gale Ltd., London S.E.—**Blankets, G.S.:** Rawden, Briggs & Co., Ltd., Dewsbury; Newsome & Spedding, Ltd., Dewsbury; Wormalds & Walker, Ltd., Dewsbury; T. & D. Lee & Sons, Ltd., Dewsbury.—**Blankets, White:** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—**Boots, Ankle, etc.:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; R. Coggins & Sons, Ltd., Raunds; Tebbutt & Hall Bros., Ltd., Raunds; S. Walker, Walgrave.—**Brass, Sheet:** Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Elswick.—**Buttons:** Smith & Wright, Birmingham; Firmin & Sons, Birmingham.—**Calico:** Joshua Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Bacup; M. Gartside & Co., Ltd., Hadfield.—**Camp Equipment (Chairs, Bedsteads, etc.):** X-Chair Patents Co., Ltd., Hayes.—**Chassis, Six-Wheeled:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester; J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke; Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Cloth, D.M., W.P.:** J. Hainsworth & Son, Leeds.—**Cloth (Blue, Scarlet, etc.):** J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Leeds; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Atkinson & Sons, Ltd., Sowerby Bridge; J. Halliday & Co., Ltd., Pudsey; W. & T. Huggan, Ltd., Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Wakefield; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds.—**Conduits and Fittings:** Barton & Sons, Ltd., Walsall.—**Cord, Bedford:** S. Cordingley, Leeds; Glendinning Bros., Ltd., Huddersfield.—**Cord, Cotton Khaki:** T. Barnes & Co., Ltd., Bolton.—**Cordite Mill:** Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Cotton (Drab, Brown, etc.):** G. Melville, Glasgow.—**Crane, 105-ton:** Ransome & Rapier, Ltd., Ipswich.—**Discs, Eyepiece:** Triplex Safety Glass Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Dowlas:** R. Buckton & Son, Hunslet; Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy; Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Brechin.—**Drill:** Hollins Mill Co., Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; J. Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Ramsbottom; J. & J. Ashton, Hyde; J. H. Greenhow & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Cottrill & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Duck, Linen:** A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Engines, Petrol, Portable:** Stuart, Turner, Ltd., Henley-on-Thames.—**Gabardine, Drab:** J. Halliday & Sons, Ltd., Bradford; G. Garnett & Sons, Ltd., Apperley Bridge.—**Generating Set:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester.—**Grinding Machine:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Broadheath.—**Hessian, Packing:** Craiks, Ltd., Forfar.—**Laryngophone Head Sets:** Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Lathes:** Denhams Engineering Co., Ltd., Halifax; J. Holroyd & Co., Ltd., Milnrow, near Rochdale; H. W. Ward & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Linoleum, Brown:** Linoleum Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Staines.—**Oil, Lubricating:** Frank How & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Overalls, Jackets and Trousers:** J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., Swindon; Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Great Yarmouth; Westcot Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.—**Pipes, Cast and Spun Iron:** Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham; Shaw, Glasgow, Ltd., Glasgow; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—**Puttees, S.D.:** Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; R. Brearley & Son, Ltd., Batley.—**Rags, Old, Cotton:** W. C. Jones, Ltd., Manchester.—**Refrigerating Plant, Spares:** J. & E. Hall, Ltd., Dartford.—**Rugs, Horse:** C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.—**Sashes, Silk, Worsted:** Dalton, Barton & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Sash Pulleys and Chains:** Rhodes Chains, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Serge, Blue:** Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Buckfastleigh.—**Serge, S.D.:** J. Crowther & Sons, Ltd., Milnsbridge, Huddersfield; P. Womersley & Son, Pudsey, Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley and Bradford; T. & H. Harper, Ltd., Apperley Bridge; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Ltd., Farsley, Leeds; J. W. Whitworth, Ltd., Luddenden Foot, Yorks; Colbeck Bros., Ltd., Alverthorpe, Wakefield; H. Booth & Sons, Gildersome, Leeds.—**Serge, White, Lining:** J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton.—**Shirting, Angola, Blue:** J. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Oldham; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; R. R. Buck & Sons, Ltd., Carlisle; The Mains Manufacturing Co. (Carlisle), Ltd., Carlisle.—**Shirting, Angola, Drab:** Kelsall & Kemp, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Radcliffe & Co., Ltd., Rochdale; John Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Rochdale; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Rochdale; Jas. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—**Shoes, Highland:** Adams Bros. (Raunds), Ltd., Raunds; Stead & Simpson, Leicester.—**Soap, Soft:** Peter Lunt & Co., Ltd., Aintree.—**Soda (Crystals, Caustic and Ash):** J. Manger & Son, Ltd., London, E.; Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, Widnes

and Fleetwood.—**Steel, Mild, Bars:** D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel, Mild, Sheet:** Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Stockinette:** J. H. Lowe & Co., Ltd., Congleton.—**Table Tops:** S. Kaye & Son, Pool, near Leeds.—**Tartan, Highland:** Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels.—**Tents, Marquee (Roofs, Outer and Tents, Store):** T. Briggs, Ltd., London, N.; C. Groom, Ltd., London, E.; T. Dobbin, Ltd., London, E.—**Thread, Machine:** W. & J. Knox, Ltd., Kilbirnie.—**Tin, Ingot:** J. Batt & Co. (London) Ltd., London, E.C.—**Trestles, Iron, for Table Tops:** Douglass Bros., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.—**Twill, Grey:** Moss Bros. (H. B.), Ltd., Hebden Bridge.—**Tyres:** Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Vehicles, Four-Wheeled:** Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Wagon, Tipping:** Sentinel Wagon Works, Ltd., Shrewsbury.—**Waistcoats, Cardigan:** Bent & Watson, Ltd., Leicester.—**Wireless Telegraph Sets:** Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Works Services:** *Building Works and Services:* Aldershot, Married Officer's Quarter: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Bordon, Married Officers' Quarters: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Canterbury, Artificers' Work: Grummant Bros., Ramsgate. Tidworth, Internal Painting: S. Lupton & Sons, Bradford. Tidworth, Improvements to Military Hospital: A. E. Lailey, Salisbury. Farnborough, Pinehurst Barracks, Erection of Offices: Geo. Kemp, Stroud & Co., Ltd., Aldershot. Aldershot, Marlborough Lines, Company Offices and Stores: T. H. Jones, Farnborough. Warley, Improvements to Guards' Sergeants' Mess: S. Cronin & Sons, Warley. Colchester, Middlewick, Reconstruction of "A" and "B" Rifle Ranges: Chambers & Sons, Colchester. Kingston Area, Artificers' Work: James Bros., Swansea. Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Albany Barracks, Foot and Shower Baths: H. Moger, East Cowes, Isle of Wight. Portland, Verne Citadel, Night W.C. Annexes: C. J. Furneaux, Christchurch. Tidworth Barracks, Conversion of Trough Latrines to Pedestal type W.C.s: James & Crockerell, Durrington, near Salisbury. Glencorse Barracks, Resurfacing Parade Ground: Scottish General Haulage Co., Edinburgh. Catterick Camp, Tar Paving to Roads and Paths: Tarmac, Ltd., Hull.

AIR MINISTRY.

Accumulators: Fuller Accumulator Co. (1926), Ltd., Chadwell Heath, Essex.—**Aircraft, Conversion:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Aircraft, Fitting Automatic Slots:** Handley Page, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloster Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Supermarine Aviation Works, Ltd., Woolston, Southampton.—**Aircraft, Repairs:** De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Aircraft, Spares:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester; H. G. Hawker Eng. Co., Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames; Vickers (Aviation), Ltd., Weybridge, Surrey; Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth Aircraft, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Aircraft, Wing Structure:** W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Dalmuir, Scotland.—**Airscrews:** Airscrew Co., Weybridge, Surrey.—**Benches, Circular Saw:** A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark on Tyne.—**Bomb Sights, Conversion:** Elliott Bros. (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Buildings and Works Services:** Climbing Facilities for W/T Towers (Various stations): Milliken Bros. & Blaw-Knox, Ltd., London, W.C. Fencing and Gates (Aden): W. Brain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge. Married Quarters (Wittering): M. & F. O. Foster & Co., Ltd., Hitchin, Herts. Winches and Mooring-Tower Head (Karachi): Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Caps, Blue:** J. Compton Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.—**Castor Oil:** Hull Oil Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hull; Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., Hull.—**Engines, Aircraft:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Carburettor Spares:** H. M. Hobson, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Development Test:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Parkhead, Glasgow.—**Engines, Aircraft, Jigs, Tools for:** D. Napier & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Aircraft, Repairs:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engines, Aircraft, Research Running:** Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Aircraft, Spares:** Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—**Engines, Aircraft, Type Test:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.—**Generators, Motor:** W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Helmets, Flameproof:** General Fire Appliance Co., London, E.C.—**Lamps, Cockpit:** D. H. Bonnella & Sons, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Lenses:** Ross, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Leyland Spares:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., Leyland, Lancs.—**Magnetometers:** Cambridge Instrument Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Morris Spares:** Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Soho, Birmingham.—**Petrol Tanks:** Thompson Bros. (Bilston), Ltd., Bilston, Staffs.—**Radiators, Aircraft:** Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Serck Radiators, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Radiators, Aircraft, and Cases:** J. Marston, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Reaction Apparatus, Maintenance:** Reid & Sigrist, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Rolls-Royce Spares:** Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Smoke Bombs, Cartridges and Boxes:** Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Switches:** Pyne Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Testers, Sparking Plug:** Parnacott & Sons, London, S.E.—**Tool Boxes:** W. E. Chivers & Sons, Ltd., Devizes.—**Uniforms, Civilians:** Hobson & Son (London), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Valves:** G.E.C., Ltd., London, W.C.

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE.

Carbons: Read Mfg. Co. (London), Ltd., Hounslow; Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Cloth Tracing:** B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Ink, Duplicating:** Ellams Duplicator Co., Ltd., Bushey, Herts.—**Millboards:** Jackson's Millboard and Paper Co., Ltd., Bourne End, Bucks.—**Paper (of Various Descriptions):** Brindle & Son, Ltd., Houghton, near Preston; J. Brown & Co., Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian. E. Collins & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; A. Cowan & Sons, Ltd., Penicuik, Midlothian; R. Craig & Sons, Ltd., Caldercruix, Lanarkshire; J. Cropper & Co., Ltd., Kendal; Golden Valley Paper Mills, Bitton,

near Bristol; Hollingworth & Co., Maidstone; William Joynson & Son, St. Mary Cray, Kent; London Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Dartford; New Northfleet Paper Mills, Ltd., Northfleet; Olives Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Bury; Portals, Ltd., Ivybridge, Devon; Waterside Paper Mill Co., Ltd., Darwen; Wiggins, Teape and A. Pirie (Sales), Ltd., Chorley.—**Pencils**: George Rowney & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Printing, Ruling, Binding, &c.**: Group 313 (1929), Bookwork Printing; Group 314 (1929), Bookwork Printing: Harrison and Sons, Ltd., London, W.C. Group 318 (1929), Bookwork Printing; Group 319 (1928), Bookwork Printing: Eyre & Spottiswoode, Ltd., London, E.C. 32,000 R.A.F. Note Books: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Dunstable.—**Stencils**: D. Gestetner, Ltd., London, N.

POST OFFICE.

Apparatus, Telephonic: Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., Beeston; General Electric Co., Ltd., Telephone Works, Coventry; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Apparatus, Protective**: International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.; Phoenix Telephone & Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Battery Stores**: Premier Accumulator Co., (1921) Ltd., Northampton; Tudor Accumulator Co., Ltd., Dukinfield.—**Bells**: T. Watson, London, N.W.—**Cable, Various**: British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Callenders Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Belvedere, Kent; Connollys (Blackley), Ltd., Blackley, Manchester; Enfield Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown Middlesex; W. T. Glover & Co., Ltd., Trafford Park, Manchester; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge; W. T. Henleys Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Gravesend; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E. Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.; Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham, Essex.—**Cases, Packing**: Wm. Bridgwater & Sons, Birmingham; Norwest Construction Co., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Castings, Joint Box**: General Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd., Arlesey, Beds.; United Steel Cos., Ltd. (Thos. Butlin & Co.), Wellingborough.—**Coils, Loading**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Cords for Telephones**: British Insulated Cables Ltd., Helsby; Reliance Electrical Wire Co., London, E.; Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts**: Albion Clay Co., Ltd., Woodville; Donington Sanitary Pipe & Firebrick Co., Ltd., Moira; Jas. Oakes & Co. (Riddings Collieries), Ltd., Jacksdale; Oates & Green, Ltd., Halifax; Jos. Place & Sons, Ltd., Darwen; Standard Brick & Terra Cotta Co., Ltd., Buckley; Sutton & Co. (Overseal), Ltd., Overseal; Swansea Potteries, Ltd., Swansea.—**Frameworks for Signs**: F. W. Male & Son, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—**Handcarts**: T. R. Davies, Birkenhead.—**Hydrometers**: T. O. Blake (Sikes Hydrometers), Ltd., London, S.E.—**Insulators**: C. Carder & Sons, Brierley Hill, Staffs; Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Litholite Insulators, Ltd., London, E.—**Ironwork, Telegraphic**: David Willetts, Ltd., Cradley Heath, Staffs.—**Jelly, Petroleum**: Alex. Duckham & Co., London, W.—**Lead**: Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Mudguards**: Cranford Mfg. Co., Ltd. Smethwick.—**Oil, Cylinder**: Silvertown Lubricants Ltd., London, E.—**Pedals, Bicycle**: Warne, Wright & Rowland, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Rags**: Wm. C. Jones, Ltd., Salford; Northern Waste Co., Salford.—**Signs for Kiosks**: Jas. Bruton & Sons, London, N.—**Solder**: Tyne Solder Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Tube, Brass**: Yorkshire Copper Works, Ltd., Leeds.—**Tubes, Air**: D. Moseley & Sons, Ltd., Ardwick.—**Valves, Thermionic**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, N.

Batteries: Swansea Telephone Exchange: Pritchard & Gold and E.P.S. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Conduits—Laying**: Luton; St. Albans: G. J. Anderson, London, E. Mumbles (Swansea): Barnes Chaplin & Co., Ltd., Cardiff. Cowley, Summertown and Headington (Oxon); Truro (Cornwall): Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham. Bromborough—New Chester Road (Cheshire): Longson & Darnley, Stockport. Stockbridge, Hursley, Fareham and Broughton (Hants); Longton Meir, Longton—Blurton—Lightwood and Burslem—Chell (Staffs): J. F. Hodge, Selly Oak, Birmingham. Mitcham Automatic Area; Hounslow: J. A. Ewart, Ltd., London, S.W. Stretford (Manchester), Warwick Road—King Street: J. E. Turner, Bury, Lancs. Royal Exchange (Q Area): Greig & Matthews, London, E.C. Abergavenny (Mon.), Crickhowell and Gilwern (Breconshire): H. Smith, Newport (Mon.). Dorking: W. H. Brown (Leatherhead), Ltd., Dorking. Newcastle-on-Tyne (Wallsend and Kenton Junction) and Gateshead Auto. Exchange: J. McLaren, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Boston (Lincs): W. P. & P. G. Hayes, Ltd., Grappenhall, Warrington. Worthing (Sussex): H. Farrow, Ltd., London, N.W. New Cross—Hill Street and High Street, Peckham: J. E. Billings & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Great Yarmouth: May, Gurney & Co., Ltd., Norwich. Tottenham—Bruce Castle: T. Muirhead & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Cheltenham, Stroud and Newent (Glos.): G. F. Leadbeter, Newport (Mon.). Larbert—Carronshore: A. Duncan, Glasgow. **Electric Lifts**: Salford Auto. Tel. Exchange; Newcastle-on-Tyne Central Telephone Exchange: Keighley Electrical Eng. Co., Ltd., Keighley. **Sorting Office**: South-Eastern District Office (London): J. G. Jackson & Co., Glasgow. **Telephone Exchange Equipment**:—Brixton: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C. Harrogate: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Sub-Contractors: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Battery Work. Greenwich: General Electric Co. Ltd., Stoke, Coventry. Canterbury: Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., London, W.C. **Telephone Repeater Station Power Plant**: Edinburgh: Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Port Erin (Isle of Man): General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Bir-

mingham. **Telephone Repeater Station—Repeater Equipment**: Port Erin (Isle of Man); Blackpool; Belfast: General Electric Co., Ltd., Stoke, Coventry.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Alarm Apparatus: Siemens & General Electric Railway Signal Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Alterations to Capstans**: Lancashire Dynamo & Motor Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Ammunition**: Kynoch, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Asbestos Roofing Sheets**: Bell's Poilite & Everite Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bandages**: R. Bailey & Son, Ltd., Stockport.—**Battery Materials**: Le Carbone, London, E.C.—**Bed-covers**: Henry Bond & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Beds**: Whitfields Bedsteads, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Bicycles**: Humber, Ltd., Coventry.—**Boilers**: Cammell, Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead; T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale; **Brake Material**: Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., London, N.; Tees Side Bridge & Eng. Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Burlaps**: Boase Spinning Co., Ltd., Dundee.—**Buttons**: Rylands & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cable**: W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works, London, E.C.—**Candles**: Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Carriage Under-Frames**: R. Y. Pickering & Co., Ltd., Wishaw.—**Ceiling Fans**: Crompton, Parkinson, Ltd., Chelmsford.—**Cement**: Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Chassis**: Albion Motor Car Co., Glasgow.—**Coal**: Watts, Watts & Co., London, E.C.—**Colas**: Asphalt Cold Mix, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Compressor Plant**: Holman Bros., Ltd., Camborne, Cornwall.—**Cotton Waste**: Richard Garside, Ltd., Manchester.—**Cranes**: T. Smith & Sons (Rodley), Leeds; Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.—**Desks**: Kingfisher, Ltd., West Bromwich.—**Drill**: E. Spinner & Co., Manchester.—**Drugs**: Dakin Bros., Ltd., London, E.; Howards & Sons, Ltd., Ilford; Whiffen & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Electric Haulers**: Beckett & Andersor, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Felt**: F. McNeill & Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Granulators**: F. Parker, Ltd., Leicester.—**Grinder**: Alfred Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Iron Packing Pieces**: Craven Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish.—**Laboratory Equipment**: Baird & Tatlock, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lamps**: V. & R. Blakemore, London, E.C.—**Launches**: J. I. Thornycroft & Co., London, S.W.; J. S. White & Co., East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Liniments**: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lint**: Wardle Cotton Co., Ltd., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Liquaphalt**: Berry, Wiggins & Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Litho Machine**: J. Ratcliff & Sons, Leeds.—**Locomotive Spares**: Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds; Hunslet Engine Co., Ltd., Leeds; Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.—**Lorries**: Morris Commercial Cars, Birmingham.—**Machinery**: Manlove, Alliott & Co., London, S.W.—**Oil**: Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, N.W.; Anglo-Persian Oil Co., London, E.C.—**Oznaburg**: A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy.—**Paint**: Dixon's White, Ltd., London, E.—**Pipes**: Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow; Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., London, E.C.; Cochrane & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Printing Machine**: Linotype & Machinery, London, W.C.—**Pumps**: Harland Engineering Co., Ltd., Alloa, Scotland.—**Rails and Fishplates**: Port Talbot Steel Co., Port Talbot, S. Wales.—**Road Scarifiers**: Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Ropeway**: R. White & Sons, Widnes, Lancs.—**Springs**: Wm. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Static Transformer**: English Electric Co., Stafford.—**Steam Power Plant**: Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ipswich.—**Steam Rollers**: Aveling & Porter, Ltd., Rochester.—**Steel**: P. & W. MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Poles**: British Mannesmann Tube Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Rods**: United Strip and Bar Mills, Sheffield.—**Steel Sheets**: Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—**Steel Sleepers**: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Steel Tanks**: T. Piggott & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Steelwork**: Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Birmingham; Motherwell Bridge Engineering Co., Motherwell; Tees Side Bridge and Engineering Co., Middlesbrough.—**Stone-Crushing Plant**: E. Allen & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Street-lighting Fittings**: Revo Electric Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.—**Telegraph Ironwork**: Bullers, Ltd., London, E.C.; J. Spencer, Ltd., Wednesbury.—**Telephones Equipment**: Standard Telephones & Cables, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Theodolites**: E. R. Watts & Son, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Tickets**: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Tracing Linen**: B. J. Hall & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Track for Crane**: T. Summerson & Sons, Ltd., Darlington.—**Train-lighting Material**: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Trimming Material**: J. Holdsworth & Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Tubes**: Howell & Co., Ltd., Sheffield.—**Turntable**: Horsehay Co., Horsehay, Shropshire.—**Typewriters**: Bar-Lock (1925), Ltd., Basford, Nottingham.—**Vans**: Bean Cars, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Venturi Meters**: George Kent, Ltd., Luton, Beds.—**Wagons**: C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—**Wire**: Elliott's Metal Co., Birmingham; Shropshire Iron Co., near Wellington, Salop; Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, London, W.C.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Building Works: Aberdare Inland Revenue Office—Joiner: G. Davies & Sons, Ystrad Mynach. Abersoch, Carnarvonshire, Coast-guard Station—Painter, etc.: W. T. Jones, Pwllheli. Ayr Telephone Exchange—Glazier: G. G. Kirk, Ltd., Ayr; Joiner: Greig & Allen, Glasgow; Painter: H. D. McGregor, Ayr; Plasterer: J. Kerr, Maybole; Plumber, etc.: Hugh Twaddle & Son, Ltd., Glasgow; Steelwork: Lambhill Ironworks, Ltd., Glasgow. Basford, Nottingham, Employment Exchange—Painter, etc.: C. Wilmot, Bulwell. Basingstoke Telephone Exchange—Erection: Mussellwhite & Son, Basingstoke. Beeston P.O.—Alterations: F. Perks & Son, Ltd., Long Eaton. Blackpool, North Shore Telephone Exchange—Erection: H. Joyce & Sons, Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea; Steelwork: Harry Peers & Co., Bolton. Bristol, "Central" Telephone

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