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

EMPLOYMENT remained bad on the whole during October. In many industries, including iron mining, iron and steel manufacture, the tinplate trade, heavy engineering, shipbuilding, and most of the textile trades, it continued seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the coal-mining stoppage. There was resulting from the coal-mining stoppage. some improvement in the cotton and pottery industries,

but there was a seasonal decline in the building trades. Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 12,000,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed at 25th October, 1926, was $13 \cdot 6$,* as compared with $13 \cdot 7^*$ † at 20th September, 1926, and $11 \cdot 4$ at 26th October, 1925. Among the members of those trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 13.6 at the end of October, 1926, the same percentage as at the end of September, 1926, as compared with 11.3 at the end of October, 1925. The total number of applicants for employment registered at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at 1st November, 1926, was approximately 1,610,000, of whom 1,234,000 were men and 292,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th September, 1926, it was 1,582,000, of whom 1,198,000 were men and 295,000 were women; and at 26th October 1925 it was 1,295,000 of whom 1,022,000 26th October, 1925, it was 1,295,000, of whom 1,032,000 were men and 196,000 were women. The figures relating to September, 1926, and those for 1st November, 1926, are exclusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute.

WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are regularly compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation during October resulted in an increase of nearly £21,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 310,000 work-people, and in a reduction of £200 in those of 850 workpeople. These figures do not include the effect of any changes in the rates of wages of coal miners which may have been made on or after resumption of work, as to which complete statistics are not yet available.

The principal groups of workpeople whose rates of wages were increased included textile bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., operatives in Yorkshire, Lancashire and Scotland, iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands, iron miners in Cleveland and Cumberland,

* These percentages include coal mining, those miners who were not disqualified for benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts by reason of the dispute being taken as unemployed for the purpose of the percentage, but not those who ceased work owing to the dispute. In other industries (excluding coal mining) the percentage of unemployment at 25th October was 14.1, as com-pared with 14.2 at 20th September, 1926. † The figures for September, 1926, have been revised.

blastfurnacemen in Cleveland, blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and sheet steel millmen and galvanisers in various districts in England and Wales. There were also increases in the minimum rates of wages fixed under the Trade Boards Acts for workpeople employed in boot and shoe repairing.

During the ten completed months of 1926 the changes reported to the Department, in the industries for which statistics have been compiled, resulted in net increases amounting to £17,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 140,000 workpeople, and in net reductions of nearly £70,000 in those of 770,000 workpeople. These figures are exclusive of the effects of any recent changes in rates of wages in the coal-mining industry. In the corresponding period of 1925, there were net increases of £77,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 840,000 work-people, and net reductions of over £150,000 in those of 890,000 workpeople.

COST OF LIVING.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics all the commodifies taken into account in the statistics compiled by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 79 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. a month ago and 76 per cent. a year ago. The corresponding figures for food alone were 69, 63 and 72 respectively. The rise in the index-number at 1st November, as compared with a month earlier was mainly due to

compared with a month earlier, was mainly due to increases in the retail prices of coal, eggs and potatoes.

These statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the prewar 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.

TRADE DISPUTES.

At the beginning of October about 900,000 workpeople in the coal-mining industry continued to be involved in the stoppage of work which began on 1st May. The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople taking part in the dispute was about $18\frac{1}{2}$ million in October, making a total of $126\frac{1}{2}$ million since the beginning of the stoppage.

Apart from the coal-mining dispute, the number of trade disputes, involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October was 12; in addition, 9 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month. The total number of workpeople involved in these 21 disputes (including those thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not them-selves parties to the disputes) was about 3,000, and the estimated aggregate duration of such disputes in October was about 10,000 working days.

COAL-MINING INDUSTRY DISPUTE.

THE Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation met on 15th The Executive Committee of the Miners Federation met on 15th October "further to consider ways and means of carrying out the decisions arrived at by the mining districts" with regard to the continuance of the dispute. The decisions referred to were published in the article on the coal dispute in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for October (pages 358 and 359).

As a result of this meeting action to be taken with regard to the various decisions was further defined; thus it was stated, as regards the withdrawal of safety men, that arrangements were being made for a meeting with the National Federation of Enginemen, Boilermen and Mechanics, and that the General Council of the Trades Union Congress had been communicated with as regards the embargo on all foreign coal and a levy. It was also announced that "the Executive have undertaken at the request of any District to utilise the services of all the miners' Members of Parliament and Executive, and all miners' leaders, so that they can be sent to the various areas." In connection with this campaign it was decided to call a special meeting of the Executive on the following Tuesday at the miners' offices in Basford, Nottingham. As a result of this meeting action to be taken with regard to

Discussions with other Trade Unions.

On the 22nd October the question of levying the membership of On the 22nd October the question of levying the membership of affiliated unions and the request of the miners for an embargo upon imported coal was discussed with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, and it was decided to call a special conference of the Executive members of affiliated Unions for Wednesday, 3rd Novem-ber, to deal with the question of the levy. As regards the embargo, the General Council considered that this was a matter upon which it must consult the principal unions affected, and a meeting convened by the General Council took place on 2nd November between the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, and representatives of the principal Transport Workers' Unions, five members of the of the principal Transport Workers' Unions, five members of the General Council being present. The following resolution was passed :-

"This Conference, having discussed the proposals of the Miners' Federation for an embargo on imported coal, decided to adjourn, to enable the representatives of the General Council to report to the National General Council."

The meeting called to deal with the question of a levy took place on 3rd November, as arranged. In the course of an official statement made at the close of the Conference, Mr. W. M. Citrine, the Secretary made at the close of the Conference, Mr. W. M. Citine, the Sectedary of the Trades Union Congress, said that "about 800 delegates were present . . . The miners' case was stated by Mr. A. J. Cook, and the financial position of the Federation was explained by Mr. W. P. Richardson, the treasurer. The position of the Unions generally was then submitted by various speakers, and the following recolution was ultimately adopted by an overwhelming majority :-resolution was ultimately adopted by an overwhelming majority :-

"That this special conference of Executive Councils of Trade "That this special conference of Executive Councils of Trade Unions affiliated to the T.U.C. congratulates the miners on their magnificent fight, and with a view to enabling their resistance to be continued until an honourable settlement is secured each Executive Council here represented pledges itself to call for a special daily contribution of not less than one penny from every one of its members for every day such member is working until the dispute is settled. Each Executive Council further pledges itself to set in motion the whole of its machinery so that all contributions shall be forwarded to its Head Office and remitted to the Miners' Federation regularly and without delay." and without delay.

Meanwhile, on 26th October, a private meeting had taken place between the Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Minister of Mines, and representatives of the General Council, and on 30th October, a Committee of the General Council met the Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation to discuss the question of attempting to reopen negotiations.

Negotiations with Government Resumed.

Following upon this, negotiations were resumed between the Government and the Miners' Federation, and a delegate conference was called by the Federation on the 4th and 5th November. On 6th November, the miners having accepted the principle of district agreements in accordance with the national principles, the Govern-ment put forward the following statement of the national principles which it was suggested should be observed in all district agreements :--

1. The minimum percentage addition to basis rates shall be that provided for in the 1921 agreement, this minimum to be paid whatever hours worked.

2. The ratio for the division of the net proceeds of the industry between wages and profits to range between 87:13 and 85:15, according to the circumstances of the districts.

3. The present method of ascertaining proceeds to be retained.

4. The subsistence allowance for low-paid day-wage men to be continued, the level of these allowances to be the subject of further consideration.

5. In the absence of a national agreement, each district to give its guarantee to the Prime Minister.

As a result of discussion with the owners, the Mines Depart-ment on 6th November were enabled to address to the Miners' Federation the following letter regarding what were understood to be the views of the owners in the Districts. (The Mining Association had made it clear that, while they were willing to transmit the views of the Districts, it must be understood that the Association had not,

and did not desire to have, any power to commit the districts or to negotiate on their behalf) :---

"I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to send you the following "I am directed by the Secretary for Mines to send you the following statement of the general principles which the Government under-stand the owners in each district are prepared to follow in negotiating district settlements. As the Prime Minister told you to day, the owners in North Wales have intimated that that district will require

(1) That wages should continue to be determined by the results of the industry in the district, ascertained jointly by accountants appointed by each side, with provision as hitherto for joint test audits, and the reference of any question arising therefrom to the audits, and the reference of any question arising therefrom to the independent chairman of the District Board, and that the owners in each district should discuss with the workmen's representatives any method suggested for removing doubts about the fairness of transfer prices

(2) That the ratio for division of net proceeds between workmen and owners should range between 87 to wages and 13 to profits and 85 to wages and 15 to profits.

(3) That the minimum percentage on basis rates should, subject to district settlements on hours and working conditions, be not less than the equivalent of 20 per cent. on standard rates.

(4) That the subsistence wage to be paid to low-paid day-wage men be settled by arbitration in the district in the event of failure of the two sides to agree.

Colonel Lane-Fox understands that it is proposed that, subject to mutual agreement, the districts should be as in the list annexed."

The Districts referred to were as follows :--Scotland, North-The Districts referred to were as follows:—Sociand, Noth-umberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Notting-hamshire and Derby, South Derby, Leicester, Cannock Chase, Warwickshire, South Wales, Somerset, North Wales, Bristol, North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, Shropshire.

The Executive Committee decided to refer the Government proposals to their delegate conference, and this conference considered them on the 10th and 11th November. As a result the following statement was made :-

"The Conference, after a very lengthy and careful examination of the Reports from the various districts and from the Executive Committee regarding its interviews with the Government, unani-mously decided in favour of the following resolution :----

That the report of the Executive Committee and the reports from the Districts to be accepted, and the Committee to be authorised to continue the negotiations with the Government unfettered."

Amended Proposals of Government.

As a result of this and of discusions which took place during the 11th November, the Government handed to the miners the following amended proposals, which were submitted to their national delegate conference on the following day :---

(1) The Miners' Federation undertake to do all in their power to promote an immediate resumption of work by means of district settlements; the hours to be worked not being excluded from the district negotiations.

(2) As regards the wages on which work is to be immediately (2) As regards the wages on which work is to be immediately resumed, the owners have informed the Government that in every district except Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and North Wales they have offered to pay temporarily, after the resumption of work, a general district percentage on basis rates not less than that prevailing on April 30, 1926, and in districts (other than the above) where there was a subsistence wage under clause 7 of the 1924 Agreement, the same subsistence wage.

(3) The owners have also informed the Government that they are ready in each district to appoint at once a special joint subcommittee on transfer prices.

(4) Further, the owners have informed the Government that workmen shall be reinstated as opportunity offers, without prejudice to the men at present at work.*

(5) As regards the permanent terms of employment, any district agreement that embodies certain general principles shall be regarded as a "standard" agreement; that is to say, any agreement that contains provisions for all the following matters :—

(a) A District Board with an independent chairman;

(b) Periodical determination of the trading results of the industry, ascertained jointly by accountants appointed by each side, with provision for test audits and reference of any question arising there-from to the independent chairman of the District Board.

(c) Periodical regulation of the district percentage in accordance with paragraph (b) above; the ratio of division of net proceeds being not less favourable to the owners than 87:13 and not less favourable to the miners than 85:15; and the net proceeds being ascertained in accordance with the third schedule of the National Agreement of 1924, but without prejudice to any variation which may be made by the District Board or in default of agreement of the District Board by the independent chairman of that Board.

(d) A minimum percentage on basis not less than the equivalent of 20 per cent. on standard; the standard for the purposes of this paragraph being the basis rate in force for the time being (in Scotland, the 1888 basis) plus the percentage paid on basis in July, 1914 (or

* This paragraph has since been withdrawn by the Government at the request of the Miners' Federation. (See below.)

the equivalent thereof where part of the 1914 district percentage has been merged in basis rates), plus any percentage that may be agreed to be paid to pieceworkers in respect of an underground working day shorter than eight hours.

(e) The payment of subsistence wages to low-paid day-wage men (e) The payment of subsistence wages to low-paid day-wage men at the rate paid in April last until the pay next following the 31st January, 1927, and thereafter at a rate to be determined by the District Board or in default of agreement of the District Board by the independent chairman of that Board.

(f) A duration of at least three years, without prejudice to the (j) A duration of at least three years, without prejudice to the variation of the district agreements by agreement between the parties thereto or to any provision that it may contain for the alteration of any of its terms within that period by the District Board or in default of agreement of the District Board by the independent chairman of that Board.

chairman of that Board. 6. The Government, as soon as they are satisfied that paragraph 1 of this memorandum has been complied with, undertake to introduce legislation by which any district agreement, other than a "standard" agreement, may, if it is on the basis of a longer underground work-ing day than that prevailing in the district in April last, be made the subject of appeal, by either party to the agreement, to a national arbitral authority on any of the matters set out in paragraph 5 of this memorandum in respect of which it is less favourable to the party appealing than a "standard" agreement would be. No appeal will lie as respects any "standard" district agreement or any agreement made on the basis of an underground working day not longer than that prevailing in the district in April last. 7 The pational arbitral authority will consist of such members

The national arbitral authority will consist of such members of the Industrial Court (not having any connexion with the coal-mining industry) as the Minister of Labour may direct, and will be assisted by two assessors, one appointed by each of the parties to the appeal.

8. When an agreement is made the subject of appeal to the national arbitral authority, the authority may, in respect of the matter under appeal, make such modifications therein as they think fit within the standard conditions, or may, if they think fit, onfirm it without modification. The agreement thereafter will have effect as approved by the national arbitral authority.

9. The Act giving these powers to the national arbitral authority will have effect for six months only.

10. The Government will forthwith take the necessary steps to put into force the provisions of the Mining Industry Act of 1926

relating to recruitment. The Government followed the submission of these terms with statement, issued on the afternoon of November 12th, to the effect that "in order to prevent any possible misapprehensions the Government think it desirable to make clear that the proposed terms of settlement . . . do not represent an agreement with "If they are accepted and carried out by the miners, the Government will proceed independently with the legislation

proposed.

Miners' Delegate Conference recommends Acceptance of Terms. On Saturday, 13th November, the miners' delegate conference decided, by 432,000 votes to 352,000, to refer the proposals to the district miners' associations with the recommendation for acceptance of the terms. A vote on the question of taking a ballot resulted in 427,000 against, as compared with 357,000 in favour.

427,000 against, as compared with 357,000 in favour. Meanwhile the owners had taken exception to certain references to their attitude contained in the proposals, particularly to the fact that there was no reference in Clause 2 to any stipulation as to hours and working conditions to which the payment of the rates which they had offered on resumption of work was to be subject; to the form of Clause 3 in referring to a special joint committee on transfer prices instead of "special sub-committees of District Boards to deal with the methods of fixing" these; and disclaiming any responsibility for the intention of the owners expressed in paragraph 4 of the terms. In the course of his reply to Mr. Evan Williams, the Minister of Mines stated that "The Memorandum is divisible into two quite distinct parts. Clauses 5 to 10 are what I may call the operative clauses— namely, those which set out what the Government as distinct from the owners have offered to do by way of legislation. I acknowledge namely, those which set out what the Government as distinct from the owners have offered to do by way of legislation. I acknowledge at once that you have made it quite clear to the Government that colliery owners would object to these clauses, both on principle and in respect of certain specific matters contained in them. The Government accept all responsibility for these clauses of the memorandum and have never suggested that they were agreed in any way with the owners generally or with you personally. " Clauses 2, 3 and 4 are in a different category. They consist only of recitals of certain items which the Government understood the district owners' associations would be prepared to include

only of recitals of certain items which the Government understood the district owners' associations would be prepared to include in their offers to the men. While not agreeing with all you say about the origin of Clause 4, I may say at once that your complaint about this has now been met by the fact that we have complied with the request of the Miners' Federation that this clause should be withdrawn. Clause 3, so far as I can see, does nothing which is in conflict with your own version of it. As regards Clause 2, I think your recollection is at fault . . . I may add, however, that it has, in fact, been made clear to the Miners' Federation, beyond the possibility of doubt, that these offers are understood by us to be on the basis of increased hours and that the Government cannot give any guarantee about working conditions. We have also since informed them that Kent should have been included among the exceptions named in the clause, and also that we have now received word that a considerable proportion of the pits in Somerset and Bristol are not prepared to offer April rates."

PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS IN NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED.

THE following Table indicates for Great Britain and Northern It into a structure of the state of the structure of the

Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in

Industry.	Numbers recorded as Unemployed at 25th October, 1926, as compared with 20th September, 1926.							
in an an a company destant of the	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Cotton	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} - & 16,707 \\ - & 4,525 \\ - & 2,990 \\ - & 1,832 \\ - & 11 \\ - & 1,092 \\ - & 1,362 \\ - & 14 \\ - & 193 \\ - & 1,930 \\ - & 70 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrr} -& 25,719 \\ -& 7,093 \\ -& 3,561 \\ -& 2,293 \\ -& 2,210 \\ -& 2,045 \\ -& 1,833 \\ -& 1,818 \\ -& 1,783 \\ -& 1,658 \\ -& 1,622 \end{array}$					
Manufacture of Tin Plates Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye- ing, etc. Rubber Manufacture Shipping Service Local Government Paper and Paper Board Making Public Works Contracting, etc. Shippinidang and Ship Repairing Shippinidang and Ship Repairing Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Services Building	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$					
Net Variation for above industries Total Net Variation for all insured industries	+ 9,699	- 21,094 - 21,989	- 11,395 - 12,436					

REVISED PERCENTAGES OF INSURED PERSONS UNEMPLOYED, JULY, 1925, TO JUNE, 1926.

THE numbers of insured persons are estimated once a year, at the end of October in respect of the previous July. The estimated figure for Great Britain at July, 1925, was 11,623,000; for July, 1926, it is estimated at 11,774,000. The corresponding figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland are 11,892,000 and 12,041,000 re-spectively. The increase shown by these figures obviously did not all take place at the end of the year, and the intervening monthly figures accordingly require some adjustment. The available evidence goes to show that the increase was fairly evenly spread over the twelve months, and the adjustment has been made on that basis. The amended figures, with re-calculated percentages, are given below. Persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries, numbering approximately 124,000, are included.

	Great	Britain.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.		
Month.	Estimated numbers insured.	Percentage of insured; persons unemployed.	Estimated numbers insured.	Percentage of insured persons unemployed.	
1925. July August September October December 1926. January February March April June	11,636,000 11,661,000 11,661,000 11,686,000 11,673,000 11,698,000 11,711,000 11,724,000 11,736,000 11,749,000	$10 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 10 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 9 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 $	11,892,000 11,904,400 11,916,800 11,929,300 11,941,700 11,954,100 11,978,900 11,978,900 11,978,900 12,003,800 12,016,200 12,028,600	$11 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 9 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 10 $	

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN.

THE latest returns show that there are approximately 28,000 firms on the King's National Roll. The number of disabled ex-Service men employed by these firms is approximately 370,000. At 26th October, 1926, the number of men in training was 614, and the number awaiting training, 84. Since August, 1919, 99,449 men have terminated training

men have terminated training.

* This group, which includes miscellaneous industries, corresponds with hat under the same heading in the Tables on pages 411 and 413.

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EIGHTEENTH ABSTRACT OF LABOUR STATISTICS.

A NEW edition (the Eighteenth) of the Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom (Cmd. 2740) has been compiled by the Ministry of Labour and is now on sale. Before the war, the Abstract was published at intervals of approximately one year, but the present edition is the first to appear for nearly 12 years, publication having been suspended, after the issue of the 17th edition early in 1915, on grounds of economy. During the long period which has elapsed since the publication of that edition the need for a volume containing a summary of the principal statistics relating to labour has become increasingly apparent, and the present volume has accordingly been prepared.

The statistics are presented in 14 main sections, dealing respectively with-

Population;

Employment, unemployment and unemployment insurance; Wages and hours of labour;

Profit-sharing and labour co-partnership;

Wholesale and retail prices and cost of living;

Strikes and lock-outs;

Industrial accidents and diseases and workmen's compensation:

Trade unions, trades councils, and employers' associations; Co-operative societies, friendly societies and building societies; National health insurance;

Old age pensions; Poor-law relief;

Migration;

Building plans approved.

The figures summarised are largely compiled from information collected by the Ministry of Labour; but summaries are also given of statistics relating to labour matters published by other Govern-ment departments. In the case of serial Tables the figures cover, so far as possible, the years 1910–1925.

Copies of the volume may be obtained (price 4s. net) from H.M. Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and branches (see the front page of the cover of this GAZETTE), or ordered through any bookseller.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN THE **CLOTHING INDUSTRIES.***

In the following Tables particulars are given of the earnings and hours of labour in the clothing industries in 1924, as shown by the returns received from employers in response to the general inquiry instituted last year by the Ministry of Labour. The details supplied in the returns relate to four dates in 1924, viz., the weeks ended 19th January, 12th April, 12th July and 18th October. The figures given below are subject to slight revision when later returns are given below are subject to slight revision when later returns are included. For an explanation of the scope and nature of the inquiry, reference should be made to the article on page 196 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

I.-NUMBER OF RETURNS RECEIVED AND NUMBER OF WORKPEOPLE COVERED.

The number of returns received, giving information regarding earnings, and the average number of workpeople covered, as shown by the average of the numbers in the four weeks specified above, in this group of industries, are as shown below :---

		Number of				
Indu	stry.				Returns received.	Workpeople covered.†
Tailoring (retail bespoke)				10.200 m	3,813	16,863
Tailoring (ready-made)‡					2,490	82,699
Dressmaking			•••	2/	3,117	33,408
Mantle and costume mak	ing				642	18,646
Shirt, blouse, etc., making	g				895	47,675
Corset making					114	7,131
Millinery					2,080	13,356
Felt and silk hat making	· · · · · ·				72	8,369
Boot and shoe making (be	espoke)	and	repairi	ng	4,525	14,876
Boot and shoe making (re	eady-ma	ide)			719	93,145
Glove making	· · · ·				107	5,203
Furriery					415	5,700
Laundries					2,349	71,704
Dyeing and dry-cleaning					192	9,632
Other clothing§		•••	•••		1,896	58,251
All the above	1.1.1.		164	8	23,426	486,658

The following Table shows the total number of workpeople, including adults and juveniles, employed by firms which have made returns as to earnings, in each of the four specified weeks of 1924, together with the proportions of males and females employed, Bo as shown by the averages of the numbers in the four weeks :---

* Particulars relating to the Textile Industries were given in the June issue * Particulars relating to the Textile Industries were given in the June issue of this GAZETTE, to the Pottery, Brick, Glass, Chemical, etc., Industries in the July issue, to the Iron and Steel, Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Industries in the August and September issues, and to the Paper, Printing and Woodworking Industries in the October issue. † Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks. ‡ Including firms described as Ready-made or Wholesale Tailors and also "Clothiers" or "Clothing Manufacturers," not otherwise defined, employing 50 or more workneonle

50 or more workpeople. § Including straw hat, cap, artificial flower, umbrella, walking-stick making, etc., and also workpeople employed by firms described as "Clothiers" or "Clothing Manufacturers" employing less than 50 workpeople, and those employed by certain firms engaged in more than one of the sections specified above.

Industry.	Number	Proportion of				
industry.	19th Jan.	12th Apr.	12th July.	18th Oct.	Males.	Fe- males.
The second second second					Per	Per
				a start start	cent.	cent.
iloring (retail bespoke)	15,409	17,666	17,727	16,651	45.0	55.0.
ailoring (ready-made)*	77,998	84,102	85,420	83,277	26.0	74.0
ressmaking antle and costume	30,886	34,175	34,426	34,143	2.4	97.6
making	17,828	18,977	18,951	18,826	15.0	85.0
nirt, blouse, etc.,	46,039	48,138	48,533	47,992	7.1	92.9
making	7,265	7,392	6,969	6,899	9.5	90.5
orset making	12,638	13,852	13,413	13,520	5.2	94.8
illinery	7,900	8,261	8,695	8,622	52.0	48.0
elt and silk hat making oot and shoe making	1,900	0,201	0,000	0,022	020	10.0
(bespoke) and repair-	14,866	14,642	14,905	15,090	89.7	10.3
ing	14,000	11,012	11,000	10,000		1 20 3
oot and shoe making	90,892	93,203	94,460	94,027	60.3	39.7
(ready-made)	5,005	5,184	5,313	5,309	39.9	60.1
love making	5,447	5,673	5,650	6,029	45.4	54.6
urriery	70,034	71,532	72,835	72,416	15.7	84.3
undries	9,001	9,818	9,897	9,814	35.8	64.2
yeing and dry-cleaning ther clothing†	56,135	58,792	59,277	58,798	19.4	80.6
All the above	467,343	491,407	496,471	491,413	28.6	71.4

II.-AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The following Table shows the average actual earnings per head, in the four specified weeks, of the workpeople employed by the firms making returns, together with the average earnings of males and of females, as shown by those returns which gave separate particulars. It should be observed that the workpeople covered by the returns include workers of all ages, including boys and apprentices and other juveniles. Owing to the fact that certain firms were unable to separate the wages paid to males and females firms were unable to separate the wages paid to males and females respectively, the numbers of males and females for whom particulars are given separately in Sections (B) and (C) of the Table add to less than the total numbers given in Section (A) of the Table.

The relative levels of average earnings shown for the fable. The relative levels of average earnings shown for the different industries are, of course, affected by the variations in the proportions of males and females, and of adults and juveniles employed.

aployed.	Number	Averact	age earni ually wo week	ings (for rked) in (ended	time the	Average of the Earnings	
Industry.	Work- people covered.‡	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	in the four weeks.	
		(A) ALL W	VORKPEO	PLE.	in Linds Saling Sel	
	All and a	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
iloring (retail be- spoke)	16,863	36 11	44 3	42 2	40 3	41 0	
iloring (ready- made)* essmaking	82,699 33,408	32 4 28 1	37 4 29 5	35 11 29 10	34 3 29 5	35 0 29 3	
making	18,646	34 0	36 8	35 5	35 3	35 4	
irt, blouse, etc., making rset making llinery	47,675 7,131 13,356	26 9 27 3 29 4	27 10 29 8 30 0	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 9 \\ 30 & 0 \\ 28 & 11 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{ccc} 26 & 10 \\ 28 & 6 \\ 27 & 10 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 3 \\ 28 & 10 \\ 29 & 0 \end{array} $	
It and silk hat making ot and shoe making	8,369	38 9	44 9	48 5	43 1	43 10	
(bespoke) and re-	14,876	46 7	47 8	48 9	48 8	47 11	
ot and shoe making (ready-made) ove making urriery	93,145 5,203 5,700	44 8 31 7 45 8	46 2 34 11 49 10	46 2 36 9 49 8 30 3	44 5 35 6 52 8 29 8	45 4 34 9 49 6 30 1	
veing and dry- cleaning	9,632	30 3 35 0	30 2 38 5 33 7	30 3 37 4 34 0	37 6 33 5	37 1 33 3	
her clothing †	58,251	31 10 34 4	36 6	36 4	35 3	35 7	
All the above		125 Joh 200, 1,9	(B) 1	MALES.	Constant Constant	te car	
. In particular		ALL PROPERTY OF	(2) 1	1	17-12 . 20	T THE REAL PROPERTY	
iloring (retail be-		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
spoke) illoring (ready-	6,706	49 2	60 7	57 6	55 9	55 11	
made)*	15, 436 746	53 1 50 4	61 10 52 11	59 6 52 3	$\begin{array}{c} 57 \cdot 2 \\ 53 6 \end{array}$	58 0 52 3	
making	2,095	63 2	68 5	64 8	67 3	65 11	
irt, blouse, etc., making orset making illinery	2,962 340 646	53 5 51 5 44 2	54 1 52 10 47 3	54 3 51 11 44 2	53 6 49 10 44 0	53 10 51 6 44 11	
making	2,849	52 3	58 2	62 11	57 10	57 11	
(bespoke) and re-	12,222	49 6	50 9	51 11	51 6	50 11	
oot and shoe making (ready-made) ove making urriery	43,425 2,023 2,349 10,012	53 9 49 9 61 7 48 3	56 3 55 3 66 2 48 3	55 8 58 7 62 10 48 2	53 9 55 8 66 2 48 0	54 11 54 10 64 3 48 2	
yeing and dry- cleaning ther clothing †	2,474 9,471	53 10 53 4	55 6 57 0	55 0 57 0	54 2 57 4	54 8 56 3	
All the above	113,756	52 7	56 5	55 9	54 6	54 10	

See footnote 1 in previous column.
† See footnote 1 in previous column.
‡ Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.

Industry.	Number of Work-	Ave	Average earnings (for time actually worked) in the week ended						
industry.	people covered.*	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	Earnings in the four weeks.			
inte dera ic as de sin de	in the set		(C) F1	EMALES.		antes Alexandra Alexandra			
loring (retail be- poke) loring (ready-	8,197	s. d. 25 2	s. d. 30 0	s. d. 29 6	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 28 2			
ssmaking	43,824 30,130	$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 10 \\ 27 & 2 \end{array}$	28 5 28 6	$\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 1 \\ 29 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix}25&11\\28&6\end{smallmatrix}$	26 7 28 4			
aking	11,849	28 5	30 10	29 8	29 8	29 8			
aking set making inery and silk hat	38,516 3,250 11,867	24 7 22 7 28 7	25 9 25 2 28 7	25 7 24 4 27 11	$\begin{array}{ccc} 24 & 9 \\ 22 & 7 \\ 26 & 11 \end{array}$	25 2 23 8 28 0			
aking t and shoe making espoke) and re-	2,628	23 9	27 6	25 9	25 7	25 8			
t and shoe making	1,409	26 11	27 7	27 2	27 11	27 5			
eady-made) ve-making riery ndries	28,534 - 3,047 2,830 53,692	$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 7 \\ 19 & 8 \\ 33 & 11 \\ 26 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 31 & 1 \\ 21 & 5 \\ 36 & 8 \\ 26 & 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 31 & 7 \\ 22 & 11 \\ 38 & 0 \\ 26 & 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 1 \\ 23 & 0 \\ 40 & 4 \\ 26 & 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 10 \\ 21 & 9 \\ 37 & 3 \\ 26 & 8 \end{array}$			
ing and dry - eaning er clothing‡	4,445 39,405	25 0 26 3	28 8 28 5	27 10 27 5	28 8 27 0	27 7 27 3			
ll the above	283,623	26 6	28 2	27 9	27 0	27 5			

III.-NORMAL HOURS OF LABOUR.

The following Table shows the proportion of the workpeople mployed by firms making returns on this subject, whose normal reekly hours, exclusive of mealtimes, in the week ended 18th October, 24, fell within the limits stated, and the average normal hours :---

Industry.	Number of Work-	Pe	Percentage of employees whose normal weekly hours were							
	people covered.*	44 or less.	441 to 461.	47	471 to 471.	48	Over 48.	weekly normal hours		
and the second second	1	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per			
spoke) iloring (ready-	15,588	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	cent. 5•3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ 53 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cent.} \\ 12 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	47.3		
made)†	82,142 34,058	$10.0 \\ 45.3$	12·4 23·5	8·3 8·0	3·2 1·4	$62 \cdot 1 \\ 19 \cdot 6$	4·0 2·2	47·3 45·2		
intle and cos- tume making irt, blouse, etc.,	18,769	35.2	28.3	6.3	5.0	18.2	7.0	45.8		
making	47,930 6,897	47.1	$27 \cdot 9 \\ 37 \cdot 2$	$7 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 1$	1.9	14.7	1.2	44.9		
rset making llinery lt and silk hat	13,357	44.0	18.9	9.9	$0\cdot 3$ $1\cdot 9$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	 4·1	44·8 44·9		
making oot and shoe making (be-	8,622	8·4	82.7	••••	0.5	7.3	1.1	46•4		
spoke) and re- pairing ot and shoe making (ready-	14,527	9.7	4.6	3.5	2.3	73 • 2	6.7	47.6		
made) ove making	93,993 5,295 5,955	$ \begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 3 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$7 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \\ 20 \cdot 9$	$1 \cdot 9$ 46 \cdot 1 9 \cdot 6	$0.4 \\ 0.1 \\ 11.4$	89·6 6·4 30·3	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 \cdot 6 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	47·9 45·8		
undries eing and dry-	72,000	10.8	3.1	2.5	2.0	79.9	1.7	46·5 47·0		
cleaning her clothing‡	9,814 58,371	$2 \cdot 4$ $21 \cdot 5$		$\begin{array}{c} 62 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	2·0 3·8	15·9 33·1	4·3 6·2	47·1 46·5		
All the above	487,318	18.5	15.2	8.1	2.3	52.6	3.3	46.7		

IV .-- HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED. The following Table shows the average number of hours actually rked in the four specified weeks by the workpeople employed by

Che Che Repair	Number of Work-	Aver	Average Hours				
Industry.	people covered.*	19th Jan. 12th April.		12th July.	18th Oct.	worked in the four weeks.	
Tailoring (retail bespoke) Tailoring (ready-made)† Dressmaking Mantle and costume	5,481 33,823 13,322	39·6 42·5 41·4	45·8 46·1 44·0	44·7 44·7 44·0	42 · 5 43 · 3 43 · 7	43·3 44·2 43·3	
making	6,754 20,938 2,362 5,115	$43 \cdot 8$ $41 \cdot 2$ $37 \cdot 0$ $43 \cdot 8$	44.5 42.5 40.1 44.3	44.1 41.4 39.6 44.2	$42 \cdot 9$ $41 \cdot 1$ $36 \cdot 7$ $43 \cdot 7$	43·8 41·6 38·3	
Boot and shoe making (bespoke) and repairing	2,147 5,944	43·3 45·2	42.7	44·2 44·7 45·7	43·7 43·7 45·7	44.0 43.6 45.5	
oot and shoe making (ready-made) Hove making furriery	38,947 2,252	47·0 38·0 44·8	46·7 39·7	46·8 41·6	44·8 41·1	46·3 40·1	
Laundries Dyeing and dry-cleaning Other clothing:	3,164 28,450 5,638 23,403	44.8 44.7 36.2 42.5	45·3 44·6 48·4 44·7	$45 \cdot 1$ $44 \cdot 9$ $47 \cdot 4$ $44 \cdot 5$	46.6 44.6 47.9 43.9	45·5 44·7 45·2 43·9	
All the above	197,740	43.3	45.1	44.7	43.8	43.9	

* Averages of the numbers employed in the four weeks.
† See footnote ‡ in first column on page 396.
‡ See footnote § in first column on page 396.

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sp Tailo Dres Mant Shirt

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As some firms were unable to give particulars of the total number of hours worked, the average weekly earnings obtained by multiplying the average hourly earnings shown below by the average hours shown in Section IV do not correspond precisely with the average weekly earnings shown in Section II. Comparisons of the average earnings shown for different industries are, of course, affected by the different proportions of males and females and of adults and juveniles employed as between one industry and another.

Industry.	Number of Work-		the we		Average Hourly Earnings	
industry.	people covered.*	19th Jan.	12th April.	12th July.	18th Oct.	in the four weeks.
Lailoring (retail bespoke) Lailoring (ready-made)† Dressmaking fantle and costume	5,481 33,823 13,322	d . 10·9 9·0 7·8	d . 11 · 2 9 · 5 7 · 8	d . 11·0 9·5 7·9	d. 10·9 9·3 7·9	d. 11·0 9·3 7·8
making	6,754 20,938 2,362 5,115 2,147	$9 \cdot 1$ $7 \cdot 9$ $8 \cdot 5$ $7 \cdot 9$ $11 \cdot 1$	$9.6 \\ 7.9 \\ 8.6 \\ 8.0 \\ 11.8$	$9.5 \\ 8.0 \\ 8.9 \\ 7.7 \\ 12.7$	$9 \cdot 7$ $7 \cdot 9$ $9 \cdot 0$ $7 \cdot 7$ $11 \cdot 9$	9.58.08.77.811.9
(bespoke) and repairing soot and shoe making (ready-made) Hove making furriery Jurriery Jyeing and dry-cleaning Dyeing and dry-cleaning	5,944 38,947 2,252 3,164 28,450 5,638 23,403	$12 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 12 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 11 \cdot 2 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 3 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 3 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 11 \cdot 8 \\ 10 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 7 \cdot 9 \\ 9 \cdot 2 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 1 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \\ 9 \cdot 6 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \end{array} $
All the above	197,740	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6

VI.-EXTENT OF SHORT TIME.

The following Table shows the proportion of workpeople employed by the firms making returns, who were reported to be working less than full time, together with the average number of hours loss than full time, together with the average full of hours lost per week by such workpeople, and the average time lost by all the workpeople covered by the returns. Workpeople "stood-off" for the whole of any of the weeks specified have been regarded as unemployed and have not been taken into account in compiling the statistics.

Industry.	Number of Work-	Proportion of Workpeople on Short Time in the week ended					
The state of the s	people covered.*	19th Jan.	12th Apl.	12th July.	18th Oct.		
		Per	Per	Per	Per		
Tailoring (retail be		cent.	cent.	cent.	cent.		
spoke)	11,788	37.0	12.2	15.8	28.0		
Tailoring (ready-made)†	71,358	28.9	8.6	14.7	24 1		
Dressmaking	29,105	20.1	5.1	6.0	8.7		
Mantle and costume			51		0.1		
making	16,703	18.1	9.0	8.3	15 0		
Shirt, blouse, etc,.	10,100	10 1	5.0	3.2	$15 \cdot 2$		
making	40,095	23.6	14.9	10 4			
Corset making	5,326	55.9	36.8	19.4	23.3		
Malle	11,949	4.6		47.4	59.6		
Felt and silk hat making	6,003	49.0	1.3	4.1	6.4		
Boot and shoe making	0,003	49.0	27.1	10.7	27.9		
/1 1 1 1 1 0		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	210-23 8 1 2		- 122		
	10 740	0 15 0	IN ADD Goden				
pairing	12,347	15.6	14.8	14.3	12.5		
Boot and shoe making	00.745			and the second of			
(ready-made)	86,145	26.0	23.5	24.5	32.4		
Glove making	4,430	29.1	23.3	8.1	19.7		
Furriery	5,119	19.0	10.0	5.7	· 1.1		
Laundries	63,954	19.0	18.2	17.5	20.0		
Dyeing and dry-cleaning	9,002	67.2	1.0	4.2	2.4		
Other clothing ;	50,699	21.2	11.9	13.8	16.0		
All the above	424,023	24.8	14.5	16.2	21.6		

Average Number of Hours lost (a) by those who worked less than Full Time and (b) by all

19th . (a) 16.7 12.5 12.6	(b) 6·2 3·6	12th A (a)	(b)	12th (a)	July.	18th (a)	Oct. (b)
16·7 12·5	6·2 3·6	11.0	1	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
12.5	3.6			ane se	-	1	Section 22
12.5	3.6		1.		Contraction of the	1 11 200	10159
			1.3	12.4	2.0	14.2	4.0
12.6		10.0	0.9	10.5	1.5	11.7	2.8
	2.5	9.1	0.5	9.5	0.6	11.7	1.0
		191		000.224		Section of	1.0
13.0	2.3	7.4	0.7	9.5	0.8	11.4	1.7
1 Sugar	Suctor.			and she	and the second	and the second	and the second
				10.1	2.0	11.2	2.6
				14.7	7.0	13.7	8.1
				10.1	0.4	10.9	0.7
11.4	5.6	9.7	2.6	10.0	1.1	10.4	2.9
and as 1	a start	Cont and	16 20	Call Select		and the second	100
	1	and the second		and the second	11/2/201	Sec. 2.1	
10.8	1.7	10.9	1.6	9.9	1.4	10.4	1.3
The lot	NOTON:	1.863		Tre astrong	and a	Courses a	
				9.1	2.2	11.6	3.8
			2.8	14.7	1.2	12.4	2.5
			1.1	12.0	0.7		0.2
8.3	1.6	7.8	1.4	7.4			1.6
and and a		San and and	1.200				
	8.5	9.1	0.1	2.6	0.1	6.5	0.2
12.3	2.6	10.2	1.2	10.7			1.7
and a second		- 12 - 10	1000	3-2.8- 31-		10000	1. 19
11.3	2.8	9.5	1.4	9.7	1.6	11.1	2.4
	13.0 9.8 14.2 12.5 11.4 10.8 9.3 14.7 11.2 8.3 12.7 12.3	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					

pers employed in the four weeks. *See* footnote ‡ in first column on page 396. *See* footnote § in first column on page 396.

MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS, AND TRADES COUNCILS.

TRADE UNIONS.

On page 423 statistical Tables are given relating to the membership of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the end of of Trade Unions in Great Britain and Northern Herard at the chief 1925, based on information 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 crganisations 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 condi-tions of employment of their members.

Totals for 1925,* and Comparison with 1924.

Totals for 1925,* and Comparison with 1924. The total number of such Unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1925 was 1,144, as compared with 1,159 at the end of 1924. The number of Unions dissolved in 1925, so far as reported, was 26, with an aggregate membership of 3,000 at the end of 1924, and 7 Unions, with an aggregate membership of 5,000, amalgamated with other Unions; while 18 new Unions, with a total membership of 3,000, were reported as formed during the year. The total membership at the end of 1925 was approximately 5,522,000,* as compared with 5,534,000 at the end of 1924, showing a very slight decrease of 12,000, or 0.2 per cent. The number of male members was about 4,690,000, a decrease of 31,000, or 0.7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and the number of female members was 832,000, an increase of 19,000, or 2.3 per cent. The total of 5,522,000 includes about 32,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 27,000 members in other overseas branches of certain total of 5,522,000 includes about 32,000 members in Irish Free State branches, and 27,000 members in other overseas branches of certain Unions (compared with 31,000 in Irish Free State branches and 31,000 in other overseas branches, in the previous year). It also includes a 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 nearly 5,450,000 at the end of 1925, as compared with rather more than 5,450,000 at the end of 1924. Of this total, approximately 84,000 was the membership of societies or branches of societies in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland. The detailed Table I on page 423 shows that, of the 33 groups under which the Unions have been classified, there was a decrease in the total membership in 17 groups and an increase in 16 groups, the total membership in 17 groups and an increase in 16 groups, the changes being usually small. The largest *numerical* changes were an increase of about 20,000 in railway service, increases of 10,000 in the national and local government, the wool textile, and the paper, printing, &c., groups, and decreases of 30,000 in mining and quarrying, 20,000 in the metal groups and 10,000 in agriculture. The most important *percentage* changes were a decrease of 23 per cent. in agriculture and an increase of 15 per cent. in the wool textile group. Considerable percentage changes were also shown cent. In agriculture and an increase of 15 per cent. In the wool textile group. Considerable percentage changes were also shown in the food (+7.5), printing (+7), hosiery (-13), pottery and glass (-7), iron and steel (-6), and water transport (-6) groups. While the total male membership of all groups showed an decrease of 0.7 per cent., the total female membership showed an increase of 2.3 per cent. no less than 20 of the 28 groups of Unions which

of 2.3 per cent., no less than 20 of the 28 groups of Unions which of 2.5 per cent., no less than 20 of the 28 groups of Unions which have female membership showing some increase. The largest change in female membership was in the wool textile group, which showed an increase of 10,000, or 33 per cent. Nineteen other groups showed a combined increase in female membership of 18,000, while 8 groups showed a combined decrease of 9,000.

Comparison with 1913 and with 1920.

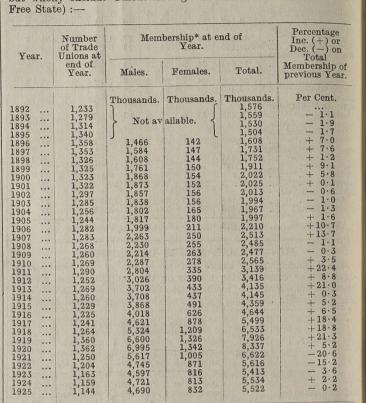
Comparison with 1913 and with 1920. The second of the detailed Tables given on page 423 shows the total membership (also subdivided into male and female) in each of the main groups of Unions at the end of 1913 and of 1920, 1923, 1924 and 1925. Though there was a slight decrease in total membership compared with 1924 there was an increase of 2 per cent. compared with 1923. In comparison with 1920, when Trade Union member-ship reached its highest point, every group showed a decline. The membership of the general labour group at the end of the year was less than two-fifths of its total in 1920, and that of the metal,-building, "other manufacturing industries," commerce, and miscel-laneous groups was less than three-fifths. The membership of the agriculture group, which, like the metal and miscellaneous groups, has declined continuously since 1920, was less than one-fourth of its total in that year. The smallest decline was in the teaching group, which did not reach its maximum until 1922. Compared with 1913 the cotton group showed a slight decrease, but in all other groups there were increases, ranging from about 2 per cent, in the mining and quarrying group to more than 100 per cent, in the agriculture, "other textile," and paper, printing, etc., groups.

groups. The *female* membership of the general labour group in 1925 was less than one-third that of 1920, and in six other groups there was a decline of more than 50 per cent. In comparison with 1913, however, there was an increase in every group; nearly all of the groups, indeed, had more than doubled in size.

* The figures for 1925 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

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 1925, 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)

Totals for 1892-1925.



It will be seen from the following figures that a large part of the reduction in the total number of Trade Unions in recent years has been due to amalgamations, and that the number of new Unions and of dissolutions and amalgamations has tended to decrease.

CAS ALTER !!		New Unions	Reduction	Net		
	Year.		formed (other than by amalga- mations).	Dissolutions.	Amalga- mations.	Increase (+) or Reduction (-).
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925			45 30 17 27 18	72 40 41 17 26	85 36 17 14 7	$ \begin{array}{c c} -112 \\ -46 \\ -41 \\ -4 \\ -15 \\ \end{array} $

FEDERATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS.

Returns obtained by the Department show that at the end of 1925 the gross total membership of Federations of Trade Union in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as reported to the Depart ment, was about 4,213,000. Corresponding figures are given below for the end of each year since 1913 :---

c	Year.			Number of Federations.	Approximate Gross Total Membership		
.913			116.2	125	4,370,000		
		San State		137	4,730,000		
.914			//	148	4,943,000		
.915			•••	163	4,980,000		
.916				182	6,481,000		
.917				152	8,631,000		
918				134	9,896,000		
.919			· · · ·		10,749,000		
.920				116	8,639,000		
921				105	6,236,000		
922				95			
923		1.		92	5,648,000		
924			1	90	4,503,000†		
344		1000 * * * Call		84	4,213,000		

The number of federations has shown a decline at the end of every year since 1917. In some years the decline was mainly due to the merging of local into national organisations.

In many instances Trade Unions, or branches of Trade Unions, In many instances Irade 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

* See note * in previous column. † Revised figures. 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

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Union is counted once only, irrespective of the number of Federations to which the Trade Union was affiliated. The Table shows for the years 1924 and 1925, (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.	Membe Trade	otal Iship of Unions. Omitted.)	Member Trade affilia Federa	derated rship of Unions ted to ations. mitted.)	Perce Propor Feder Membe to To Membe	tion of rated ership otal
terrid to the American	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
griculture, Horticulture,	61	47				
lining and Quarrying letals, Machines, Con-	971	938	949	916	98	98
veyances, etc extile lothing (including Boot	704 617	682 626	365 572	333 599	52 93	49 96
and Shoe) loodworking and Fur-	166	168	65	65	40	39
nishing aper, Printing, etc uilding	66 194 331	67 207 334	51 184 257	52 196 201	77 95 78	77 95 60
ailway Service ther Transport	507 523	529 519	68 157	71 112	13 30	13
ommerce, Finance, etc ational and Local Government	219 320	222 334	101 121	98 101	46 38	44 30
eaching iscellaneous	195 167	196 165	95	59	57	36
eneral Labour	493	488	121	111	25	23
Totals	5,534	5,522	3,106	2,914	56	53

The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1925 The proportion of federated membership at the end of 1925 showed a decrease in eight groups, an increase being shown in one group (textile), while in six groups no change was shown. The decrease was greatest in the building group, where it was due to the secession of Unions of bricklayers, masons and plasterers from the ational Federation of Building Trades Operatives.

The General Federation of Trade Unions included at the end of 1925 nearly 120 Trade Unions, which paid fees to the Federation on a membership of 711,000.

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' 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; the National Transport Workers' Federation; and the National Federation of ofessional Workers

TRADES COUNCILS.

At the end of 1925 the number of Trades Councils in Great Britain and Northern Ireland known to the Department as existing wholly or partly for industrial purposes (including industrial sections of local Labour Parties) was 480, as compared with 488 in the previous year and 329 in 1913. A few Councils, existing wholly for political purposes, are excluded from these figures. The total Trade Union membership represented for industrial purposes on these Councils through payment of fees by local Trade Union branches or by local Trade Unions, as shown by returns obtained by the Department from the Councils, was approximately 2,244,000 in 1925, compared with 2,258,000 in 1924 and with 1,495,000 in 1913. These figures represent about 41 per cent of the total membership of Trade Unions in 1925 and 1924, and 36 per cent in 1913. It should be observed that the number of members in respect of whom fees are paid is sometimes considerably less than the full membership of the Trade Union or the Trade Union branch affiliated. At the end of 1925 the number of Trades Councils in Great Britain rade Union or the Trade Union branch affiliated.

The following Table shows the geographical distribution of these Councils in 1913, 1924 and 1925 :---

District.		Tumber o des Coun		Total Trade Union Membership represented for industrial purposes, by payment of fees. (000's omitted.)			
All and a set	1913.	1924.	1925.	1913.	1924.	1925.	
Northern Counties and Cleveland Vorkshire (excluding	14	22	21	60	107	102	
Cleveland)	35	38	38	152	212	214	
And W Midland	58	69	70	403	459	486	
Counties Midland & E. Counties	53	69	69	266	447	430	
Midland & E. Counties	39	73	70	74	166	161	
	17	26	26	103	247	225	
outh-Eastern Counties	27	52	53	46	91	86	
Ulli-Western Counties	14	28	26	21	70	74	
Wales and Monmouthshire	36	56	52	126	181	158	
	35	52	53	230	256	284	
Northern Ireland	1	3	2	14	22	24	
Totals	329	488	480	1,495	2,258	2,244	

NATIONAL COAL TRIMMING TARIFF.

REPORT OF COURT OF INVESTIGATION.

THE Court of Investigation, appointed by the Minister of Labour on 20th September,* at the request of the parties, "to inquire into the respective demands of the shipowners and trimmers as submitted

on 20th September, * at the request of the parties, " to inquire into the respective demands of the shipowners and trimmers as submitted to the Court, and to make recommendations to the parties thereon," heard evidence from the parties on various dates in October. As the members of the Court did not find it possible to reach complete agreement on all the questions at issue, they requested the Chairman (Mr. Harold Morris, K.C.) to issue a Report himself: the Report, however, embodies, with slight modifications, the provisional agreements reached on certain points by the Court as a whole. The shipowners, through the Shipping Federation, claimed a general reduction of the 1920 tariff of piecework rates for coal trimming, which had already been reduced by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., by a further 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; that is to say, they asked that the rates payable under the tariff should be reduced to 50 per cent. of the 1920 rates. They also claimed a number of detailed alterations in certain clauses of the tariff. The workpeople, through the Transport and General Workers' Union, counterclaimed *either* for the postpone-ment of the claim, pending the settlement of the coal mining dispute and the resumption of trade, or, alternatively, for a restoration of 10 per cent. of the amount already taken from the tariff, and for an alteration in clauses 25 and 26 of the tariff relating to "easy trimmers." The Court over-ruled the men's application for post-ponement, but added the assurance that the workpeople's case would not be prejudiced in any way by the fact that they were at present out of work. would not be prejudiced in any way by the fact that they were at present out of work.

present out of work. The Chairman's Report begins with a brief description of the work of coal trimming; the workpeople and their conditions of work, including method of employment, wages and hours of labour and negotiating machinery; and the history of the coal-trimming tariff. The tariff was drawn up in 1920, and applies to the ports of the four main coal exporting areas, viz., the Tyne, the Bristol Channel, the Humber, and the East Coast of Scotland. (At other ports, where, generally speaking, coal export is of comparatively minor importance, the wages of trimmers are settled under the agreements applicable to dock labourers.) The tariff rates represent, with a few exceptions, a slight increase on the 1919 rates, which were themselves considerably more than double the pre-war rates, the percentage increase varying from 116 in the Bristol Channel to 140 on the Tyne. The tariff came into force in August, 1920, and there have since

140 on the Tyne. The tariff came into force in August, 1920, and there have since been three reductions, of 10 per cent. in August, 1921, of 15 per cent. in January, 1922, and of $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in August, 1922. Repeated applications for the further reduction of the rates to 50 per cent.

applications for the further reduction of the rates to 50 per cent. have hitherto been unsuccessful. Appended to the Report is a Table showing the estimated weekly earnings at the North-East Coast ports and at the Bristol Channel ports for a series of years. According to this Table the average earnings at the North-East Coast ports were £7 4s. 2d. in the second half of 1921; they were £5 15s. in 1925, and rose slightly to £6 3s. in the first four months of the present year (before the coal stoppage). There is, however, a very wide range of earnings as between the different ports. At the Bristol Channel ports the average for all ports has fallen from £7 3s. 7d. in the period from August, 1921, to January, 1922, to £4 5s. 6d. in 1925 and £4 18s. 5d. in the four months of 1926 before the coal stoppage.

has fallen from $\pounds 7$ 3s. 7d. in the period from August, 1921, to January, 1922, to $\pounds 45$ 5s. 6d. in 1925 and $\pounds 4$ 18s. 5d. in the four months of 1926 before the coal stoppage. The Report deals first with the various detailed alterations suggested in certain clauses of the tariff. These are highly technical and cannot be given here; but it may be mentioned that the Chairman estimates the total net effect of all the clause amendments with which he has dealt as something like a reduction of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on tariff rates in the Bristol Channel and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the North-East Coast; while the corresponding figure for the other areas "probably lies somewhere between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent." As regards the employers' claim for a general reduction of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., and the workpeople's counterclaim for an increase of 100 per cent., the Report examines at length the arguments of the parties. The following paragraphs are taken from the concluding section of the Report :— "After full consideration I have come to the conclusion that I am not in a position to accept the employers' suggestion that I am not in a position to accept the employers' suggestion that the workpeople are receiving more than the inherent value of their services. . . I can only say that the tendencies operating before the war were likely to produce rates which if anything erred and still err on the side of generosity. It is possible, however, to consider the present rates from another aspect. The figures given show that the real value of those rates is fairly comparable with that of pre-war rates. I am, therefore entitled to ask whether, having regard to the state of the coal shipping industry and the need for estrict economy in every direction. it is reasonable to ask the termmers regard to the state of the coal shipping industry and the need for strict economy in every direction, it is reasonable to ask the trimmers to make a further contribution to ease the employers' position, or whether, on the other hand, it is reasonable to ask the employers to add to their expenses by increasing rates at the present time. "So far as the workpeople's counter-claim is concerned I am unable to find any evidence showing any improvement in the shipping industry which would justify me in putting an increased burden

upon the employers.

upon the employers. "As to the employers' application, on the other hand, I have reached the conclusion that some reduction is justifiable. Freights are now actually below pre-war level and exports are low. Trimming charges represent a small but not a negligible fraction of the ship-owners' expenses, and the owners are undoubtedly now in a position in which they must seek economies in every possible item, however

* See last month's issue of this GAZETTE, page 365.

small. Nevertheless, I think that the reduction asked for is too large. The effect of granting in full the claim of the employers would be an immediate reduction of about 5s. 6d. in the £ on present earnings. The compulsory and sudden lowering of the workpeople's standard of living which such a reduction would involve could not fail to create hardship, particularly as they are at present seriously impoverished by the long stoppage.
"I have, therefore, had to consider what smaller reduction is justifiable, and in doing so, have had to take into account the probable effect upon future earnings of any reduction in rates which may be adopted. There is little doubt that for a few months after trade resumes, exports will be heavy and earnings correspondingly

may be adopted. There is little doubt that for a few months after trade resumes, exports will be heavy and earnings correspondingly high; but, inasmuch as it is impossible to gauge the extent and duration of the boom, I am of opinion that this is a factor which ought not to weigh heavily. . . . "I am of opinion and recommend that the reduction in rates should be 6²/₃ per cent. so as to reduce the present rates to 60 per cent. of the 1920 tariff rates."

EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE HISTORY OF A SAMPLE OF PERSONS INSURED AGAINST UN-EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

THE Ministry of Labour have prepared a Report, which is now in the hands of the printer and will shortly be issued by H.M. Stationery Office, on an investigation into the employment and insurance history of a sample of persons insured against unemployment in Great Britain.

Previous investigations made on a sample basis by the Ministry of Labour have related to *unemployed* persons, and no corresponding analysis has been available hitherto as to the composition and insurance record of the whole body of insured workpeople, employed and unemployed alike. The present investigation was therefore

designed to fill the gap. The investigation was based upon an examination of a sample of the ledger accounts of persons who have been insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain, at some time or other since November, 1920, exclusive of persons insured under the

other since November, 1920, exclusive of persons insured under the Special Schemes for the Banking and Insurance Industries. The Report will be divided into five main sections :--(1) An analysis of the movement into and out of insurance; the age distribution of insured persons within the various industries; and transfers from one insured industry to another.
(2) Contributions and benefit recorded in respect of the whole body of insured persons, analysed according to industry; various ranges of total contributions; age groups; and period in insurance.
(3) Analyses of the number of individuals who have claimed benefit; the age distribution of benefit claimants at various dates; contributions paid by benefit claimants; incidence of waiting periods; and changes in the personnel of benefit claimants.

and changes in the personnel of benefit claimants.
(4) Personal circumstances of benefit claimants.
(5) Analyses relating to benefit claimants who at the date of the investigation had ceased to attend at Employment Exchanges.

EARNINGS OF GERMAN COAL-MINERS.

Wirtschaft und Statistik (the journal of the Federal Statistical Department of Germany) for September, 1926, reports that the wages per shift of miners in the Rhenish-Westphalian coalfield were increased, as from 1st September, in accordance with an arbitration award made binding upon the industry, by amounts varying from 3.9 to 4.5 per cent. of the rates previously in force. The old and the new rates per shift are compared below :---

new races per chief and			Former Rates.	Rates now in Force.	
			R. Mk.	R. Mk.	
Contract Hewer*		 	8.05	8.40	
Hewer-Timberman		 	7.00	7.30	
Surface Mechanic		 	7.00	7.30	
Semi-skilled Surfacen	nan	 	6.40	6.65	
II-abilled Surfacemer	and the state		5.60	5.85	

In addition to these rates "social allowances" are paid as before,

In addition to these rates "social allowances" are paid as before, viz., a household allowance of 16 Reichspfennigs per shift with a further 16 Reichspfennigs per shift for each child. In July, 1926, the relation in the undermentioned mining areas between the rates fixed by collective agreement for contract hewers and surface workers and their actual earnings stood as follows :---

na several fire visitin energi - s fil e cashing		r HEWERS shift).	SURFACE WORKERS (per shift).		
Mining Area.	Rates.†	Actual Earnings.	Rates.†	Actual Earnings.	
West Upper Silesia Lower Silesia Ruhr Aix-la-Chapelle Saxony	R. Mk. 6·50 4·65 8·53 7·35 6·71	R. Mk. 7 · 52 5 · 97 8 · 66 7 · 88 6 · 89	R. Mk. 4 · 14 4 · 09 6 · 08 5 · 40 5 · 03	R. Mk. 4 · 40 4 · 43 6 · 26 5 · 59 5 · 52	
Weighted average	8.17	8.40	5.72	5.93	

* On an average for each pit. † Inclusive of "social allowances" on the scale applicable to a married man with two children under 14, but excluding free coal.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Monthly Labour Review of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics for August, 1926, contains a summary of a forthcoming bulletin of the Bureau entitled "Handbook of American Trade Unions." The study covers all "bona-fide labour organisations functioning nationally, a bona-fide labour organisation being defined as 'a group of wage or salaried workers organised for the purpose of employing economic or political pressure to improve their material condition." The Report states that, while it is a settled policy of some unions not to divulge their membership, it is nevertheless possible in the case of organisations affiliated to the American Federation of Labour to estimate their membership from their voting strength at the annual conventions of the Federation; when more definite figures have not been reported, these estimates have been used in the Report.

used in the Report. It was found that 156 organisations came within the definition. Of these 107 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour, while 49 function entirely outside it. Of these 49, some have never been identified with the American Federation of Labour in any way. been identified with the American Federation of Labour in any way. This is especially true of railways, in which the "Big Four" brother-hoods have always maintained separate existence and exclusive control. Except for the railroad brotherhoods, some organisations in the Post Office, and the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, the unions not affiliated to the American Federation of Labour are seceders from, or "dual" to, an organisation within the Federation. These dual unions are found to some degree in all industries, except the printing trades.

The aggregate membership of organisations covered by the study was 4,443,523, viz., 3,383,997 in the American Federation of Labour and 1,059,526 in the independent organisations and the Industrial Workers of the World. These figures include the Canadian Industrial Workers of the World. These fighters include the Canadian membership of the American international unions (a total of 201,981 in 1924, according to a report of the Canadian Department of Labour). The following Table shows the numbers of organised workers in the various industries so far as the Report permits of classification :—

	Indu	Number of Unions.	Total Membership.				
Building	101.10					17	1,123,825
Metals and Machi	inery					15	279,225
Transport :*							154 000
Affiliated to A.	F.L.					12	454,200
Independent						22	701,090†
Paper						3	17,800
Printing						8	154,880
Textile						. 2	51,000
Boot and Shoe					•••	3	58,200
Garment		•••				4 8	326,200
Other Clothing			•••			8	45,800
Food, Liquor and	Tobac	co	••••			9	130,240
Mining, Oil and I	Jumber	:					500,000
United Mine W	orkers	of Am	erica	•••		1	
Other						4 9	35,200
Glass and Clay		•••		•••	•••		31,300‡
Woodworking.				•••	•••	4	14,915
Public Service an			ts:			3	161 000
Theatrical and	Musica					13	161,000
Post Office	•••			•••		15	193,631
Other Public S		•••			•••	2	62,800
Clerical						12	12,500
Miscellaneous				•••	•••	12	78,537
Industrial Worke	rs of th	le Woi	. Dr.	•••		1	30,000

LABOUR DISPUTES IN HOLLAND IN 1925.

THE Dutch Central Statistical Office has recently published a report§ on the industrial disputes which were recorded in 1925. As will be seen from the following Table for the years 1923-1925, the number of disputes and the number of undertakings and workpeople affected showed an increase in 1925 as compared with the previous year, but the number of working days lost was very much less than in 1920. We have attiched to a strike of textile workers which 1924. This was due entirely to a strike of textile workers which lasted from 26th November, 1923, to 30th June, 1924, and involved a loss of 2,754,664 days in 1924.

	Year.		Number of Strikes and Lock-outs.	Number o f Undertakings Affected.	Number of Workers on Strike or Locked out.	Number of Working Days lost in conse- quence of Dispute commenced during the Year.	
1923 1924 1925		 	289 239 - 262	1,455 1,159 1,628	56,400 27,100 31,700	1,216,400 3,156,010 786,600	

Of the 262 disputes recorded in 1925, 250 are stated to have been strikes, and 12 lock-outs. Of these disputes 64 per cent. arose over questions of wages and working hours, as compared with 63 per cent. in 1924, and 62 per cent. in 1923. In 29 per cent. of the 1925 disputes, the workpeople were successful in obtaining their demands, in 32 per cent. the employers were successful, while the remainder either resulted in compromise or their final result was unknown.

Broadly speaking, the affiliated unions cover maintenance and shop work, while unions covering operation and administration are independent.
 † Excluding two unions, the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees and Clerks and the Railroad Yardmasters of North America.
 ‡ Excluding one union, the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners'

§ Werkstakingen en Uitsluitingen gedurende het Jaar 1925. Central Statistical Office, The Hague.

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

Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	••••	••••	79%
Food only	•••	••••	69%

FOOD

There was an appreciable rise in the average level of the retail prices of the principal articles of food during October. This was mainly due to increases in the prices of eggs and potatoes, by approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ d. each and $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 7 lb. respectively, on the average. The retail price of milk was also higher at 1st November than a month earlier in a number of towns. On the other hand, decreases were recorded in the average prices of butter and of bacon.

As a net result of all the changes recorded, the average increase over the level of July, 1914, in the retail prices (in Great Britain and Northern Ireland) of the articles of food included in these statistics was about 69 per cent. above the pre-war level as compared with 63 per cent. a month earlier and 72 per cent. a year ago.

In the following Table is given a comparison of retail prices of nese articles of food in July, 1914, and at 1st October, and 1st November 1926 :---

Article.	other	Price (per wise indica he nearest	Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1926, as compared with		
None in the short	July, 1914.	1st Oc t., 1926.	lst Nov., 1926.	July, 1914.	lst Oct., 1926.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank Beef, Chilled or Frozen—	s. d. 0 10 0 6 ¹ / ₂	8. d. $1 5\frac{1}{2}$ $0 9\frac{3}{4}$	8. d. 1 5 1 0 9 3	$ \begin{array}{c} \mathbf{s.} \mathbf{d.} \\ + \ 0 7\frac{1}{4} \\ + \ 0 3\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	s. d. - 0 01
Ribs Thin Flank Mutton, British—	0 7 1 0 4 1	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \\ 0 & 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 3 \\ + 0 & 0\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	+ 0 01
Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen—		1 6 ³ / ₄ 0 10 ¹ / ₄	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 0 & 10\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 3\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)*	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 11\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ccc} + & 0 & 5\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 1\frac{1}{4} \\ + & 0 & 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array} $	- 0 01
Flour per 7 lb. Bread per 4 lb. Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk per quart	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 10 \\ 0 & 5 \\ 1 & 6 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \\ 1 \\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 7\frac{3}{4} \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 11\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1\frac{1}{2} \\ + 0 & 3 \end{array}$	+ 0 01
Butter— Fresh Salt Cheeset Margarine Bggs (fresh) each Potatoes per 7 lb.	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} + 0 & 8 \\ + 0 & 7 \\ + 0 & 4\frac{1}{4} \\ + 0 & 1 \\ + 0 & 2\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ - & 0 & 0 \\ \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ + & 0 & 0 \\ \end{array} $

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

	lst Novem	Percentage In Iber, 1926, as ith July, 191	s compared	Corre- sponding
Article.	Large Towns (Popula- tions over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	General Average for 1st Oct., 1926.
Beef, British— Ribs Thin Flank	Per cent. 76 47	Per cent. 72 46	Per cent. 74 46	Per cent 75 46
Beef, Chilled or Frozen- Ribs Thin Flank	44 15	39 15	42 15	42 13
Mutton, British- Legs Breast Mutton, Frozen-	79 60	80 57	79 59	80 59
Legs Breast Bacon (streaky)* Fish	78 30 77 146	69 29 74 112	74 29 75 129	74 27 79 123
Flour Bread Tea Sugar (granulated) Milk	72 76 57 78 83	74 72 63 69 88	73 - 74 60 74 85	71 72 61 70 79
Butter Fresh Salt Cheese† Margarine Eggs (fresh)	52 49 50 18 155 74	59 48 53 12 159 38	56 49 51 15 157 56	58 53 51 15 95 38
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase)	70	67	69	63

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

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RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, inquiries which have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts indicate that the average increase in the rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1926, was approximately 50 per cent. Of the total in-crease about two-fifths is accounted for by increases on account of rates and water charges and about two-fifths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Acts falling within the remaining one-fifth. within the remaining one-fifth.

within the remaining one-fifth. As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an *exact* calculation of the increase in prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at lst November the level of retail prices of articles in this group, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes and so far as possible the same qualities of goods at each date, averaged between 115 and 120 per cent, higher than in July, 1914.

between 115 and 120 per cent, higher than in July, 1914. In the *fuel and light* group, there were further increases during October in the retail prices of coal in many towns, and at 1st November, the prices, per cwt., averaged about 240 per cent. above those of July, 1914. The prices of gas at 1st November were usually the same as at 1st October, and averaged between 70 and 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. The prices of lamp oil, candles and matches at 1st November were also about the same as a month earlier. Taking the fuel and light group as a whole, the average increase at 1st November, as compared with July, 1914, was about 155 per cent.

ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 80 per cent.), the resultant general average increase for 1st November is, approximately, 79 per cent.* over the level of July, 1914, as compared with 74 per cent. at 1st October and 76 per cent. a vear ago. cent. a year ago.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1926 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 composities it is probable that accomposition or reading the standard standard was adequated or not and the prices of the standard standard actually prevailed the standard was adequated or not. different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in In expenditure have been energied 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 some 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: 1915 TO 1926.

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 since January, 1915 :--

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

Month.	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Jan	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92	78	77	80	75
Feb	15	35	65-70		120	130	151	88	77	79	79	73
Mar		35-40		90	115	130	141	86	76	78	79	72
	15 - 20		70-75	90-95	110	132	133	82	74	73	75	68
May	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141	128	81	70	71	73	67
June	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	80	69	69	72	68
July	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84	69	70	73	70
Aug	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122	81	71	71	73	70
Sept	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79	73	72	74	72
Oct	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78	75	76	76	74
Nov	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80	75	80	76	79
Dec	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	80	77	81	77	

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.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1926.

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES OF

EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER. GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT remained had on the whole during October. EMPLOYMENT remained bad on the whole during October. In many industries, including ironmining, iron and steel manufacture, the tinplate trade, heavy engineering, shipbuilding, and most of the textile trades it continued seriously affected by the shortage of fuel resulting from the coal-mining stoppage. There was some improvement in the cotton and pottery industries, but there was a seasonal decline in the building trades.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 12,000,000, and working in prac-tically every industry, except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 25th October, 1926, was 13.6*, as compared with 13.7*† at 20th September, 1926, and with 11.4 at 26th October, 1925. For males alone the percentage at 25th October was 14.8, as compared with 14.7† at 20th September; for females the figure at 25th October was 10.3, as compared with 11.0† at 20th September. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 13.6 at the end of October, 1926, as compared with 13.6 at the end of September, 1926, and with 11.3 at the end of October, 1925. The total number of persons (insured and uninsured) registered at 1st November, 1926, was approximately 1,610,000, of whom 1,234,000 were men and 292,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls; at 27th September, 1926, it was 1,582,000, of whom 1,198,000 were men and 295,000 were women; and at 26th October, 1925, it was nen and 295,000 were women; and at 26th October, 1925, it was 1,295,000, of whom men numbered 1,032,000 and women 196,000. The figures relating to September and 1st November, 1926, are ex-clusive of workpeople in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute.

The following Table shows, month by month since October, 1925, (a) the percentages unemployed among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained, (b) the percentages unemployed among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and (c) the approximate number (to the nearest 1,000) of persons on the registers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland :---

And Andrews			Percennear	Numbers registered				
Month.			Trade Unions	Insur	Insured Workpeople.			
			making Returns.	Males. Females		Total.	sured and Uninsured).	
1925.			i share ha		1 makes of		and the section	
October	1.1.1		11.3	12.7	7.7	11.4	1,295,000	
November December			$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 0 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$12 \cdot 2$ 11 \cdot 5	7.8	11.0 10.4	1,227,000	
A PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY	1111 19	10.1			1 Station		-,,	
1926.	or state		- RELEWS (14/17	110101 10	149327 381			
January			10.6	12.1	8.1	11.0	1,237,000	
February			10.4	11.4	7.7	10.4	1,169,000	
March		•••	10.1	10.8	7.1	9·8 9·1	1,070,000	
April	•••		$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \cdot 0 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	10.0 14.9	12.6	14.3	1,034,000	
May	1		12.9	15.4	12.0	14.5	1,699,000	
June	1		13.2	15.4	12.2	14.0	1,664,000	
July August	•••		13.3	14.9	11.6	14.4	1,606,000	
September		••••	13.5	14.5	11.0	13.7	1,582,000	
October	5		13.6	14.8	10.3	13.6	1,610,000	

Mining and Quarrying.-In the coal-mining industry the dispute Mining and Quarrying.—In the coal-mining industry the dispute which commenced on 1st May continued throughout October. The iron mining industry remained practically at a standstill. At the mines covered by the returns received, there was a decrease of $81 \cdot 5$ per cent. in the number employed as compared with October, 1925. The average number of days worked by the mines that were working was $4 \cdot 96$ in October, 1926, compared with $5 \cdot 10$ in September, 1926, and $5 \cdot 46$ in October, 1925. In the West Lothian shale mines there was an increase of $4 \cdot 4$ per cent. in the number of workpeople employed as compared with the previous month. At limestone quarries employment was reported as slack in the Buxton district, and bad in the Clitheroe and Weardale districts. At slate quarries in North Wales it continued fairly good. It remained good at tin in North Wales it continued fairly good. It remained good at tin mines, but at china clay quarries there was a considerable amount of short time owing to coal shortage.

Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.-The pigiron industry continued almost at a standstill, and at the end of October, only 5 furnaces were in blast, the same as in September, as compared with 136 in October, 1925.

In the iron and steel trades employment continued to be seriously affected by the dispute in the coal-mining industry, and was very bad. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment continued to be seriously affected by the shortage of suitable fuel; many mills were idle and much short time was reported. The number of tinplate and steel sheet mills in operation at the end of October, 1926, was

319, as compared with 303 in September, 1926, and 524 in October, 1925.

Engineering, Shipbuilding, and Metal Trades.—In the engineering trades employment continued to suffer from restrictions in the supply of fuel, power, and materials due to the dispute in the coal-mining industry. It remained very bad, on the whole, and somewhat worse than in the previous month. Much short time continued to be worked in the textile machinery and railway engineering sections; be worked in the textile machinery and railway engineering sections; at some locomotive plants the working week was restricted to three days. There was a further slight improvement in the electrical engineering section, and conditions on motor work improved in the Midlands, but in marine engineering a further decline was experienced. In the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades employ-ment showed a further decline and was very bad. In the other metal trades employment continued to be affected adversely by the dispute in the coal mining industry and was still moderate on dispute in the coal-mining industry and was still moderate on the whole. It was good in the lock, latch and key trades; fair in the stove and grate, and needle and fishing-tackle trades; moderate in the brasswork, tube, cutlery, and jewellery and plated-ware trades; and slack or bad in the sheet metal, file, wire, hollow-ware, nut and bolt, metallic bedstead, anvil and vice, and chain and anchor trades.

Textile Trades.—There was some improvement in employment in the cotton trade, owing partly to better coal supplies in certain districts, and partly to reductions in the price of raw material. The shortage and high price of coal, however, continued to restrict production severely in many districts, and employment was still bad in all the principal departments except the Egyptian spinning section, in which, with few exceptions, the mills worked full time. In the wool textile industry employment continued slack; in some districts fuel difficulties restricted employment, and in all sections of the industry short time working was nevalent. of the industry short time working was prevalent.

Employment in the hosiery trade was still slack; but showed an improvement as compared with the previous month; in the silk an improvement as compared with the previous month; in the silk and artificial silk trades, taken together, it was fairly good in the Eastern Counties, and fair in the Macclesfield district; in the lace trade it continued bad, with much unemployment and short time working; employment in the linen trade continued bad; in the jute trade it was slack. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc. trades employment continued very slack.

Clothing Trades.-Employment in the tailoring trade showed a slight improvement, but remained slack on the whole, with much short time working; it continued to be affected by the coal-mining dispute. In the dressmaking trade employment continued fair on the whole; in the London blouse and light-underclothing trade on the whole; in the London blouse and light-underclothing trade it was reported as fair, but not so good as in the previous month. In the corset trade there was a slight improvement in some districts, but employment was quiet; in the shirt and collar trade it remained fair generally. In the felt hat trade much short time was still being worked. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued poor.

Leather Trades.-Employment in the tanning and currying section was fair, and there was a further slight improvement in most centres; with saddlery and harness makers it continued slack, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section it remained moderate.

Building, Woodworking, etc.—Employment in the building trades it showed a further slight decline; it was fairly good with skilled operatives other than painters, and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. It was very good generally with plasterers; fairly good with carpenters, bricklayers and slaters; fair with plumbers; and quiet at most centres with masons. With painters there was a further general seasonal decline and employment was slack; with tradesmen's labourers it continued generally moderate. With brickmakers employment continued to be adversely affected by the shortage of fuel, and some short time was still worked.

Employment in the furnishing trades was fairly good ; with mill-sawyers it showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month, and was fair on the whole; with coachbuilders it declined further; with packing case makers and coopers it continued bad.

Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate on the whole. With letterpress printers it was also moderate on the whole; at Manchester and Birmingham it was still bad and at Glasgow it was slack. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good; with lithographic printers it was fair, on the whole, and some short time was worked at several of the large centres; with bookbinders it showed little change as compared with September.

Pottery and Glass.—Employment in the pottery trade in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement. In the glass trades employment continued bad on the whole, but showed an improve ment in bottle-making.

Agriculture and Fishing.—In agriculture in England and Wales at the end of October the supply of labour was generally equal to the demand, though in a few eastern counties there was some scarcity of workers for the lifting of sugar beet. In Scotland the supply of labour was sufficient for requirements, except in some parts of South-West Forfar, where extra hands for potato-lifting were difficult to obtain, and in North Ayr, where there was a scarcity of milkers. With fishermen employment continued slack at most ports at most ports.

Dock Labour and Seamen.—Employment with dock labourers continued slack generally; with seamen it was slack on the whole and showed a decline as compared with the previous month.

UNEMPLOYED. TRADE UNIONS with a net membership of 824,198 in branches covered by the returns received, reported 112,195 (or 13.6 per cent.) of their members as unemployed at the end of October, 1926.

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	of their members as unem	proyou at	one enu	01 0000	5001, 1020	· int a set		
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Trade.	ship of Unions	at en Octob	d of ber,	Inc.(+)or Dec. in percentage Unemployed a compared with			
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		at end of October,		cent-		Year before		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Engineering and Shin-					LARY NO		
Miscellaneous Metal 49,688 $6,029$ $12 \cdot 1$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$ $+ 6$ Textiles : Cotton $55,567$ $5,892$ $10 \cdot 6$ $-0 \cdot 4$ $+ 5$ Other $65,851$ $3,291$ $5 \cdot 0$ $+ 0 \cdot 1$ $+ 1$ Printing, Bookbinding and Paper $29,778$ $2,451$ $8 \cdot 2$ $-1 \cdot 0$ $+ 4$ Furnishing $29,778$ $2,451$ $8 \cdot 2$ $-1 \cdot 0$ $+ 4$ Glothing : $37,794$ $3,688$ $9 \cdot 8$ $-0 \cdot 4$ $+ 4$ Other Clothing $5,448$ 649 $11 \cdot 9$ $-0 \cdot 4$ $-0 \cdot 4$ Leather $1,081$ 48 $4 \cdot 4$ $+0 \cdot 4$ $+3$ Tobaccot $7,062$ 825 $11 \cdot 7$ $+2 \cdot 5$ $+0 \cdot 4$		338 130	77 029	22.8	+ 0.1	+ 7.		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$						+ 6.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		10,000	0,025		1 0 -	1		
Other $65,851$ $3,291$ $5\cdot0$ $+0\cdot1$ $+1$ Printing, Bookbinding and Paper $105,948\dagger$ $5,930$ $5\cdot6$ $+2$ Furnishing $29,778$ $2,451$ $8\cdot2$ $-1\cdot0$ $+4$ Woodworking $37,794$ $3,688$ $9\cdot8$ $-0\cdot4$ $+4$ Glothing $37,794$ $3,688$ $9\cdot8$ $-0\cdot4$ $+4$ Boot and Shoe $81,214$ $4,442$ $5\cdot5$ $-0\cdot2$ $+0$ Leather $5,448$ 649 $11\cdot9$ $-0\cdot4$ -0 Glass $1,081$ 48 $4\cdot4$ $+0\cdot4$ $+3$ Tobaccot $7,062$ 825 $11\cdot7$ $+2\cdot5$ $+0$		55.567	5.892	10.6	- 0.4	+ 5.		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					+ 0.1			
Paper 105,948† 5,930 5.6 ± 2 Furnishing 29,778 2,451 8.2 -1.0 ± 4 Woodworking 37,794 3,688 9.8 -0.4 ± 4 Clothing: 81,214 4,442 5.5 -0.2 ± 6 Other Clothing 46,628 1,921 4.1 $+0.5$ ± 1 Leather 1,081 48 4.4 ± 0.4 ± 3 Tobaccot 7,062 825 11.7 ± 2.5 ± 0.6			1000 100000	Contraction of		and a lot		
		105,948†	5,930	5.6		+ 2.		
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				8.2		+ 4.		
Boot and Shoe $81,214$ $4,442$ $5 \cdot 5$ $-0 \cdot 2$ $+0$ Other Clothing $46,628$ $1,921$ $4 \cdot 1$ $+0 \cdot 5$ $+0$ Leather $5,448$ 669 11.9 $-0 \cdot 4$ -0 Glass $1,081$ 48 $4 \cdot 4$ $+0 \cdot 4$ $+3$ Tobaccot $7,062$ 825 11.7 $+2 \cdot 5$ $+0$			3,688	9.8	- 0.4	+ 4.		
Other Clothing 46,628 1,921 $4 \cdot 1$ $+ 0 \cdot 5$ $+ 1$ Leather 5,448 649 $11 \cdot 9$ $- 0 \cdot 4$ $- 0$ Glass 1,081 48 $4 \cdot 4$ $+ 0 \cdot 4$ $+ 5$ Tobacco [‡] 7,062 825 $11 \cdot 7$ $+ 2 \cdot 5$ $+ 0$		NEW CONSTRUCTION	NE STORES	E-BASSON.		A RECEIPTION OF		
Leather $5,448$ 649 $11 \cdot 9$ $-0 \cdot 4$ -664 Glass $1,081$ 48 $4\cdot 4$ $+0 \cdot 4$ $+364$ Tobaccot $7,062$ 825 $11 \cdot 7$ $+2 \cdot 5$ $+664$								
Glass $1,081$ 48 $4 \cdot 4$ $+ 0 \cdot 4$ $+ 3$ Tobacco‡ $7,062$ 825 $11 \cdot 7$ $+ 2 \cdot 5$ $+ 6$								
Tobacco \ddagger $7,062$ 825 11.7 $\ddagger 2.5$ $\ddagger 6$						- 0.		
						+ 3.		
Total 824,198 112,195 13.68 + 1	Tobacco‡	7,062	825	11.7	+ 2.5	+ 0.		
	Total	824,198	112,195	13·6§		+ 2:		

UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.

ncrease (+) or De-crease (-) in Total Percentages as compared with a Estimated Percentage Unemployed at 25th October, 1926. Numbers Insured at Division. Month Year Males. Females. Total. ndon Eastern Western -0.3 + 0.1++++++--9.5 11.7 21.2 16.5 20.4 21.9 24.7 $11 \cdot 7$ $14 \cdot 0$ $15 \cdot 2$ $9 \cdot 8$ $\begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 1 \\ 17 \cdot 5 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \end{array}$ 626,800 267,300 13.7 I. Ireland Total ... 12,041,000 14.8 10.3 13.6 - 0.1 + 2.2

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS INFORMATION as to employment, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below :---

(a) CEETAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

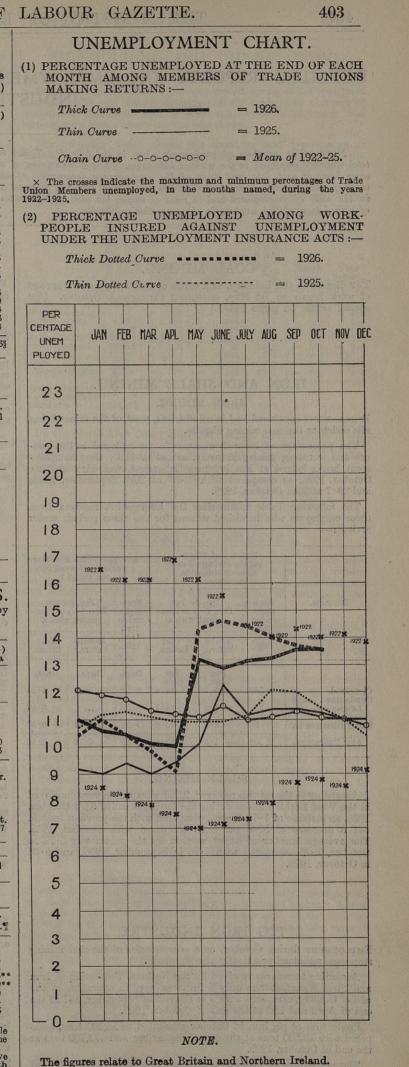
and a surger of the surger of the state of the surger of the state of the surger of th			and the second sec	in the state of the particular fragment of the			
Trade.		in	rkpeople cluded in the	Octol	ber.	Inc. (+) o as compar	r Dec. (- ed with a
Haut.		Returns for October, 1926.		192		Month before.	Year before.
Iron Mining Shale ,,			1,304 2,753	Days W per w by Mi 4·9 5·7	eek nes. 6	Days. - 0.14 - 0.04	Days. - 0.50 - 0.13
Pig Iron		1. 10 2	····	Furnac Blas	st .	Number.	Numbe - 131
Tinplate and Steel Sh	neet		···· [.0	Mills wo 31 Shifts W	9	+ 16	- 205
Iron and Steel			32,492	(one w 171,		Per cent. $-$ 0.2	Per cent - 54
		(b)	OTHER	TRADES.		14.1-04-35 ST	(CONT)
selling brack and and	Nu		r of Work Employed.		Tota	al Wages P Workpeo	
Trade.	Wee	ed		+) or -) on a	Weel	d Dec. ((+) or $(-)$ on a
ALL THE IMPORTANCE	23r Oct		Month	Year	23rd Oct.		Year

CI 1. Chineses	25-2	1926.	before.	before.	1926.	before.	before
Textiles :		.8924	Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton Woollen		83,360 64,388	+ 4.0 + 0.3	-5.1 - 0.7**	142,135	+ 6.7 - 1.8	-13.1 - 1.5
Worsted		89,485	+ 0.1	- 2.7**	165,214	- 0.7	- 9.9
Boot and Shoe		51,263	- 0.3	+ 0.3	107,760	- 1.3	- 2.0
Pottery Brick		11,071 7,999	+ 5.2 + 0.3	-10.3 -11.7	21,908 21,752	+12.5 + 1.3	- 7.4

Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked out are also excluded.
† The returns actually received cover a larger number, but to preserve comparability the number taken for this Table is that corresponding with the figures available for previous dates.
‡ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly circar makers

* The recurs for the collaced that are supplied by diffinitions whose members are mainly cigar makers. § Coalmining is not included in the figures for October, 1926, and September, 1926; it is included, however, in those for October, 1925. If coalmining is excluded throughout, the increase in October, 1926, over October, 1925, is 4.7. Including persons insured under the Banking and Insurance Special

Comparison is affected by changes in rates of wages in some cases.
 ** Computed as explained in the article on page 83 of the March, 1926, GAZETTE.



The Trade Union Returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given in the previous column.

The figures for insured workpeople are briefly explained, and are analysed in detail, on pages 410 to 413 The figures in respect of 1926 have been revised. See article on page 395.

DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

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

COAL MINING.

THE dispute in this industry, as a result of which a general stoppage of work began on 1st May, continued throughout October. (See special article on pages 394-5.)

IRON AND SHALE MINING. IRON MINING.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad in all districts, most of the mines being idle owing to the coal mining dispute.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the iron-ore and ironstone mining industry, as indicated by the unemploy-ment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 63.9 at 25th October, 1926, as compared with 62.6^* at 20th September, 1926, and 26.7 at 26th October, 1925.

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

	peop Min	nber of Wo le employe es included he Returns	d at d in	Average Number of Day worked per week by the Mines.†					
Districts.	Fort- night ended 23rd	Dec. (-	+) or) as com- with a	Fort- night ended 23rd	Inc. (Dec. (-) pared	as com-			
and the second	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.			
The second secon		Per	Per	Days.	Days.	Days.			
Cleveland	389	<u>cent.</u> - 4.0	<u>cent.</u> - 89.4	4.02	- 0.49	- 1.11			
Cumberland and Lancashire	835	+ 3.6	-62-1	5.33		- 0.67			
Other Districts	80	+ 8.1	-93.4	5.66	- 0.11	+ 0.20			
ALL DISTRICTS	1,304	+ 1.5	-81.5	4.96	- 0.14	- 0 .50			

SHALE MINING.

According to the returns received, 2,753 workpeople were employed in the West Lothian mines during the fortnight ended 23rd October, 1926, an increase of 4.4 per cent, compared with the previous month, but a decrease of 30.8 per cent. compared with October, 1925. The average number of days[†] worked by the mines was 5.72 in October, 1926, compared with 5.76 in September, 1926, and 5.85 in October, 1925.

PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT during October, as a consequence of the coal mining stoppage, remained practically at a standstill.

According to returns received by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers only 5 furnaces were in operation at the end of October, compared with 5 at the end of September, 147 at the end of April and 136 at the end of October, 1925.

Production of pig iron in October amounted to 13,100 tons, com-pared with 12,500 tons at the end of September and 473,700 tons at the end of October, 1925.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $63\cdot0$ on 25th October, 1926, as compared with $67\cdot8^{\dagger}$ on 20th September, 1926, and $21\cdot4$ on 26th October, 1925.

* The figures for September have been revised. † The figures show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short time) on which iron shale, etc. were got from the mines neluded 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.

IRON AND STEEL TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in October was still seriously affected by the dispute in the coal mining industry and continued very bad.

in the coal mining industry and continued very bad. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 53.0 on 25th October, 1926, as compared with 52.3[†] on 20th September, 1926, and 24.3 on 26th October, 1925. According to returns received from firms employing 32,492 work-people in the week ended 23rd October, 1926, the volume of employ-ment in that week (as indicated by the number of workpeople 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 September, and by 54.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago.

a year ago. The average number of shifts during which the works were open was $5 \cdot 3$ in each of the three periods. The following Table summarises the information from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :--

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	emplo	f Workpe oyed by f ing return	irms		gate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (Dec. (comp wit	-) as	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (Dec. (comp wit	-) as pared		
199.5 - 1 110	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.		
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	19 1. 1. 1. (19 1) 3. 1.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces Puddling Forges Rolling Mills Forging and Pressing Founding Other Departments Mechanics, Labourers	1,707 342 10,732 1,658 7,049 4,513 6,491	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 7 \cdot 6 \\ - & 13 \cdot 9 \\ - & 0 \cdot 2 \\ - & 5 \cdot 6 \\ - & 4 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 11 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -78 \cdot 9 \\ -88 \cdot 9 \\ -59 \cdot 6 \\ -43 \cdot 7 \\ -8 \cdot 9 \\ -38 \cdot 6 \\ -58 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	9,131 1,374 51,108 7,836 39,519 25,591 36,580	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 7 \\ - & 23 \cdot 5 \\ - & 2 \cdot 7 \\ - & 5 \cdot 0 \\ - & 4 \cdot 4 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 9 \cdot 2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -79.8 \\ -89.2 \\ -61.3 \\ -49.7 \\ -10.2 \\ -37.2 \\ -58.4 \end{array} $		
TOTAL	32,492	+ 1.1	- 54 • 4	171,139	- 0.2	- 54 • 7		
DISTRICTS. Northumberland, Dur- ham and Cleveland	4,890	- 17.7	-65.6	25,403	- 21.8	-68.4		
Sheffield and Rother- ham Leeds, Bradford, etc Cumberland, Lancs.and	11,880 1,031	+ 8.1 + 6.3	- 35·4 - 44·9	63,630 5,223	+ 7.6 + 11.7	- 33.6 - 47.3		
Cheshire Staffordshire Other Midland Counties Wales and Monmouth	3,129 2,843 1,574 5,952	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ + & 46 \cdot 3 \\ - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -58.6 \\ -55.4 \\ -59.2 \\ -23.0 \end{array} $	14,227 14,185 9,054 32,861	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 9 \cdot 0 \\ + & 45 \cdot 3 \\ - & 7 \cdot 0 \\ + & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -62.5 \\ -57.1 \\ -57.2 \\ -22.6 \end{array} $		
Total, England and Wales Scotland	31,299 1,193	+ 2.1 - 19.4	-47·8 -89·4	164,583 6,556	+ 0.4 - 13.9	-48·7 -88·6		
Тотаь	32,492	+ 1.1	- 54 • 4	171,139	- 0.2	- 54 • 7		

The production of steel ingots and castings, as returned by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 92,900 tons in October, 1926, as compared with 95,700 tons in Sept-ember, 1926, and 652,400 tons in October, 1925.

TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT was still seriously affected by the shortage of suitable EMPLOYMENT was still seriously affected by the shortage of suitable fuel; many mills continued to be idle and much short time was reported. At the end of October, 319 tinplate and steel sheet mills were in operation at the works for which information is available, compared with 303 in the previous month and with 524 in October, 1925. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indi-cated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 51.5 on 25th October, 1926, as compared with 46.71 on 20th September, 1926, and with 8.9 on 26th October, 1925.

* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, taken in conjunction with the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the time lost by *individuals* owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown were actually worked by all the men employed. † The figures for September have been revised.

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

The following Table shows the number of mills in operation at the end of October, 1926, at the works covered by the returns received :---

	Numb	er of Worl	s Open	Number of Mills in Operation					
of D		Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	At end of	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a				
	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.			
Tinplate Steel Sheet	43 7	2	-28 -6	229 90	+ 23 - 7	-172 - 33			
TOTAL	50	- 2	- 34	319	+ 16	- 205			

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1926, amounted to 84,064 tons, or 22,114 tons more than in Septem-ber, 1926, but 38,275 tons less than in October, 1925.

ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued to suffer from restrictions in the supply of fuel, power and materials, due to the dispute in the coal mining industry. It remained very bad on the whole and was some-what worse than in the previous month. Much short time continued in operation in the textile machinery and railway engineering sections; at some locomotive plants the working week was restricted to three days. There was a further slight improvement in the electrical engineering section and conditions on motor work improvement. lectrical engineering section, and conditions on motor work improved to the Midlands; but in marine engineering a further decline was experienced. Compared with a year before employment was much rse in all section

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured vorkpeople unemployed at 25th October, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with a month ago and a year ago.

	and a second second	and the second		and the second				
a literal and		Num	ber of 1	Insure t 25th	d Workp o October	eople Ur r, 1926.	nemploye	d
Division.	Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding.	Electrical Engineering.	Marine neering, etc.	Ingineering, etc. Constructional Engineering.	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles, and Aircraft.	TOTAL.	or Dec as co	ase (+) rease (- mpared ith a
ALARTING.	Engin Engin Fou	Engi	Marine Engineering,	Constr Engi	Constri Repair Vehicle and A	2112	Month before.	Year before
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	6,333 2,828 2,508 12,572 31,671 29,755 20,344 2,913 1,810	405 444 112 1,493 806 1,717 398 49 18	10,513 254	72 86 1,466 2,646 219 2,123	2,350 1,495 1,205 13,046 1,088	9,316 5,005 4,348 28,622 46,724 34,442 28,568 3,402 4,302	$\begin{array}{c} - & 28 \\ + & 563 \\ + & 74 \\ -2,113 \\ + & 1,186 \\ - & 736 \\ + & 2,213 \\ - & 301 \\ + & 19 \end{array}$	+ 11,63 + 13,81 + 12,60 + 7,17
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	110,734	5,442	18,510	6,889	23,154	164,729	+ 877	+ 50,93
		Percent	tages T	Jnemp	loyed at	25th Oc	tober, 19	926.
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	7.5 6.7 7.1 13.9 25.4 21.3 24.0 42.6 24.8	3.6 5.1 3.6 6.3 10.2 9.2 13.4 13.2 7.8	14.2 4.9 6.9 2.9 48.3 19.7 26.7 24.8 40.6	$\begin{array}{r} 4\cdot7\\ 11\cdot3\\ 11\cdot2\\ 22\cdot8\\ 34\cdot5\\ 8\cdot9\\ 37\cdot2\\ 17\cdot0\\ 22\cdot5\end{array}$	6.6 5.6 5.1 13.9 9.6 13.0 9.8 13.4 13.4	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 9 \\ 19 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ + 0.7\\ + 0.1\\ - 1.0\\ + 0.6\\ - 0.4\\ + 1.8\\ - 3.0\\ + 0.1 \end{array} $	+ 0. + 1. + 1. + 5. + 8. + 7. + 6. + 19. + 4.
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	18.0	7.1	31.7	25.1	10.3	16.4	+ 0.1*	+ 5.
Ditto, Sept., 1926* Ditto, Oct., 1925	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	7.4 5.5	30·3 25·5	22·3 10·8	10.9 7.2	16·3 11·3		

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad and ontinued to decline, especially in marine and heavy engineering. A Yorkshire it remained bad, some decline being experienced, and Lincolnshire conditions were still bad with no improvement. In ancashire and Cheshire employment remained bad, although it improved a little on the whole. In the Birmingham and Coventry istrict an improvement was experienced on motor and electrical strict an improvement was experienced on motor and electrical ork; on general engineering work little improvement was shown. Nottingham, Derby and Leicester employment remained bad. ork:

In London and in the Eastern and Southern Counties employment was still moderate on the whole, and fairly good in the electrical, motor and aircraft sections. In South Wales a further improvement was reported but conditions were still very bad. In Scotland con-ditions remained very depressed, employment showing a further decline. At Belfast it was very bad and showed little change.

* The figures for September have been revised.

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SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-REPAIRING.

EMPLOYMENT continued very bad during October, and again showed a decline compared with the previous month, owing to the continued dispute in the coal mining industry and the consequent shortage of materials. Compared with a year ago, when employment was already very bad, a heavy decline was shown.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of insured workpeople unemployed at 25th October, 1926, and the increase or decrease as compared with 20th September, 1926, and with a year ago :---

Divisions.	al Number of ed Workpeople employed at October, 1926.	Increa Decrea compa	ase (-	-) as	Percentage Unemployed at th October, 1926.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in percentage as compared with a		
	Total Insured Unen 25th O	Month before.	Year before.		Der Uner 25th Oc	Month before.	Year before.	
London South-Eastern South-Western Midlands North-Eastern North-Western Scotland Wales Northern Ireland	2,677 775 4,893 47 40,304 10,816 31,947 5,784 6,236	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 146 \\ + & 152 \\ + & 1,524 \\ - & 1 \\ + & 1,119 \\ - & 239 \\ + & 1,713 \\ - & 150 \\ - & 70 \end{array} $	1++1+1++1	751 102 942 19 5,958 96 6,836 1,242 164	23.5 8.7 20.5 15.7 64.0 33.5 53.9 54.8 42.7	$+ \frac{1 \cdot 2}{1 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 7}{4 \cdot 6 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 7}{1 \cdot 7} + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 7} + 1 $	$\begin{array}{r} - \ 4 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 1 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 4 \cdot 8 \\ - \ 7 \cdot 9 \\ + \ 12 \cdot 7 \\ + \ 0 \cdot 2 \\ + \ 15 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 13 \cdot 1 \\ + \ 8 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	103,479	+ 4,194	+	14,050	46.2	+ 1.9	+ 9.2	

On the North-East Coast nearly two-thirds, and in Scotland and Wales more than one-half, of the insured workpeople were recorded as unemployed. In London and the South employment was bad, though not nearly so bad as in the North.

WOOL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued slack, and showed very little change on the whole as compared with the previous month, but was worse than in October of last year. In some districts fuel difficulties restricted employment, and in all sections of the industry short-time working continued prevalent.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $16\cdot3$ on 25th October, as compared with $17\cdot2^*$ on 20th September and with $10\cdot8$ on 26th October, 1925.

and with 10.8 on 26th October, 1925. The improved position reported in September in the wool sorting, combing and preparing branches of the worsted industry was not fully maintained in October, the decline mainly taking the form of reduced working hours. About 55 per cent. of the workpeople in these branches covered by the returns received from employers worked short time in the week ended 23rd October, with a loss of nearly 16 hours each on the average. With worsted spinners also there was a tendency towards decline except in Scotland; and about 43 per cent. of the spinners covered by the returns received lost over 11 hours each, on an average, in the week ended 23rd October. In worsted weaving there was no marked change in the Bradford and Keighley districts, but an improvement at Huddersfield, and also to a slight extent at Leeds. The returns received from employers for the week ended 23rd October showed that 32 per cent. of the weavers worked short time, with a loss on an average of about 10½† hours each; while 3 per cent. worked overtime to the extent of over 6 hours each on an average.

of over 6 hours each on an average. In both woollen spinning and woollen weaving there was little general change with regard to the numbers totally unemployed, but short time working increased slightly during October. About 39 per cent. of the spinners and about 42 per cent. of the weavers covered by the employers' returns in these departments worked short time in the week ended 23rd October, with a loss of about 10[†] hours each on the average; on the other hand nearly 6 per cent. of the spinners worked overtime to the extent of about 9[‡] hours each on an average. In the Huddersfield district employment declined and was slack, but a few firms were working overtime and one or two night shifts were in operation. In the heavy woollen district of Dewsbury and Batley employment remained very poor, and was affected by the high price of fuel. At Leeds, and in the Yeadon and Guiseley districts, there was a decline. In the woollen trade of Stockport employment continued fair.

In the blanket trade in the heavy woollen district employment was fair and better than a year ago; at Witney employment was described as moderately good.

In the flannel trade of Rochdale and Saddleworth there was a further slight improvement, but a considerable amount of short time was still worked.

* Revised figures. † These figures do not take into account other forms of under-employment such as "playing for warps," and tending one instead of two looms.

In Scotland there was a further slight improvement, especially in the tweed industry; more factories were fully employed than for some time past, and in some cases there was still a shortage of skilled workers in the weaving and mending departments.

skilled workers in the weaving and mending departments. In the Yorkshire carpet industry employment was reported as bad and as worse than in September and a year ago; much short time was worked. In the carpet industry as a whole there was a slight improvement as compared with September, but employment was restricted by the shortage of fuel. The following Table shows, for the principal districts and depart-ments of the industry, the percentage changes between the week ended 25th September and that ended 23rd October in the numbers of workpeople employed and in the total wages paid by firms from whom information was received :---

i (- 's annant) 'F bury share at the bury share at		Number of Vorkpeople			Total Wages paid te all Workpeople.					
	Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926,	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)	Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a month before.	Index figure. (Jan. 1926 = 100.)				
Departments : WORSTED SECTION :		Per Cent.		£	Per Cent.					
Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	10,696 42,025 22,267 12,524 1,973	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 1 \\ - 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 1 \cdot 7 \\ - 0 \cdot 8 \\ + 0 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	98.9 96.1 107.0 91.6 108.4	23,521 63,432 43,799 30,671 3,791	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 3 \\ - 0 \cdot 9 \\ + 1 \cdot 2 \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ + 4 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	84.1 92.4 101.0 92.4 98.5				
Total-Worsted	89,485	+ 0.1	98.3	165,214	- 0.7	93.1				
WoolLien Section: Wool Sorting and Combing Spinning Weaving Other Depts Not specified	1,031 14,583 26,710 19,658 2,406	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.4 \\ + & 0.5 \\ + & 1.0 \\ - & 1.3 \\ + & 3.4 \end{array} $	98 · 4 97 · 0 108 · 7 90 · 3 99 · 8	2,419 30,951 47,899 43,675 5,350	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.8 \\ - & 1.8 \\ - & 0.6 \\ - & 3.7 \\ + & 4.6 \end{array} $	101.8 101.6 109.4 92.6 103.9				
Total—Woollen	64,388	+ 0.3	9 9·5	130,294	- 1.8	101.0				
CARPET SECTION	10,148	+ 0.6	98.9	17,585	+ 2.8	79.5				
Total—Wool Textile Industry	164,021	+ 0.2	98.5	313,093	- 1.0	95•4				
Districts*: WORSTED SECTION: Bradford Huddersfield Leeds Keighley Heavy Woollen (Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.)	40,693 10,251 10,615 8,856 9,605 3,446	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0.2 \\ + & 1.6 \\ + & 0.8 \\ - & 2.6 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 1.7 \end{array} $	97.0 105.9 95.9 98.0 99.0 98.9	76,140 22,866 17,359 16,427 16,546 5,560	$ \begin{array}{r} - 2 \cdot 3 \\ + 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 3 \cdot 0 \\ + 0 \cdot 3 \\ - 2 \cdot 0 \\ + 1 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	87.3 109.4 85.9 97.0 100.9 104.2				
Total, West Riding	83,466	+ 0.1	98.4	154,898	- 0.9	92.6				
West of England and Midlands Lancs Scotland	3,882 333 1,804	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0.1 \\ + & 0.9 \\ + & 2.0 \end{array} $	98·9 115·9 96·5	6,766 636 2,914	$ \begin{array}{r} -2.8 \\ +3.6 \\ +17.3 \end{array} $	$92 \cdot 5$ 111 \cdot 1 130 \cdot 3				
Total-Worsted	89,485	+ 0.1	98-3	165,214	- 0.7	93.1				
Woollen Section : Huddersfield Heavy Woollen	14,273	- 0.5	98.1	30,444	- 6.7	91.1				
(Dewsbury, Bat- ley, etc.) Leeds Halifax and Calder	12,288 9,563	-0.4 -1.6	100·0 95·6	24,531 19,725	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 0.6 \\ - & 4.9 \end{array} $	106·7 98·0				
Vale Bradford	2,624 1,275	$\begin{array}{c} + & 0 \cdot 7 \\ + & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 0 \\ 107 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	5,385 3,023	-3.2 +.4.1	98·1 107·0				
Total, West Riding Lancs West of England	40,023 5,198	$\begin{vmatrix} - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ + & 1 \cdot 0 \end{vmatrix}$	98·7 99·5	83,108 11,049	- 4.0 + 4.5	98·2 108·1				
and Midlands Scotland Wales	4,265 14,874 28	$+ 1 \cdot 8$ + 1 \cdot 9 $- 33 \cdot 3$	105·9 99·8 44·4	7,715 28,372 50	+ 2.9 + 1.5 - 26.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 116 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 52 \cdot 0 \end{array} $				
Total—Woollen	64,388	+ 0.3	99•5	130,294	- 1.8	101.0				
CARPET SECTION	10,148	+ 0.6	98.9	17,585	+ 2.8	79.5				
Total—Wool Textile Industry	164,021	+ 0.2	98.5	313,093	- 1.0	95•4				

In the worsted section of the industry, taken as a whole, the returns received from employers show that 40 per cent. of their workpeople were on short time in the week ended 23rd October, with a loss, on the average, of nearly 12 hours† each. In the woollen section the returns show that in the same week about 37½ per cent. of the workpeople lost nearly 10½ hours† each on the average. In the carpet section the employers' returns show about 39 per cent. on short time to the extent of about 8½ hours each on the average. The corresponding particulars for overtime were 3 per cent., averaging over 6 hours each, in the worsted section, and 3½ per cent. aver-aging 8 hours each, in the woollen section. In the carpet section there was practically no overtime.

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 the 25th October, 1926.

Most of the districts are indicated by the names of their principal towns, but neighbouring towns and areas are included in each case.
 † See note † on page 405.

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th October, 1926.									
Department.	Wholl	y Unempl	oyed.	Temp						
and more the	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.			
ol Sorting	270	8	278	416	2	418	696			
ol Washing and reparing	270	199	469	699	349	1,048	1,517			
ol Combing	119	81	200	742	707	1,449	1,649			
l Carding	401	52	453	1,051	149	1,200	1,653			
ollen Spinning	298	104	402	595	356	951	1,353			
pinning	337	770	1,107	678	3,740	4,418	5,525			
ol Winding and	1.150.51	A DESCRIPTION				1000				
arping	116	21	137	273	168	441	578			
rsted Winding and	54	123	177	127	1,142	1,269	1,446			
arping	128	472	600	462	3,736	4,198	4,798			
rsted Weaving	118		677	202	1,850	2,052	2,729			
er Processes	611	63	674	1,318	344	1,662	2,336			
TOTAL	2,722	2,452	5,174	6,563	12,543	19,106	24,280			

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared with the 20th September, 1926 :

	Wholl	olly Unemployed.				Temporarily Stopped.					To	tal	
Department.	Men.	Wo	men.	To	tal.	I	Ien.	w	omen.	T	o tal.	Total.	
Wool Sorting	+47	-	1	+	46	+	68			+	68	+	114
Wool Washing and Preparing Wool Combing	- 30	-	24 18		54 77	-	115 101	-	19 198	-	134 299	T	188
Wool Carding Woollen Spinning	+ 8 - 7	+	25 12	+	17 5	-+	133 60		59 11	+	192 49	+	209 54
Worsted Drawing and Spinning Wool Winding	+ 66		43	+	23	-	111	-	53	-	164	-	14
and Warping Worsted Winding	+ 32	-	6	+	26	+	34	-	11	+	23	+	. 4
and Warping Woollen Weaving	+12 - 7	-+	37 21	+	25 14	-+	24 292	-+	23 213	-+	47 505	+	51
Worsted Weaving Other Processes	+21 + 26	11	40 .2	+	19 24	+-	8 59	+	1,011 45		1,003	+	1 ,02
TOTAL	+109	-	163	-	54	-	81	-	1,127	E	1,208	-	1,26

The *imports* of raw wool (sheep's or lambs') were 33,615,500 lbs., while re-exports amounted to 27,521,900 lbs. in October, 1926, compared with 24,196,500 lbs. and 10,318,500 lbs. respectively in September, 1926, and with 31,815,800 lbs. and 35,394,200 lbs. in October, 1925.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 3,845,700 lbs. compared with 3,115,800 lbs. in September, 1926, and with 4,786,500

The *exports* of woollen and worsted tissues were 11,716,200 square yards, compared with 12,314,700 square yards in September, 1926, and 12,421,100 square yards in October, 1925. The *exports* of blankets were 118,518 pairs, 91,229 pairs and 79,988 pairs in October, 1926, September, 1926, and October, 1925, respectively.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

DURING October there was some improvement in this industry, in DURING October there was some improvement in this industry, in both spinning and weaving, owing partly to improvement in coal supplies in certain districts, and partly to reductions in the price of raw material. The shortage and high cost of coal, however, con-tinued to restrict production severely in many districts, and employment was still bad in all the principal departments, except the Egyptian spinning section, in which, with few exceptions, the mills worked full time.

mills worked full time. The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19.7 on the 25th October, 1926, as compared with 24.1 on the 20th September, 1926, and with 7.0 on the 26th October, 1925. Employment with spinners in the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Stalybridge districts continued bad, and was worse than a year ago; generally speaking, half time or less continued to be worked during the month. An improvement was, however, reported at Oldham, owing to a better supply of fuel. In the manufacturing department in the Oldham district employment continued very slack; practically all the weavers were under-employed. In the Bolton district employment with spinners was reported as moderate, but as better all the weavers were underemployed. In the bottom distribu-employment with spinners was reported as moderate, but as better than a month earlier; with card-room workers it was fair, but not so good as in September; in the weaving department employment remained bad. At Leigh employment with spinners was described as fair, but not so good as a month earlier. At Rochdale and at Bury continued depression was reported.

In the weaving department there was some improvement in the employment situation at Blackburn and Accrington; but under-employment still prevailed to a serious extent. At Burnley no imemployment still prevailed to a serious extent. At burnley no in-provement was reported, and employment was considerably worse than a year ago; many mills closed down for alternate weeks owing to shortage of coal and lack of orders. At Preston prolonged stoppages at many mills were reported during the month. At Darwen several mills were able to restart, owing to increased supplies of fuel; but the whole of the looms were not running in the mills that were open, and

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under-employment remained severe. At Great Harwood the de-pression continued. In the Rossendale Valley about 30 per cent. of the workpeople were unemployed, and many under-employed, mostly tending only half the usual number of machines. At Nelson and Colne few of the weavers were totally unemployed, but practically the whole were under-employed, that is, tending half or three-quarters of the normal number of looms. At Padiham employment was reported as bad, and showed a further decline as compared with September. At Todmorden there was some improve-ment during the month; 80 per cent. of the weavers were, however, still suffering from various forms of under-employment. The *imports* (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 141,744,700 lbs. in October, 1926, compared with 59,994,800 lbs. in September, 1926, and with 178,051,800 lbs. in October, 1925. The *exports* of cotton yarn were 13,463,100 lbs. in October, 1926, compared with 12,142,000 lbs. in September, 1926, and with 17,855,100 lbs. in October, 1925. The exports of cotton piece goods were 307,744,700 square yards as compared with 311,686,300 square yards in the previous month, and with 366,606,600 square yards in October, 1925.

3.1

In Yorkshire employment generally continued bad, with much short time; a number of firms closed down, and short time was general. Firms at Hebden Bridge, however, resumed full time owing to improved supplies of coal.

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

		umber o orkpeopl		Total all	Wages p Workpeo	aid to ple.
	Week ended 23rd		(+) or $(-)$ on a	Week ended 23rd		(+) or $(-)$ or
	Oct., 1926.	Month before.		Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year befor
DEPARTMENTS.		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per
Preparing Spinning Weaving	11,751 21,455 34,133	+ 2.7 + 2.0 + 6.8	-3.8 -2.3 -7.5	18,517 35,582 55,155	+ 8.7 + 6.5 + 7.0	-11 -9 -16
Other Not Specified	7,964 8,057	$\frac{-0.3}{+4.1}$	$\begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	18,781 14,100	+ 3.1 + 9.0	$= \frac{10}{13}$
TOTAL	83,360	+ 4.0	- 5.1	142,135	+ 6.7	- 13
DISTRICTS.		No. of States		N. AND ST		ALL SHE
Ashton Stockport, Glossop and	4,146	+ 1.5	- 5.9	6,427	+18.4	- 17
Hyde	7,976	+ 7.0	- 0.1	13,290	+ 4.4	- 8
Oldham Bolton and Leigh	9,769 14,911	+ 0.1 - 0.1	$+ 0.2 \\ - 2.2$	17,345 25,738	+ 7.4 - 0.4	- 11
Bury, Rochdale, Hey- wood, Walsden and	17,311	- 0.1	- 2.2	25,150	- 0.4	- 4
Todmorden	8,147	+ 0.6	- 7.2	12,699	+12.8	- 20
Manchester Preston and Chorley	5,091 5,987	+ 8.0	+ 3.4	7,390 9,829	-0.9 + 7.2	$-13 \\ -12$
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen	8,455	+24.5	- 4.3	14,658	+32.2	- 16
Burnley, Padiham, Colne	Care and	- Landa Maria		Little States		- 10
and Nelson Other Lancashire Towns	8,825 3,274	-7.7 +20.4	$-18.2 \\ -17.9$	18,849 5,092	-1.0 +19.2	$- 20 \\ - 17$
Yorkshire Towns Other Districts	4,326 2,453	$+ \frac{8 \cdot 0}{0 \cdot 4}$	-0.3 + 0.7	7,173 3,645	$+ 2.9 \\ - 3.2$	- 17 - 8 - 4
Тотац	83,360	+ 4.0	- 5.1	142,135	+ 6.7	- 13

Returns from firms employing 80,875 workpeople in the week ended 23rd October showed that about $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these work-people were on short time in that week, with a loss of about 17 hours 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 25th October, 1926 :---

	I	Numbers (excluding casuals) on the Register at 25th October, 1926.												
Department.	Whol	lly Unemp	loyed.	Temp	and the second second									
this of the s	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.							
Card and Blow- ing Room Spinning Beaming, Wind-	487 2,274	1,655 1,647	2,142 3,921	1,937 9,588	7,424 7,437	9,361 17,025	11,503 20,946							
ing and Warp- ing Weaving Other Processes	614 1,993 530	1,300 3,939 109	1,914 5,932 639	2,970 8,121 1,235	10,817 24,052 394	13,787 32,173 1,629	15,701 38,105 2,268							
Total	5,898	8,650	14,548	23,851	50,124	73,975	88,523							

The following Table shows the increases and decreases as compared

Depertment	Who	lly Unemp	ployed.	Temp	Tratal			
Department.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.	
Card and Blowing Room Spinning Beaming, Winding and Warp-	1	+ 30 + 18	+ 2 - 132	- 246 - 1,698	- 3,489 - 3,146	— 3,735 — 4,844	— 3,73 — 4,97	
ing Weaving Other Pro-	- 25 - 19	- 317 + 945	-342 + 926	- 63 - 896	-2,145 -3,812	- 2,208 - 4,708	- 2,55 - 3,78	
cesses	+ 48	+ 8	+ 56	- 99	- 27	- 126	- 7	
Total	-174	+ 684	+ 510	- 3,002	-12,619	-15.621	- 15.11	

BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Employment in October was again poor, and in nearly all centres short-time working remained prevalent. There was little change, on the whole, as compared either with the previous month or with October, 1925.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was $12\cdot 2$ on 25th October, as compared with $12\cdot 7^*$ on 20th September and with $10\cdot 5$ on 26th October, 1925.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns as to the numbers of work-people employed and the total wages paid in the three periods under review :—

	1	orkpeop	le.	E	arnings.	14		
	Week ended 23rd	Inc. Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.†		
England and Wales : London Leicester	1,886 8,369	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Per} \\ \text{cent.} \\ + 0 \cdot 1 \\ - 2 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	Per cent. - 6.4 - 0.5	£ 4,142 17,592	Per cent. + 1.9 - 5.8	Per cent. - 11·2 - 7·7		
Leicester Country Dis- trict Northampton Northampton Country	2,076 6,801	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 6 \\ - & 0 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	-2.2 + 1.6	4,389 15,616	$\begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 8 \\ - & 2 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	$\frac{-}{+}$ 0.0 + 8.2		
District Kettering Stafford and District Norwich and District	7,987 3,568 2,641 4,215	-0.0 +0.8 +0.5 +0.6	-0.5 + 2.2 + 15.0 + 3.9	16,983 8,189 5,445 8,288	+ 1.6 - 2.0 - 2.9 - 1.6	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3 \cdot 8 \\ - 1 \cdot 7 \\ + 29 \cdot 6 \\ + 2 \cdot 2 \end{array} $		
Bristol, Kingswood and District Leeds and District Lancashire (mainly	1,805 1,769	-2.7 +2.7	$-\frac{8\cdot 2}{-4\cdot 2}$	3,3 88 3, 806	-9.0 + 4.2	-10.8 - 3.7		
Rossendale Valley) Birmingham and Dis- trict	4,849 1,040	$-1\cdot 2 \\ -0\cdot 1$	-2.4 + 0.4	9,803 1,651	$+1\cdot9$ $-2\cdot2$	- 8.7 $- 15.4$		
and Wales England and Wales	1,748 48,754	$+1\cdot5$ $-0\cdot4$	$\frac{+3\cdot4}{+0\cdot3}$	3,179 102,471	$\frac{-0.3}{-1.6}$	$\frac{-8\cdot9}{-2\cdot2}$		
Scotland Great Britain	2,509 51,263	$\frac{+2\cdot 6}{-0\cdot 3}$	$\frac{+0.8}{+0.3}$	5,289 107,760	$\frac{+3\cdot9}{-1\cdot3}$	$\frac{+1\cdot9}{-2\cdot0}$		

Returns from firms employing over 46,000 workpeople in the week ended 23rd October, 1926, showed that $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of these work-people worked short time in that week, with a loss of $12\frac{3}{4}$ hours each, on an average.

Employment in London was moderate; it showed a slight improve-ment with some firms as compared with September, but was con-siderably worse on the whole than a year ago. At Leicester it showed a decline and was very slack; nearly two-thirds of the operatives were losing an average of about 18 hours each per week in short-time working. A considerable amount of short time was also worked at Northampton, nearly 57 per cent. of the operatives losing about 10 hours each on an average. At Wellingborough, although the majority of operatives worked short time, there was a slight improvement over September. At Finedon employment was bad during most of October; in the Higham and Rushden area it was poor, and slightly worse than in September; on the other hand, an improvement was reported at Raunds and at Irthlingborough. At Kettering short time continued at most factories. Employment in London was moderate; it showed a slight improve-At Kettering short time continued at most factories

At Stafford employment was moderate; a little more short time was worked than in September, but compared with a year ago there was a marked improvement. A large number of women were on short time at Norwich, but a slight improvement was reported with male operatives. Employment declined in the Bristol and Kingswood area, and was worse than in October of last year, most of the operatives being on short time; some firms, however, were working fairly regularly. Employment was also bad at Street. At Leeds, on the other hand, there was a slight improvement, in which firms supplying the heavier types of footwear shared. Employment was generally moderate in the Rossendale Valley, but at Bacup there was a slight improvement, and some large firms were fairly well occupied.

In Scotland there was a fairly general improvement, and employ-ment was fair in most of the principal districts.

* Revised figure. † Comparison of earnings is affected by changes in rates of wages.

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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 25th October, 1926:—

	Numbers (excluding Casuals) on the Registers at 25th October, 1926.										
Department.	Wholly Unemployed. Temporarily Stopped.										
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Total.				
Boot and Shoe Manu-											
facture :	al working					S. Santa					
Preparing Depart-	95	20	115	87	20	107	222				
Rough Stuff De-	95	20	115	01	20	.101	444				
partment	399	14	413	202	7	209	622				
ClickingDepartment	663	2	665	835	29	864	1,529				
Closing Department	10	771	781	11	1,098	1,109	1,890				
Making Department	1,779	48	1,827	1,412	25	1,437	3,264				
Finishing Depart-		· ())///////////////////////////////////	191.753		14 10 19 19		1000				
ment	1,097	414	1,511	859	214	1,073	2,584				
Slipper Making	200	33	233	716	417	1,133	1,366				
Clog Making	27	2	29	1	1	2	31				
Repairing and Hand-	1.00	Mar and a l	1	State Barn		10					
sewn Work	468	3	471	47	2	49	520				
TOTAL	4,738	1,307	6,045	4,170	1,813	5,983	12,028				

The *exports* of boots and shoes in October, 1926, amounted to 125,745 dozen pairs, or 5,903 dozen pairs more than in September, 1926, but 159 dozen pairs less than in October, 1925.

PAPER MANUFACTURE, PRINTING, AND BOOKBINDING.

EMPLOYMENT in the paper trade during October was moderate on the whole, and worse than in the previous month. Full time was worked in certain districts, but employment was generally affected by the shortage of fuel, and a good deal of short time or irregular working was reported.

With letterpress printers, employment was again moderate on the whole. At Manchester and Birmingham it was still bad and at Glasgow slack, and at the two last named centres it was reported as worse than in the previous month. With electrotypers and

as worse than in the previous month. With electrotypers and stereotypers employment was generally good. In the lithographic printing trade employment was fair on the whole; it was, however, reported as bad, and worse than in Sep-tember, at Manchester, and some short time was worked at this and several other large centres. With lithographic artists employment was again moderate in London and slack at Manchester. Employment in the bookbinding trade remained about the same as in Sentember, and was worse than during October 1925

as in September, and was worse than during October, 1925.

as in September, and was worse than during October, 1925. The percentage unemployed among insured workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in the printing and book-binding trades was 5.5 at 25th October, compared with 5.7^* at 20th September and 4.2 at 26th October, 1925. In the paper and paper board industry, the percentage was 12.3 at 25th October, compared with 7.4^* at 20th September and 5.9 at 26th October, 1925. In the endbed her percentage detailorement rades, the presentates cardboard box, paper-bag and 3.9 at 20th October, he percentage was 5.4 at 25th October, compared with 5.8* at 20th September and 4.7 at 26th October, 1925. The following Table summarises the returns received from Trade

Unions :-

	12,791 7,705 12,730 93,305 10,594		Percentag	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) on a			
and an and an and an and an		Oct., 1926.			Month before.	Year before.	
Letterpress Printing : London Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lanca-		5•4 4•5	5•5 5•4	2•4 2•6	- 0·1 - 0·9	+ 3.0 + 1.9	
shire and Cheshire. Midland and Eastern Counties.	12,791	2.9	2.9	2.0		+ 0.9	
Scotland Other Districts		6·3 4·0	5·5 4·1	2·4 2·2	+ 0.8 - 0.1	+ 3.9 + 1.8	
Total	93,305	4.8	5.0	2.4	- 0.2	+ 2.4	
Lithographic Printing Bookbinding	10,594 23,020	3·7 4·7	3.8 4.8	2·9 2·6	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ 0.8 + 2.1	

BUILDING TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT showed a further slight decline during October; it was fairly good with skilled operatives, other than painters, and moderate, on the whole, with unskilled workers. It was again adversely affected in some districts by a shortage of materials arising out of the continued stoppage in the coal-mining industry. As regards individual occupations, employment remained very good generally with plasterers, and a shortage of this class of labour

was reported in a number of towns; employment declined somewhat with carpenters and bricklayers, but was fairly good, on the whole; there was also a slight decline with masons, and employment was quiet at most centres; it continued fair with plumbers and fairly good with slaters. There was a further general seasonal decline with

* Revised figures.

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painters and employment remained slack; it continued generally

painters and employment remained stack, it continued generally moderate with tradesmen's labourers. The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of work-people insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts who were unemployed at 25th October, 1926, together with the increase or decrease in the percentages as compared with the previous month and with October, 1925 :--

	Estimated Number of Insured Work-	Total Number Unem- ployed	Number included in previous Column	Per- centage Unem-	Increase (+) o Decrease (-) i percentage as compared with				
	people at July,1926.	at 25th Oct., 1926.	who were Temporarily Stopped.	mlamad	A Month before.	A Year before.			
OCCUPATIONS.	1.010000000	DAG RUNS			C. C. C.				
arpenters	126,460	7,003	488	5.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.8			
Bricklayers	72,150	3,717	634	5.2	+ 1.0	+ 3.6			
fasons	25,240	1,729	228	6.9	+ 1.6	+ 3.5			
laters	5,710	304	23	5.3	- 0.1	+ 1.5			
Plasterers	19,720	363	28	1.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.7			
Painters	112,930	20,030	794	17.7	+ 4.1	+ 0.6			
Plumbers	31,860	2,263	143	7.1	- 0.1	+ 1.5			
Labourers to			1 000	17.0	1 1 0	1 1.0			
above	245,860	32,443	1,906	13.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.8			
Ill other occu-	101 110	04 510	1 707	15.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.9			
pations	161,110	24,512	1,763	15.7	+ 0.0	+ 1.2			
Total	801,040	92,364	6,007	11.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.8			
and the second	140.88	10 total an	1	1		1			
DIVISIONS.			0.1	11 0	1 0 1	- 0.1			
London	162,020	18,678	28	11.5	+ 2.1				
South-Eastern	123,470	6,173	46	5.0	+0.8 +1.1	- 0.2 + 1.0			
South-Western	98,750	7,866	156	8.0	+ 1.1 + 0.3	+ 3.1			
Midlands	91,230	9,739	1,680 2,009	10.7 15.7	+ 1.7	+ 4.8			
North-Eastern	103,190	16,252 14,046	1,123	13.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.6			
North-Western	104,350	9,494	520	12.9	+ 2.6	+ 1.8			
Scotland	73,690	5,816	434	19.8	+ 2.3	+ 7.2			
Wales	29,310	4,300	434	28.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.8			
Northern Ireland	15,030	4,300	11	20.0	1 0 4	1 1 0			
Great Britain		1000		ANT STOR					
and Northern		1 1 1 1 1 1			Card and a second	to the second			
Ireland	801,040	92,364	6,007	11.5	+ 1.3	+ 1.8			
	152.15	1.3 2 10	1 18 1 3 3 3 B	1000	and the second second	1 southers			

The above Tables show the new estimates for July, 1926, of the numbers of insured persons in the various building industry occupations. A comparison between these figures and those for July, 1925, is shown in the following Table :---

Changes in the Estimated Numbers Insured, July, 1925-July, 1926.

S. W. C. Law Market & Market			52 2 June 62	and the second second	and the state of the state	AST INC. NO. COMPANY		
var Shakka-Is		ed insured , 1925.		ed insured , 1926.		(+) ase $(-)$.		
Occupations.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of industry total.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of industry total.	Num- ber.	Per- centage of 1925 occupa- tional figure,		
Carpenters Bricklayers Masons Slaters Plasterers Plasterers Plumbers Labourers to above All other occu- pations	114,030 65,120 23,840 5,310 17,880 108,590 28,610 229,210 161,530	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 6 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 3 \cdot 8 \\ 30 \cdot 4 \\ 21 \cdot 4 \end{array} $	126,460 72,150 25,240 5,710 19,720 112,930 31,860 245,860 161,110	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \cdot 8 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \\ 0 \cdot 7 \\ 2 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 1 \\ 3 \cdot 9 \\ 30 \cdot 7 \\ 20 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} +12,430 \\ +7,030 \\ +1,400 \\ +400 \\ +1,840 \\ +3,250 \\ +16,650 \\ -420 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} + 10.9 \\ + 10.8 \\ + 5.9 \\ + 7.5 \\ + 10.3 \\ + 4.0 \\ + 11.3 \\ + 7.3 \\ - 0.03 \end{array}$		
Total	754,120	100.0	801,040	100.0	+46,920	+ 6.2		

It will be seen that there are important increases in four of the principal skilled occupations, viz., carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and plumbers. The percentage increase in the number of slaters is also slightly above the average for the industry as a whole, while painters show an increase of less than that average. The last-mentioned occupation represented a smaller proportion of the whole industry at July, 1926, than at July, 1925, while each of the four first mentioned represents a higher proportion of the industry as a whole. a whole.

BUILDING PLANS APPROVED.

Returns from Local Authorities in 142 of the principal urban areas in Great Britain (except the London County Council area), with a total population of 16,061,000, show that in October, 1926, plans were passed for buildings of an estimated cost of £4,693,100, as compared with £5,914,200 in September, 1926, and £5,880,800 in October, 1925. Of the total for October, 1926, dwelling-houses accounted for £3,209,400; factories and workshops for £196,300; shops, offices, warehouses and other business premises for £364,700; and other buildings, and additions and alterations to existing buildings, for £922,700.

BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued to be adversely affected by the shortage of coal. Short time was still worked in many districts. In the Peterborough district, employment continued

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed in the brick, pipe, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 18.9 at 25th October, 1926, as compared with 17.8* at 20th September, 1926, and 7.4 at 26th October, 1925.

* Revised figures.

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The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns for the three periods under review :---British registered foreign-going vessels at the undermentioned ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October :---

					A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER				0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	the second s	
			Total	Wages j	paid to	the approximation of	tering i	Number of	Seamen* sh	ipped in	and the second s
Week	Inc.	. (+) or Week Inc. (+) or (-) on a ended Dec. (-) on a		Principal Ports.	Oct.,	Inc. (Dec. (-	(+) or -) on a	Ten months ended			
Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.*		1926.	Month before.	Year before.	Oct., 1926.	Oct., 1925.
1,147 87	+ 1.2	- 55.2	£ 4,384 14,208 2,914 246 21,752	Per cent. + 5·5 + 1·2 - 3·6 + 1·3	$ \begin{array}{r} \text{Per} \\ - 9.9 \\ + 4.0 \\ - 34.1 \\ - 51.4 \\ - 7.3 \end{array} $	ENGLAND & WALES : Liverpool† Manchester London Southampton Tyne Ports Sunderland Middlesbrough Hull Bristol‡ Newport, Mon Cardiffs	11,714 1,185 10,879 10,927 1,168 53 312 1,497 1,194 72 917	$\begin{array}{r} - 2,829 \\ - 387 \\ - 1,273 \\ - 2,545 \\ + 355 \\ - 123 \\ - 136 \\ - 400 \\ - 411 \\ - 129 \\ - 249 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	119,042 9,755 96,313 105,054 13,664 1,719 3,426 14,618 11,535 5,462	126,536 8,567 80,918 20,608 3,072 3,877 14,577 10,991 7,877
emplo workin	yed by	firms f	urnishin	g infor	mation.	Swansea SCOTLAND : Leith Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth Glasgow	612 334 3,668	- 242 + 185 - 44 - 239 - 964	- 1,376 - 507 - 80 - 203 - 164	3,469 2,885 31,727	24,458 7,024 3,661 3,483 31,579
TER	Y TH	RADE	S.			NORTHERN IRELAND : Belfast TOTAL for above Ports	448 45,069	+ 163 - 9,019	+ 195	1,943 443,250	1,833 448,359
	Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926. 1,630 5,135 1,147 87 7,999 rs rela emplo workir ed 23	Workpeop Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926. Inc. (Dec. (: 23rd Month before, 1,630 Per cent. - 4.7 1,1630 Per cent. - 4.7 1,135 + 2.8 1,147 - 3.4 87 + 1.2 7,999 + 0.3 rs relative to employed by working, on a ed 23rd Octor	ended 23rd Oct., 1926. $\frac{\text{Dec.}(-) \text{ on a}}{\text{before.}}$ $\frac{\text{Per }}{\text{cent.}}$ -4.7 $-15.85,135 + 2.8 - 2.71,147 - 3.4 - 30.687 + 1.2 - 55.27,999 + 0.3 - 11.7rs relative to shortemployed by firms fiworking, on an averaed 23rd October, 19$	Workpeople. all Week anded 23rd Oct., 1926. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a before. Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926. Month before. Year before. Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926. Per cent. - 4.7 Per cent. - 4.7 Per cent. - 4.7 1,630 Per cent. - 4.7 Per cent. - 4.7 1,155 2.8 2.71 1,147 - 3.4 - 30.6 2,914 87 + 1.2 - 55.2 246 7,999 + 0.3 - 11.7 21,752 Ts relative to short time we employed by firms furnishin State State	Workpeople. all Workpeople. Week anded Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 23rd Oct., 1926. Week before. Inc. (+) or Oct., 1926. 1926. Month Vear before. Oct., 1926. Week before. Inc. (+) or Oct., 1926. 1,630 Per cent. cent. cent. f. 0.5 Per cent. cent. f. 0.5 Per cent. cent. f. 0.5 Per cent. cent. f. 0.5 1,147 -3.4 -30.6 2,914 -3.6 87 + 1.2 -55.2 246 7,999 + 0.3 -11.7 21,752 + 1.3 rs relative to short time working employed by firms furnishing inform working, on an average, 11 hours lee de 23rd October, 1926. 11 hours lee	Workpeople. Inc. (+) or pec. (-) on a 23rd Oct., 1926. Week Dec. (-) on a before. Inc. (+) or before. Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926. Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 23rd Oct., 1926. Per 1926. Per before. Per cent. cent. cent. ent. ent. ent. ent. ent. ent. ent.	Workpeople.Inc. (+) or all Workpeople.Principal Ports.Week addd Oct., $0ct., (-)$ on a $23rd$ Oct., $1926.$ Inc. (+) or ended $23rd$ $0ct., 1926.$ Week ended $23rd$ $0ct., 1926.$ Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a $0ct., 1926.$ Principal Ports.1926.Per cent. cent. cent. $cent.$ 	Workpeople.ail Workpeople.Principal Ports.Week added 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or before.Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 23rd Oct., 1926.Week ended 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Dec. (-) on a 	Workpeople. all Workpeople. Week anded 23rd Oct., $\frac{1926}{1000000000000000000000000000000000000$	Workpeople.all Workpeople.Week anded 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or a Dec. (-) on a 23rdMonth Vear before.Inc. (+) or a Dec. (-) on a Oct., 1926.Principal Ports.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a Dec. (-) on aWeek add C.t., before.Month Vear before.Per cent.Per cent.Per cent.Per cent.Per cent.Per cent.1,630- 4.7-15.84,384+ 5.5- 9.9Manchester Liverpoolt11,714- 2,829- 669 Dec. (-) on a5,135+ 2.8- 2.714,208+ 1.2+ 4.40Manchester Suthampton10,879- 1,273+ 2,2811,147- 3.4- 30.62,914- 3.6- 34.11Middlesbrough middlesbrough- 312- 136- 4887+ 1.2- 55.2246 51.4Principal Ports1,168+ 355- 1,227Sunderland 312- 136- 448Hull 312- 136- 448Hull1,194- 411+ 11Newport, Mon 712- 12.5- 1.42- 507- 704StortLandtime working showed employed by firms furnishing information, working, on an average, 11 hours less than ed 23rd October, 1926 006- 006- 006Corr LandMorthere- 1926- 007- 006- 006NortHERN IRELAND- 006- 006- 006- 006Belfast- 006- 006 <td>Workpeople.ail Workpeople.Inc. (+) or aded 23rd Oct., 1926.Meek ended 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aInc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aWeek anded 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aWeek Dec. (-) on aInc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aTen n Dec. (-) on a1926.Week Defore.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aInc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aTen n Dec. (-) on a1926.Per cent. cent.Per cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent.1,165- 4.7-15.8 4,3844,515- 9.9 9.9Manchester Manchester11,714 1.185- 2,829 - 669- 669 119,042 Manchester1,147- 3.4 - 30.6 1,147- 3.4 - 30.6 2,914- 3.6 - 34.1- 34.1 Middlesbrough10,879 - 1,273 - 1,273- 1,273 - 2,545 - 1,227 - 13,6641,147- 3.4 - 30.6 2,914- 3.6 - 34.1- 51.4 Middlesbrough- 1312 - 136 - 448 - 312 - 1497- 449 - 410 - 410 - 410 - 411 - 11,155 - 507 - 6,89813Southampton- 1,194 440 - 410- 448 - 440 - 400 - 440- 440 - 460 - 460 - 468 - 507 - 6,89814</td>	Workpeople.ail Workpeople.Inc. (+) or aded 23rd Oct., 1926.Meek ended 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aInc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aWeek anded 23rd Oct., 1926.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aWeek Dec. (-) on aInc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aTen n Dec. (-) on a1926.Week Defore.Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aInc. (+) or Dec. (-) on aTen n Dec. (-) on a1926.Per cent. cent.Per cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent. cent.Per cent.1,165- 4.7-15.8 4,3844,515- 9.9 9.9Manchester Manchester11,714 1.185- 2,829 - 669- 669 119,042 Manchester1,147- 3.4 - 30.6 1,147- 3.4 - 30.6 2,914- 3.6 - 34.1- 34.1 Middlesbrough10,879 - 1,273 - 1,273- 1,273 - 2,545 - 1,227 - 13,6641,147- 3.4 - 30.6 2,914- 3.6 - 34.1- 51.4 Middlesbrough- 1312 - 136 - 448 - 312 - 1497- 449 - 410 - 410 - 410 - 411 - 11,155 - 507 - 6,89813Southampton- 1,194 440 - 410- 448 - 440 - 400 - 440- 440 - 460 - 460 - 468 - 507 - 6,89814

No. 8 Mid C Sou Scot

EMPLOYMENT in North Staffordshire showed a further improvement as a consequence of increased fuel supplies, and some sections were well employed. At Worcester also employment improved, but at Derby, Bristol and in the stoneware section in Scotland employment continued slack.

The percentage of insured workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 20.9 at 25th October, 1926, as compared with 30.5 at 20th September, 1926, and 13.9 at 26th October, 1925.

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

		Number Workpeop		Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.				
A State Stat	Week ended 23rd	Inc. (Dec. ((+) or -) on a	Week	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a			
	Oct., 1926.	Month before. Year		23rd Oct., 1926.	Month before.	Year before.		
BRANCHES.		Per	Per		Per	Per		
China Manufacture Earthenware Manufacture Other Branches (including	1,238 7,978	+ 5.7 + 6.2	cent. - 11.6 - 11.9	£ 2,490 15,748	+ 9.2 + 16.4			
unspecified)	1,855	+ 0.5	- 1.2	3,670	+ 0.4	- 0.7		
TOTAL	11,071	+ 5.2	- 10.3	21,908	+ 12.5	- 7.4		
DISTRICTS.	1 al della				100	0.96		
North Staffordshire Other Districts	9,021 2,050	+ 6.3 + 0.5	$- \frac{6 \cdot 9}{- 22 \cdot 8}$	16,820 5,088		-3.5 -18.3		
TOTAL	11,071	+ 5.2	- 10.3	21,908	+ 12.5	- 7.4		

Returns from employers relative to short-time working showed that of 10,353 workpeople employed by firms furnishing information, 3,001, or 29 per cent., were working on an average about 9 hours less than full time in the week ended 23rd October, 1926.

SEAMEN.

DURING October employment continued slack on the whole, and was worse than in September. A declining tendency was noticeable towards the end of the month, particularly at the liner ports. Among insured workpeople in the shipping service the percentage unemployed at 25th October, 1926, was 20.7, compared with 18.8 at 20th September, 1926, and 20.5 at 26th October, 1925.

The demand for men on the Thames was brisk in the first half of October, but declined later. It was very quiet on the Tyne, except in the lower reaches, where there was increased activity. The demand was insignificant on the Wear and generally slack on the Tees. It was quiet at Hull until the close of the month, when an Tees. It was quiet at Hull until the close of the month, when an improvement occurred. The demand at Southampton remained fairly brisk until the latter part of the month, when there was a substantial falling-off. It was again moderate at Bristol and moderate to fair at Avonmouth. At Newport the demand was negligible, and at Cardiff it was generally fair, but declined in the last week of October. It continued quiet to fair at Swansea. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey the demand was fairly good until the last week of the month, when it declined. It was again fairly brisk at Manchester. The demand on the Clyde was moderate to fair. It was quiet at Leith and brisk on the whole at Belfast. The following Table shown the armshum of

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in

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

DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT during October remained generally slack. Among insured workpeople in the canal, river, harbour and dock service, 32.0 per cent. were unemployed at 25th October, 1926, as compared with 32.2 per cent. at 20th September, 1926, and with 30.0 per cent. at 26th October, 1925.

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

	Average Da Docks an	ally Numl ad at Prin	cipal W	bourers em	ployed in ondon.
	In	Docks.			
Period.	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship- owners, etc.	Total.	At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
Week ended 2nd October, 1926 9th " 16th " 237d " 30th ",	5,426 4,939 4,838 4,462 4,469	1,582 1,857 1,819 2,307 1,836	7,008 6,796 6,657 6,769 6,305	7,807 7,720 7,891 8,359 7,897	14,815 14,516 14,548 15,128 14,202
Average for 5 weeks ended 30th October, 1926	} 4,827	1,880	6 , 70 7	7,935	14,642
Average for Sept., 1926	4,934	1,833	6,767	7,594	14,361
Average for Oct., 1925	5,123	2,020	7,143	8,102	15,245

Tilbury.—The average daily number of dock labourers employed during October was 1,182, compared with 1,043 in September, and with 1,103 in October, 1925.

East Coast.—Employment was still generally bad at the North-East coast ports, although there was a small improvement on the Tyne, due to increased coal imports. On the Humber and at the East Anglian ports employment was mainly fair.

Liverpool.—Employment was still quiet, but again showed a slight improvement. The average weekly number of dock labourers registered at the clearing houses under the Liverpool Docks scheme as employed in the five weeks ended 29th October was 15,964, comas employed in the five weeks ended 29th October was 15,964, com-pared with 15,212 in September, and with 16,749 in October, 1925. The average weekly amount of wages paid to these men through the clearing houses was £45,218 in the five weeks ended 29th October, compared with £42,692 in September, and with £48,724 in October, 1925.

Other Ports in England and Wales.—Employment at the South Wales ports remained slack, though the importation of coal continued to provide work at Cardiff, Newport and Swansea. At Bristol and Avonmouth there was an improvement. Employment was fair at Southampton. It showed a slight improvement, though still described as slack, at Plymouth and other south-western ports.

Scottish and Irish Ports.—A substantial amount of employment was provided at Leith, Glasgow, Ardrossan, Grangemouth and Bo'ness by imports of coal. Employment was good at Dundee on jute imports. At Belfast employment declined.

* 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 the 25th October, 1926 (exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute), and the increase or decrease at that date in the total percentages unemployed compared with a month earlier, a year ago, and two 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, 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.

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 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 413 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.

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 number insured and the percentages unemployed.

Each of these Tables gives an analysis of the figures, distinguishing between persons who are wholly unemployed (in the sense that they are definitely without a job) and those who are temporarily stopped or suspended from the service of an employer. The figures under the heading "temporary stoppages" include those persons recorded as unemployed on the date of the return who were either on short time or were otherwise stood off or suspended on the definite understanding that they were to return to their former employment within a period of six weeks from the date of suspension. In cases where there was no definite prospect of return within six weeks the individuals have been included in the statistics as "wholly unemployed." The only exception to this rule arises in the small number of cases where, although the expectation of resumption within the six weeks' period was not realised, a definite date for resumption of work had nevertheless been fixed. In such cases the individuals concerned have been included under the heading "temporary stoppages." The figures given in the grand total columns in both Tables are strictly comparable with the corresponding figures published each month since July, 1923.

NUMBERS OF INSURED PERSONS RECORDED AS UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH OCTOBER, 1926.

A State of the second	GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.										BRITAIN	ONLY.
INDUSTRY.	WHOI	LY UNEMP	LOYED.	TEMP	DRARY STO	OPPAGES.		TOTAL.		TEMPOI	LY UNEMPL RARY STOP ND CASUALS	PAGES,
A Statistics	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
'ishing	5,377	45	5,422	214	5	219	5,591	50	5,641	5,566	49	, 5,615
Coal Mining* ··· ···	105,438	646	106,084				105,438	646	106,084	105,391	646	106,037
Tron Ore and Tronstone Mining and	2,979		2,979	6,806	2	6,808 32	9,785 773	2	9,787 773	9,762 773	2	9,7 64 773
Lead, Tin and Copper Mining	741 3,394	12	741 3,406	32 2,690	3	2,693	6,084	15	6,099 206	5,643	15 2	5,658
Slate Quarrying and Mining	189 2,208	2 49	191 2,257	15 1,093	30	15 1,123	204 3,301	79	3,380	3,164	77	3,24
Quarrying	817	16	833	406	9	415	1,223	25	1,248	1,190	25	1,21
on-Metalliferous Mining Products:-	3,527	15	3,542	4,971	. 2	4,973	8,498	17	8,515	8,496	17	8,513
Coke Ovens and By-Product Works Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	2,115	64	2,179	987	31	1,018	3,102	95	3,197	3,088	• 95	3,183
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works rick, Tile, etc., Making	1,013 6,977	34 945	1,047 7,922	554 6,691	21 1,077	575 7,768	1,567 13,668	55 2,022 8,205	1,622 15,690 15,408	1,467 13,348 7,173	55 2,022 8,202	1,522 15,370 15,375
ottery, Earthenware, etc lass Trades :	2,971	3,442	6,413	4,232	4,763	8,995	7,203	0,403	10,400	1,210	1000	20,0
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scien- tific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	2,073 2,971	293 211	2,366 3,182	2,035 2,182	173 272	2,208 2,454	4,108 5,153	466 483	4,574 5,636	4,101 5,149	466 483	4,56 5,63
mmunition Explosives, Chemicals, etc. :	6,800	753	7,553	3,537	276	3,813	10,337	1,029	11,366	10,192	1,027	11,21
Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	1,283	591	1,874	314	262	576	1,597	853	2,450	1,592	853	2,44
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White	687	193	880	226	30	256	913	223	1,136	912	223	- 1,13
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	4,727	945	5,672	1,201	167	1,368	5,928	1,112	7,040	5,888	1,100	6,98
istal Manufacture :	4,684	35	4,719	10,696	25	10,721	15,380	60	15,440	15,374	60	15,43
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills	29,828	258	30,086	72,427	321	72,748	102,255	579	102,834	102,221	. 579	102,80
Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc,	4,678 2,377	229 143	4,907 2,520	2,908	61 1,597	2,969 13,857	7,586 14,637	290 1,740	7,876 16,377	7,354	1,740	7,64 16,37 7,10
Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu-	2,488	119	2,607	4,473	27	4,500	6,961	146	7,107	6,957		5,21
facture	1,902	329	2,231	2,821	169	2,990	4,723	498	5,221	4,712	490	. 0,23
deneral Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc	66,697 3,415 16,631	1,659 735 22	68,356 4,150 16,653	41,423 913 1,829	955 379 28	42,378 1,292 1,857	108,120 4,328 18,460	2,614 1,114 50 56	110,734 5,442 18,510 6,889	106,315 4,310 16,232 6,824	1,114 2 49	108,92 5,42 16,28 6,88
Constructional Engineering	4,056	46	4,102	2,777	10	2,787	6,833	30	0,009	0,02		
construction and Repair of Vehicles :	17,821	1,357	19,178	3,645	331	3,976	21,466	1,688	23,154	21,234	1,684	22,9
Construction and Repair of Carriages,	2,118	151	2,269	596	78	674	2,714	229	2,943	2,63	229	2,8
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram-	4,393	43	4,436	7,653	58	7,711	12,046	101	12,147	12,028	8 101	12,12

* The figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May, 1926.

November, 1926. 1				OF BRITAIN A			ELAND.		<u>9.</u>	GREA	T BRITAIN	411
INDUSTRY.		LY UNEMI luding Cas	PLOYED		M MANUAL	OPPAGES.		TOTAL		WHOI TEMP	LLY UNEM DRARY STO ND CASUA	PLOYED, OPPAGES.
The state of the second	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	99,196	247	99,443	4,016	20	4,036	103,212	267	103,479	96,988	255	97,243
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding	7,860 1,206	481 38	8,341 1,244	6,408 106	213 2	6,621 108	14,268 1,312	694 40	14,962 1,352		694 40	14,847 1,331
Electrical Gable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Gutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls,	3,547 2,645	1,931 673	5,478 3,318	637 3,330	388 378	1,025 3,708	4,184 5,975	2,319 1,051	6,503 7,026		2,319 1,051	6,494 7,019
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nails, etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu- facture	1,452 1,801	1,094 910	2,546 2,711	2,086	1,209 410	3,295 829	3,538 2,220	2,303 1,320	5,841 3,540		2,303	A State State
Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery, etc., Manufacture	342 1,827 9,841	22 1,142 5,387	364 2,969 15,228	97 649 5,007	7 281 2,777	104 930	439 2,476	29 1,423	468	437 2,449	29	466
Textile Trades :	9,801	14,857	24,658	29,004	60,174	7,784	14,848	8,164	23,012		8,164	22,836
Woollen and Worsted Silk Linen Jute Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope,	5,378 787 4,546 1,776	5,515 902 10,251 2,614	10,893 1,689 14,797 4,390	11,853 892 1,899 641	18,779 2,687 4,863 1,575	30,632 3,579 6,762 2,216	38,805 17,231 1,679 6,445 2,417	24,294 3,589 15,114 4,189	41,525 5,268 21,559 6,606	17,102 1,679 907	24,234 3,589 2,380	41,336 5,268 3,287
Cord, Twine, etc., Making Hosiery	696 633 552	1,289 2,994 381	1,985 3,627 933	391 983 939	928 6,076 807	1,319 7,059 1,746	1,087 1,616 1,491	2,217 9,070 1,188	3,304 10,686 2,679	1,580	8,918	10,498
Carpet Manufacture	512 974 4,293	571 2,443 . 1,407	1,083 3,417 5,700	645 442 15,462	1,634 1,586 5,128	2,279 2,028 20,590	1,157 1,416 19,755	2,205 4,029 6,535	2,679 3,362 5,445 26,290	1,315	2,204 3,537	3,361 4,852
Leather and Leather Goods :	2,269 1,216	414	2,683	1,186	225	1,411	3,455	639	4,094	3,452	638	4,090
Clothing Trades :	5,781	5,691	1,729	2,194	405 13,282	729	1,540	918	2,458	Topost in ,	ALT C LEE	
Dress and Mantle Making and Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	628	3,669	4,297	74	1,865	1,939	702	5,534	6,236	all reserves	5,264	A MARSHARE AND A MARSHARE
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth- ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	699 433 661 7,038	1,134 2,525 477 2,390	1,833 2,958 1,138 9,428	425 55 163 5,523	679 2,845 520 2,819	1,104 2,900 683 8,342	1,124 488 824 12,561	1,813 5,370 997 5,209	2,937 5,858 1,821 17,770	350 814	1,811 3,427 988 5,203	2,932 3,777 1,802 17,579
Food, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	8,437 1,913	2,806 187	11,243 2,100	575 375	421 49	996 424	9,012 2,288	3,227 236	12,239 2,524	8.297	3,066	11,363
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery	1,846 4,340	2,121 4,638	3,967	385 567	49 3,954 858	4,339 1,425	2,288 2,231 4,907	6,075 5,496	8,306 10,403	2,192 2,211 4,791	227 6,059 5,421	2,419 8,270 10,212
Drink Industries Tobacco, Oigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	5,474 628	1,849 976	7,323 1,604	320 23	487 244	807	5,794	2,336 1,220	8,130 1,871		2,292	7,557
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	5,096 1,442 5,792 1,890	187 156 849 429	5,283 1,598 6,641 2,319	763 383 605 554	90 110 264 261	853 493 869 815	5,859 1,825 6,397 2,444	277 266 1,113 690	6,136 2,091 7,510 3,134	5,673 1,751 6,255 2,311	277 266 1,100 666	5,950 2,017 7,355 2,977
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	1,862	569	2,431	3,087	1,377	4,464	4,949	1,946	6,895	4,728	1,864	6,592
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper Stationery and Typewriting Requisites	1,058 130	1,231 49	2,289 179	132	635 2 0	767 29	1,190 139	1,866 69	3,056 208	1,162 138	1,810 69	2,972 207
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	140 8,970	- 103 3,662	243 12,632	19 531	19 694	38 1,225	159 9,501	122 4,356	281 13,857	158 9,276	122 4,230	280 13,506
Building and Construction of Works :	86,192 34,493	165 35	86,357 34,528	5,985 1,777	22	6,007 1,777	92,177 36,270	187 35	92,364 36,305	87,882 34,503	182 33	88,064 34,536
Other Manufacturing Industries :	2,995 553 570	1,856 72 248	4,851	2,383 3,422	2,742 416	5,125 3,838	5,378 3,975	4,598 488	9,976 4,463	5,374 3,971	4,596 487	9,970 4,458
Brush and Broom Making Scientific and Photographic Instru- ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making	570 477 1,207	248 229 116	818 706 1,323	324 51 181	263 116 8	587 167 189	894 528 1,388	511 345 124	1,405 873 1,512	864 521 1,379	511 343 124	1,375 864
Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites Manufacture	383	283	666	87	69	156	470	352	822	466	351	1,503 817
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries Transport and Communication :	10,412	151	10,563	932	16	948	11,344	167	11,511	10,848	155	11,003
Railway Service	12,054 5,071 22,517	293 258 187	12,347 5,329 22,704	7,740 804 1,885	33 57 10	7,773 861 1,895	19,794 5,875 24,402	326 315 197	20,120 6,190 24,599	19,484 5,815 23,453	323 314 196	19,807 6,129 23,649
Shipping Service	25,281 55,311	278 123	25,559 55,434	1,161	11 44	1,172 5,150	26,442 60,417	289 167	26,731 60,584	25,695 59,260	285 166	25,980 59,426
Other Transport and Communication and Storage	2,787	129	2,916	74	6	80	2,861	135	2,996	2,829	135	2,964
Ostributive Trades Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	67,662 5,826	27,423	95,085 6,831	6,150 167	4,805	10,955 214	73,812 5,993	32,228	106,040 7,045	70,408 5,820	31,596	102,004 6,854
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	9,441	923	10,364	335	64	399	9,776	987	10,763	8,737	919	9,656
Local Government Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Sérvices Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	23,044 2,616 5,271 11,847 1,266	635 887 1,780 18,976	23,679 3,503 7,051 30,823	1,532 185 153 243	39 43 85 392	1,571 228 238 635	24,576 2,801 5,424 12,090	674 930 1,865 19,368	25,250 3,731 7,289 31,458	23,313 2,719 5,264 11,760	668 913 1,844 19,114	23,981 3,632 7,108 30,874
Conter Industries and Services	24,857	3,767 1,503	5,033 26,360	52 1,064	852 567	904 1,631	1,318 25,921	4,619 2,070	5,937 27,991	1,283 25,078	4,397 2,022	5,680 27,100
TOTAL	956,916	166,478	1,123,394†	348,578	163,914	512,492	1,305,494	330,392	1,635,886*	1,265,350	311,451	1,576,801

• The figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May † Including 82,264 Casuals (Males 81,486, Females 778).

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November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE. November, 1926. NUMBERS INSURED AND PERCENTAGES UNEMPLOYED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IBELAND.

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INDUSTRY.

GREAT

GREAT BRITAIN ONLY. TOTAL PER-CENTAGE UNEM-PLOYED

АТ 25тн Ост., 1926.

21.0 [8.6

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 64 \cdot 2 \\
 14 \cdot 6 \\
 14 \cdot 1 \\
 1 \cdot 9 \\
 17 \cdot 0
 \end{array}$

8.1

72.6 19.4 8·2 18·8 20.9

 $17 \cdot 2$ $31 \cdot 3$

 $11.9 \\ 13.2$ 6.5 8.7

63.1

53.1

 $\begin{array}{r}
 18 \cdot 2 \\
 51 \cdot 5 \\
 25 \cdot 1
 \end{array}$

20.8

17·9 7·1 30·8 25·1

10.3 13.4 21·7 46·4

16·5 9·8

7·4 20·0

22.1

11·3 6·6

8.6 12.3

19.716.310.320.515.9

22.9

10.1

9.2

13.7 5.7 8.5

 $\begin{array}{r}
 6.7 \\
 6.4 \\
 12.1
 \end{array}$

	1.18.8.4		1.1.1.1.1.1	6	REAT	BRITAI	N AND	NORTH	IERN I	RELANI	D.		a surger a	TTTT HAR	
ALLETING TARM	Egntw	ATED NUL	VERB OR	PE	RCENTA	GE UN	EMPLO	YBD AT	25TH	OCTOR	ER, 19	26.	INCB	EASE (-	+) OR
INDUSTR Y .	INSU	RED PERS JULY, 192	SONS AT	UN (WHOLL NEMPLO (includin Casuals	YED		MPORAF OPPAGE		e in sta	TOTAL	Ġ.	TOT.	REASE (AL PER TAGES A PARED	AS
2. of 12 books consider a constraint of the second se	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH SEPT., 1926.		27TH OCT., 1924.
Foed, Drink and Tobacco : Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making Grain Milling	94,280 28,020			8·9 6·8	5·4 5·2	7.7	0·7 1·4	0.9	0.7	9.6	6.3	8.4	+ 0.5	- 0.6	- 1.5
Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Con- fectionery Other Food Industries Drink Industries	27,110 56,430	49,630 57,750	76,740 114,180	6·8 7·7	4·3 8·0	5.2	1·4 1·4 1·0	7·9 1·5	5·6 1·2	8·2 8·2 8·7	6.6 12.2 9.5	10·8 9·1	+ 0.4 + 0.7 - 1.5	+ 5.2	+ 3.4
Tobacco, Cigar, Cigarette and Snuff Manufacture	87,950 15,040	Star Charles	a contractor	6·2 4·2	8·0 3·3	6·6 3·6	0·4 0·1	2·1 0·8	0·7	6·6 4·3	10·1 4·1	7.3	+ 0.3 - 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 0.4
Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork :	55,090 11,170 88,170 19,270	1,950 19,640	13,120 107,810	9.3 12.9 6.6 9.8	6·4 8·0 4·3 7·6	6.2	1.3 3.4 0.7 2.9	3·0 5·6 1·4 4·5	1.5 3.7 0.8 3.3	10.6 16.3 7.3 12.7	9·4 13·6 5·7 12·1		$ \begin{array}{r} - & 0 \cdot 3 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 0 \cdot 4 \\ - & 1 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	- Constant	
Printing and Paper Trades : Paper and Paper Board Making Cardboard Boxes, Paper Bags and	40,780	15,190	55,970	4.6	3.7	4.3	7.5	9.1	8.0	12.1	12.8	1.152	+ 4.9	1 Aller	
Stationery Wall Paper Making and Paper	19,840	37,230	57,070	5.3	3.3	4.0	0.7	1.7	1.4	6.0	5.0	5.4	- 0.4	+ 0.7	- 1.0
Stationery and Typewriting Requisitos	4,000	1,390	5,390	3.3	3.5	3.3	0.2	1.5	0.6	3.2	5.0	3.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.0
(not paper) Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding	2,220 163,700	2,910 88,850	5,130 252,550	6·3 5·5	3·5 4·1	4·7 5·0	0·9 0·3	0·7 0·8	0·8 0·5	7·2 5·8	. 4.2	5.5	-1.6 -0.2	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Building and Construction of Works :	793,170 162,820	7,870 1,330	801,040 164,150	10·9 21·2	$2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 6$	10·8 21·0	0·7 1·1	0.3	0·7 1·1	11·6 22·3	2·4 2·6	and and	+ 1.3 + 1.9		1
Other Manufacturing Industries :	34,760 12,470 5,940	25,540 2,380 4,800	60,300 14,850 10,740	8.6 4.4 9.6	7·3 3·0 5·2	8.0 4.2 7.6	$6 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10.7 \\ 17.5 \\ 5.4 \end{array} $		15·5 31·9 15·1	18·0 20·5 10·6	16.5	+ 3.5 - 5.0 - 0.4	+ 7.0	+ 4.7
ment and Apparatus Manufacture Musical Instrument Making Toys, Games, and Sports Requisites	14,440 19,870	7,970 4,680	22,410 24,550	$3 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 1$	2·9 2·5	3·2 5·4	0·4 0·9	1·4 0·1	0·7 0·8	3·7 7·0	4·3 2·6	12.030.03	- 0.3 - 1.6	1 rain 1. 2	and the second
Manufacture	5,970	5,390	11,360	6.4	5.3	5.9	1.5	1.2	1.3	7.9	6.5	7.2	- 1.6	- 1.1	- 3.2
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	178,820	6,560	185,380	5.8	2.3	5.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	6.3	2.5	6.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	
Railway Service Tramway and Omnibus Service Other Road Transport Shipping Service Canal, River, Dock and Harbour	152.630 124,450 155,930 123,590	8,020 5,290 4,770 5,820	160,650 129,740 160,700 129,410	$7 \cdot 9$ $4 \cdot 1$ $14 \cdot 4$ $20 \cdot 5$	3·7 4·9 3·9 4·8	7.7 4.1 14.1 19.8	$5 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 2$ $0 \cdot 9$	0·4 1·1 0·2 0·2	4·8 0·7 1·2 0·9	13·0 4·7 15·6 21·4	4·1 6·0 4·1 5·0	12·5 4·8 15·3 20·7	$ \begin{array}{r} - 1 \cdot 4 \\ + 0 \cdot 5 \\ + 0 \cdot 7 \\ + 1 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	+ 5.8 + 0.8 + 1.4 + 0.2	+ 6.0 + 1.6 - 0.7 + 0.4
Service Other Transport and Communication	186,860	2,250	189,110	29.6	5.5	29.3	2.7	1.9	2.7	32.3	7.4	ALC: NOT THE OWNER	- 0.2		A 100 - 104 100000
and Storage	19,040	2,040	21,080	14.6	6.3	13.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	15.0	6.6	14.2	+ 0.1	- 0.4	- 2.2
Distributive Trades	914,270	596,580	1,510,850	7.4	4.6	6.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	8.1	5.4	7.0		+ 0.8	+ 0.3
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	149,040	71,120	220,160	3.9	1.4	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.0	1.5	3.2	+ 0.2		- 0.4
National Government	123,040 242,390	28,430 18,860	151,470 261,250	7·7 9·5	3·2 3·4	6·8 9·1	0.2	0·3 0·2	0.3	7.9	3.5	7.1	+ 0.3	- 0.3	- 2.2
Professional Services Entertainments and Sports Hotel, Boarding House, Club Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry Cleaning	242,390 68,800 42,060 107,490 23,430	47,420 22,900 185,890 98,800	116,220 64,960 293,380 122,230	3.8 12.5 11.0 5.4	1.9 7.8 10.2 3.8	3.0 10.9 10.5 4.1	0·8 0·3 0·4 0·2 0·2	$0.2 \\ 0.1 \\ 0.3 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.9$	0.8 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 1 \\ 12 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	3.6 2.0 8.1 10.4	10.7	+ 0.1 + 1.7 + 2.9	- 0·3 - 0·9	+ 1.3 - 0.5 - 2.4 - 2.7
Other Industries and Services	89,680	32,360	122,040	27.7	4.6	21.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	5.6 28.9	4·7 6·4	22.9	+ 0.3		-1.8 -3.0
TOTAL 8	,843,800	5,197,200	12,041,000	10.8	5.2	9.3	4.0	5.1	4.3	14.8*	10.3*	13.6*	- 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 2.7

WORK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.* Ar 25th October, 1926, the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain was 1,516,171; in Great Britain and Northern Ireland it was 1,569,135. The following Table gives particulars relating to certain branches of the work of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during the four weeks ended 25th October, 1926. Of the 86,091 vacancies filled, 42,555 were for men, 25,211 for women, and 18,325 for juveniles :— Comparative figures for men, boys, women and girls, separately, for 27th September and 25th October are given below†:--

	27th Sept., 1926.		25th October,	1926.	-
	Tatal	Persons in regular e	normally mployment.	Persons normally	a national sector
- and	Total.	Wholly Unemployed.	Temporary Stoppages.	in casual employ- ment.	Total.
- des,		Gre	at Britain.		in late a
Men Boys Women Girls	1,161,981 43,542 278,948 43,280	751,422 30,636 113,445 28,701	340,708 10,238 148,610 10,874	80,587 173 746 31	1,172,717 41,047 262.801 39,606
Total	1,527,751	924,204	- 510,430	81,537	1,516,171
		Great Britain	and Norther	n Ireland.	
Men Boys Women Girls	1,198,375 44,226 295,090 43,991	781,742 31,135 125,060 29,120	343,131 10,369 153,194 11,200	83,226 174 753 31	1,208,099 41,678 279,007 40,351
Total	1,581,682	967,057	517,894	84,184	1,569,135

an Although States	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF			PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT 25TH OCTOB							BER, 19	926.		EASE (-	
INDUSTRY	INSUE	TED NUM ED PERS ULY, 192	ONS AT	UNI (in	VHOLLY EMPLOY Icluding asuals).	HD		MPORAL OPPAGE]	Fotal,		TOT	REASE (AL PER TAGES A PARED	CEN-
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	Males	Fe- males.	Total.	20TH SEP., 1926.	26тн Ост., 1925.	27TH ОСТ., 1924.
Fishing	26,090	880	26,970	20.6	5.1	20.1	0.8	0.6	0.8	21.4	5.7	A Maria	+ 2.2	in the	Contraction (Contraction)
Coal Mining* Iron Ore and Ironstone Mining and	1,220,550	7,320	1,227,870	A CAR	8.8	8·6 19·4		 5·0	 44·5	8·6 64·0	8·8 5·0	8·6 63·9	-0.2 + 1.3	-11.3 +37.2	-1.7 +41.8
Quarrying Lead, Tin and Copper Mining Stone Quarrying and Mining	15,280 5,250 40,820	40 40 330	15,320 5,290 41,150	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.5 \\ 14.1 \\ 8.3 \end{array} $		19.4 14.0 8.3	44·5 0·6 6·6	0.9	0.6	14·7 14·9	4.5	14.6	$+ 1.3 \\ + 3.0 \\ + 1.1 \\ - 0.1 \\ - 0.5$	+ 3.8 + 7.5	- 2.5
Slate Quarrying and Mining Other Mining and Quarrying	10,860 17,920	10 1,630	10,870 19,550	$1 \cdot 7$ $12 \cdot 3$	$20.0 \\ 3.0$	1.8 11.5	$\begin{array}{c} 0 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	 1·8	0·1 5·8	1·9 18·4	20·0 4·8	1·9 17·3	- 0.1 - 0.5	-0.1 + 10.6	+ 0.7 + 10.9
Clay, Sand, Gravel and Chalk Pit Digging	14,960	170	15,130	5.5	9.4	5.5	2.7	5.3	2.7	8.2	14.7	134.535.53	+ 2.0	The manager	Same and
Non-Metalliferous Mining Products:	11,560	160	11,720	30.5	9.4	30.2	43.0	1.2	42.5	73.5	10.6	72.7	+ 0.9	+ 55 . 5	+ 59 . 9
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	15,230	1,230	16,460	13.9	5.2	13.2	6.5	2.5	6.2	20.4	7.7	19.4	+ 1.0	+ 4.2	+ 0.9
Cement, Limekilns and Whiting Works	17,970 75,230	950 7,680	18,920 82,910	5·6 9·3	3.6 12.3	5·5 9·6	3·1 8·9	$2 \cdot 2$ 14 \cdot 0	3·1 9·3	8·7 18·2	5·8 26·3	8·6 18·9	+ 2.3 + 1.1	+ 5.1 + 11.5	+ 0.8 + 11.1
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	35,220	38,590	73,810	8.4	8.9	8.7	12.1	12.4	12.2	20.5	21.3	1	- 9.6	Contraction of the	1
Glass Trades : Battles and					103.5			NA EN						ansa la	10
Glass (excluding Bottles and Scientific Glass) Manufacture Glass Bottle Making	21,320 15,910	5,270 2,100	26,590 18,010	9·7 18·7	5·6 10·0	8·9 17·7	9·6 13·7	3·2 13·0	8·3 13·6	19·3 32·4	8·8 23·0	17·2 31·3	+ 1.5 - 5.4	+ 6.8 + 6.1	+ 3.5
Ammunition Explosives, Chemicals,		1,000			A CARLO	12			210				teriese	100 10	13 113
etc. : Chemicals Manufacture Explosives Manufacture	72,680 12,520	21,850 6,070	94,530 18,590	9·4 10·2	3·4 9·7	8·0 10·1	4·8 2·6	1.3	4·0 3·1	14·2 12·8	4·7 14·1	12·0 13·2	-0.4 -0.9	+ 2.2 + 5.5	+ 3.0
Paint, Varnish, Japan, Red and White Lead Manufacture	13,450	3,900	17,350	5.1	4.9	5.1	1.7	0.8	1.4	6.8	5.7	Sec. Jal	+ 0.7		1
Oil, Grease, Glue, Soap, Ink, Match, etc., Manufacture	59,550	20,850	80,400	7.9	4.5	7.1	2.1	0.8	1.7	10.0	5.3	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.1	+ 1.4
Metal Manufacture : Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) 24,210	280	24,490	19.3	12.5	19.3	44.2	8.9	43.7	63·5	21.4	63·0	- 4.8	+41.6	+45.7
Steel Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills		7 070	107.050	15.7	6.7	15.5	38.1	8.3	37.5	53.8	15.0	53·0	+ 0.7	128.7	+ 29.5
and Forges Manufacture of Brass, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, etc.	189,980	3,870 3,370	193,850 42,490	$15 \cdot 7$ $12 \cdot 0$	6.8	13.5	7.4	1.8	7.0	19.4	8.6	18.5	+ 0.2	+ 7.4	+ 6.5
Manufacture of Tin Plates Iron and Steel Tube Making	27,290 26,580	4,500 1,760	31,790 28,340	8·7 9·4	3·2 6·8	7·9 9·2	44·9 16·8	35·5 1·5	43·6 15·9	53·6 26·2	38·7 8·3	51·5 25·1	+ 4.8 - 6.4	+42.6 + 7.4	+45.3
Wire, Wire Netting, Wire Rope Manu- facture	20,830	4,240	25,070	9.1	7.8	8.9	13.6	3.9	11.9	22.7	11.7	20.8	- 3.0	+ 6.5	+ 7.5
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering : Engineers' Iron			138			- And		anne -							
and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering	572,820 61,240	43,100 15,760	77,000	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 6 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	3·8 4·7 2·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 1 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	7·3 1·5 3·2	2·3 2·4 2·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	18·9 7·1 32·2	6·1 7·1 5·0	7.1	+ 0.1 - 0.3 + 1.4	+ 1.6	+ 2.7 + 1.6 + 14.2
Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	57,370 26,370	1,000 1,060	58,370 27,430	15.4	4.3	15.0	10.5	1.0	10.1	25.9	5.3	25.1	$+1\cdot4$ $+2\cdot8$	+14.3	+11·9
Construction and Repair of Vehicles :				8.8	6.1	8.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	10.6	7.6	10.3	- 0.6	+ 3.1	+ 0.7
Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of Carriages, Carts, etc	201,780 19,350	22,260 2,350	224,040 21,700	. 0.0	6.4	10.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	.14.0	9.7	13.6	The second second	+ 2.0	E Carlo
Railway Carriage, Wagon and Tram- car Building	54,970	1,320	56,290	8.0	3.3	7.9	13.9	4.4	13.7	21.9	7.7	21.6	+ 0.1 + 1.9	+14.1 + 9.2	+13.1
Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Metal Trades :	220,820	3,300	224,120	44.9	7.5	44•4	1.8	0.6	1.8	46.7	8.1	46.2	+ 1.9	+ 9.2	+ 14.0
Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	82,160	8,330	90,490	9.6	5.8	9.2	7.8	2.5	7.3	17.4	8.3	16·5	- 2.0	+ 6.1 + 3.6	+ 3.4
Electrical Wiring and Contracting Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	12,740	1,170	13,910	9.5	3.2	8·9 6·2	0·8 1·2	0·2 1·2	0·8 1·2	10·3 7·5	3·4 7·3	9.7	- 0.2 + 0.6	+ 3.6 + 1.9	+ 2.3 + 0.6
Lamp Manufacture Hand Tool, Cutlery, Saw, File Making Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Rivets, Nalls,	56,030 24,620	31,880 10,520	87,910 35,140	6·3 10·7	6·1 6·4	9.4	13.6	3.6	10.6	24.3	10.0	20.0	- 4.6	+ 7.2	+ 7.1
etc., Manufacture Brass and Allied Metal Wares Manu-	15,020	11,380	26,400	9.7	9.6	9.6	13.9	10.6	12.5	23.6	20.2	1912013	+ 0.5		+ 5.6 - 5.6
facture Heating and Ventilating Apparatus Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery,	19,180 6,610	11,980 490	31,160 7,100	9·4 5·2	7·6 4·5	8·7 5·1	2·2 1·4	3·4 1·4	$2 \cdot 7$ $1 \cdot 5$	11·6 6·6	11·0 5·9	11·4 6·6	-1.3 + 1.4	+ 1.3 + 1.8	+ 0.3
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	25,400 117,970	20,070 68,450	45,470 186,420	7·2 8·3	5·7 7·9	6·5 8·2	2·5 4·3	1·4 4·0	$2 \cdot 1$ $4 \cdot 1$	9·7 12·6	7·1 11·9	8·6 12·3	-2.0 -0.3	+ 0.6 + 3.1	-2.1 + 0.3
Textile Trades :	210,730	368,460	579,190	4.7	4.0	4.3	13.7	16.4	15.4	18.4	20.4	19.7	- 4.4	+12.7	+ 8.1
Woollen and Worsted	210,730 106,380 21,350	368,460 148,370 29,870	254,750 51,220	5·1 3·7	3·7 3·0	4·3 3·3	11·1 4·2	12.7 9.0	12·0 7·0	16·2 7·9	16·4 12·0	16.3	-0.9 -1.5	+ 5.5 + 3.2	+ 8.3 + 4.9
Linen Jute	28,000 13,430	61,590 28,130	89,590 41,560	$ \begin{array}{c} 16 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	16·6 9·3	$\frac{16\cdot 5}{10\cdot 6}$	6·8 4·8	7·9 5·6	7·6 5·3	23·0 18·0	24·5 14·9	24·1 15·9	$- \overline{0.8} - 4.4$	- 8.1 + 3.3	+13.0 + 5.2
Hemp Spinning and Weaving, Rope, Cord, Twine, etc., Making	7,490 21,190	12,250 76,700	19,740 97,890	9·3 3·0	10·5 3·9	$10.1 \\ 3.7$	5·2 4·6	7·6 7·9	6·6 7·2	14·5 7·6	18·1 11·8	16·7 10·9	- 0.1 - 3.7	+ 1.7 + 4.2	- 0.7 + 3.4
Hosiery Lace Carpet	8,110 10,730	10,890 15,510	19,000 26,240	6·8 4·8	3·5 3·7	4·9 4·1	11.6 6.0	7·4 10·5	9·2 8·7	18·4 10·8	10·9 14·2	14.1	- 3.3	-5.9 + 3.9	- 5.3
Other Textile Industries	13,360	31,160 32,740	44,520 119,280	7·3 5·0	7.·8 4·3	7·7 4·8	3·3 17·8	5·1 15·7	4·5	10·6 22·8	12·9 20·0	1 243	- 0.8 + 1.6	Contraction of	· Contraction
etc	86,540	32,740							100 M		and the second		1	1	
Tanning, Currying and Dressing Saddlery, Harness and other Leather	32,080	8,450	40,530	7.1	4.9	6.6	3.7	2.7	3.5	10.8	7.6	State In the	- 1.2		Constant of the
Goods Manufacture	13,750	12;970	26,720	8.8	4.0	6.2	2.4	3.1	2.7	11-2	7.1	9.2	- 0.4	+ 1.3	- 0.6
Clothing Trades : Tailoring Dress and Mantle Making and	66,830	126,930	193,760	8.7	4.5	5.9	3.2	10.4	8.0	11.9	14.9	13.9	1 444		+ 2.2
Millinery Hat and Cap (including Straw Plait)	11,740	95,060	106,800	5.3	3.9	4.0	0.7	1.9	1.8	6.0	5.8	5.8		North Party Party	- 2.1
Manufacture Blouses, Shirts, Collars, Undercloth-	13,400	20,940	34,340 72,990	5·2 6·0	5.4	5·3	3.2	3·3 4·4	3·3 3·9	8·4 6·7	8·7 8·2	and the state	+ 3.0 - 0.2		- 4.5 - 1.7
ing, etc., Making Other Dress Industries Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	7,240 10,520 92,070	65,750 17,830 53,930	72,990 28,350 146,000	6·0 6·3 7·6	3·8 2·7 4·4	4·1 4·0 6·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 0.7 \\ 1.5 \\ 6.0 \end{array} $	4·4 2·9 5·3	3.9 2.4 5.7	6.7 7.8 13.6	8·2 5·6 9·7	6.4		- 2.3	- 6.1
Inter, on prot and one I rades	02,010		10,000						1						1

• The figures for September and October, 1926, are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May, 1926.

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November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

respectively at 20th September, 1926. The percentage for Great Britain only at 25th October, exclusive of coal-mining, is 13.9, compared with 14.0 at 20th September, 1926.

		Applicat Empl	ions from loyers.	A Contraction	Number
Week ended		During Week.	At end of Week,	Vacancies Filled.‡	of Work- people on Registers.†
27th Sept., 1926		24,689	16,341	20,534	1,581,682
4th Oct., 1926 11th ,, ,, 18th ,, ,, 25th ,, ,,	···· ····	23,699 27,375 23,761 24,235	15,583 16,032 15,985 15,737	20,893 23,313 20,874 21,011	1,626,433 1,589,030 1,573,529 1,569,135
Total (4 weeks)	•••	99,070		86,091	

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UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

STATISTICS: GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPOSITION OF STATISTICS.

On page 410 an explanation is given of the unemployment statistics published weekly in the Press, and monthly in this GAZETTE. The

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 25th October, 1926. In certain cases (e.g., Bristol, Birmingham, Sheffield, Liverpool, Glasgow, etc.) the figures cover more than one Exchange area :--

4rog			ons on Reg ober, 1926	gisucia	Inc. (+) or Dec.(-) as compared	the total of each group in make up the number of pe	the re	register: while, by omitting				
Area.	Men.	Women.	Juven- ile3.	Total.	with 27th Sept., 1926.	the uninsured persons (li number of books lodged, o persons recorded as unemp	ne 5) and or, in othe	d incl er wor	ds, the	nes 1 an	d b, the	
London Division	104,617	20,014	8,083	132,714	+ 4,173	Porsons recorded as unemp	1	Boys	in providence	en. Girls.	Total.	
South-Eastern Division Brighton Ohstham Ipswich Norwich	32,096 1,682 1,777 1,893 2,471	7,159 472 229 279 847	4,019 353 622 112 114	43,274 2,507 2,628 2,284 3,432	$\begin{array}{rrrr} + & {\bf 3,666} \\ + & 605 \\ + & 414 \\ - & 482 \\ + & 219 \\ + & 2,910 \end{array}$	1. Unemployed — Special Schemes	Men. 2,052	Band L	14 22		2,301	
Rest of South-Eastern	24,273	5,332	2,818	32,423	CONTRACT OF MERCEN	 Claims admitted or under consideration Claimants disqualified, but 	1,064,086	21,24	a ser a ser	and the second of	1,335,552	
South-Western Division Bristol	53,338 11,003 4,250	8,332 2,173 568	4,704 862 566	66,374 14,038 5,384	+ 6,431 + 193 + 4	4. Insured non-claimants on	83,488	1,08	A A REAL PROPERTY OF	and the second second	95,703 18,771	
Plymouth Portsmouth Beading	5,071 1,146	645 76	518 166	6,234 1,388	+ 611 + 59	5. Uninsured persons on	13,790	1,48	15.83	32 21.721	66,145	
Southampton	4,961 1,160	414 93	604 145	5,979 1,398	+ 983 + 87	6. Two months' file Persons on Register (lines	72,905	5,20	97 41,83	38 4,524	124,474	
Rest of South-Western	25,747 138,865	4,363	1,843 8,218	31,953 <i>194,311</i>	A State of the sta	2-5) Books Lodged (lines 1-4	1,172,717	41,04	6 15 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	and they are also	1,516,171	
Idlands DivisionBirminghamCoventry	26,113 4,279	12,136	813	39,062 5,324	- 17,783 - 385 - 855	and 6)	1,236,321	29,02	29 289,03	31 22,420	1,576,801	
Gradley Heath Derby	4,239 2,922	710 914	109 475	5,058 4,311	+ 35 - 9	CLAIMS	TO EXTER	DED	Benefit	n spenifikation •		
Leicester Northampton Smethwick Stoke-on-Trent West Bromwich Welverhampton Rest of Midlands	4,990 1,665 6,707 3,494 9,270 4,165 3,299 4,714 63,008	2,644 483 2,988 949 4,380 1,050 574 1,082 18,383	171 128 515 160 594 285 269 345 4,244	7,805 2,276 10,210 4,603 14,244 5,500 4,142 6,141 85,635	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Claims to "extended" the claimant is entitled submitted to Local Commi- tatives of employers and analysis of the recomme- Britain during the period	in resp ttees, con workpeopl ndations	ect of nposed e. Th of the	f contri , in the ne follow ese Con	main, of ing Table	represen- gives an in Great	
North-Eastern Division Barnsley	<i>321,877</i> 2,895	50,013 639	<i>18,446</i> 163	<i>390,336</i> 3,697	+ 1,792 + 30		Wiles.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
Bradford Darlington Dewsbury Doncaster Gateshead	9,787 4,831 1,229 1,238 10,666	5,737 195 991 288 1,024	622 237 240 390 1,138	16,146 5,263 2,460 1,916 12,828	- 696 - 59 + 479	Applications considered by during period Applications admitted by Con	and the second second		282,404	48,325	330,729	
Grimsby Halifax Hartlepools Huddersfield Hull	4,274 3,537 10,507 3,690 11,605 16,787	307 2,087 219 2,323 701 8,535	375 152 477 353 896 1,218	4,956 5,776 11,203 6,366 13,202 26,540	- 446 - 115 + 981	(b) For less than 12 week Applications definitely reco disallowance during period : General Conditions :	ommended	for	58,303 186,546	3,816 29,709	62,119 216,255	
Leeds Lincoln Middlesbrough	2,414 23,398	249 593	113	26,540 2,776 24,752	- 1,013 + 62 + 816 - 112	Not normally insurable ing to obtain a liveli	hood by m	leans	1.000	904	2,812	
Newcastle-on-Tyne Rotherham	16,933 7,540	2,019 261	1,055	20,007 8,267	+ 42	of insurable employn	nent iikel	y to	1,908 1,416	324	1,740	
Sheffield South Shields Stockton-on-Tees	31,278 10,191 9,767	2,778 534 287	1,504 675 466	35,560 11,400 10,520	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 992 \\ + & 72 \\ + & 450 \\ + & 269 \\ \end{array} $	be available Not a reasonable peri employment during	od of insu the prece	rable	an ale variety	2,165	15,489	
Sunderland York Rest of North-Eastern	20,860 1,855	1,052 209 18,985	790 108 6,247	22,702 2,172 141,827	+ 269 + 87 + 198	Not making every reas obtain suitable emp	loyment of	E HOL	13,324	2,105	10,400	
North-Western Division	220,215	93,543	19,689	333,447	- 16,734	willing to accept su ment Special Conditions :			9,787	3,808	13,595	
Accrington Ashton-under-Lyne	6,129 3,553	2,398 2,460 239	359 334 355	8,886 6,347 5,836	-2,652 + 146 - 67	Single persons residing Married women who	could loop	ves for	5,540	2,478	8,018	
Barrow Birkenhead	5,242 5,811 6,274	365	355 354 661	6,530 14,898	- 67 + 391 + 137	support from their h	could look			2,491	2,491	
Blackburn Blackpool	1,700 6,571	711 2,425	244 453	2,655 9,449	+ 1,039 - 147	support from their w Working short time	but ea		215	1,868	215 5,469	
Bolton Burnley	4,770 2,208	6,780 1,697	405 143	11,955 4,048	+ 1,326 - 576	sufficient for mainter Aliens	nance		3,601 15		15	
Bury Chorley Liverpool Manchester	2,288 43,561 23,798	2,380 5,709 8,672	337 4,321 2,118	5,005 53,591 34,588	+ 1,869 + 313 + 341	Total definitely recommende	d for disa	llow-	35,806	14,038	49,844	
Nelson Oldham	1,738 7,604 4,521	1,249 4,841 3,770	126 499 276	3,113 12,944 8,567	+ 237 - 6,202 - 947	Applications during the period for postponement for a defi	d recomme	ended	1,749	762	2,511	
PrestonRochdaleSt. Helens	3,841 4,969	2,933	386 632	7,160 6,087	- 1,405 + 129	Comparison of the state of the	EMPLOYM	ENT F	UND.		33 () ()	
St. Helens Salford Stockport Warrington Wigan	9,065 2,897 3,376 5,816	4,023 1,652 1,004 3,031	1,148 234 380 436	14,236 4,783 4,760 9,283	+ 921 - 2,580 + 632 - 1,435	During the five weeks and payments of the Un shown in the following Ta	ended 3 employm	Soth C	october.	1926, the approxi	e receipt mately a	
Rest of North-Western		28,755	5,488 11,807	98,726 224,359	- 8,204 + 4,219	shown in the following 1a		08453	1022 But	<u>e recipient</u>	Five weeks	
Scotland Division Aberdeen	182,752 5,464 3,252	833	324	6,621 3,699	+ 4,219 + 860 + 300		and and	Five v ended	30th end	ded 25th	ended 31st Oct.,	
Clydebank Dundee	5,606	2,911 2,573	384 1,073	8,901 16,454	-360 + 318			Oct.,	1926. Sel	ot., 1926.	1925.	
Edinburgh Glasgow	68,014 11,108	9,464 825	4,403 370	81,881 12,303	+ 2,957 + 938	Contributions (Receipts) :	What we have	£		£	£ 000	
Greenock Motherwell	8,163 3,796	336 399	396 245	8,895	+ 46 + 331	By Employers		1,340 1,170		,090,000 950,000	1,870,000 1,680,000	
Rest of Scotland	64,541	12,198	4,426	81,165	- 1,171 + 2,656	", Service Departments (A War Office and Air M	linistry)		0,000	30,000 800,000	20,000 1,250,000	
Wales Division Cardiff	118,957 12,702 6,522	6,7 <i>12</i> 1,102 612	5,687 758 400	131,356 14,562 7,534	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 2,656 \\ - & 91 \\ + & 148 \end{vmatrix}$	" Exchequer …		24		,870,000	4,820,000	
Llanelly	6,522 6,820 8,680	384 439	310 797	7,514 9,916	- 8,500 - 137	Payments :		12.2.2		124,131,2		
Swansea Rest of Wales	84,233	4,175	3,422	91,830	+ 11,236	Benefit Other Payments*		5,42 47	0,000 4 0,000 4	,360,000 370,000	4,290,000 490,000	
Northern Ireland Belfast	23,889	16,206 9,580	1,376	52,964 34,301	$- 967 \\ - 953 \\ 75$	Total		5,89	0,000 4	,730,000	4,780,000	
Londonderry Lurgan	630	941 541 440	48 19 42	2,802 1,190 1,004	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 75 \\ - & 32 \\ - & 97 \end{array} $	Treasury Advances Outstand	ling	18,81	0,000† 16	6,470,000†	7,875,000	
Lisburn Newry	522 852	334	18	1,204	- 253	* Includes refunds at age	60 and co	ompens	ation for	the abolit	tion thereof	
Rest of Northern Ire- land	7,676	4,370	417	12,463	+ 443	cost of administration, etc. + Excludes sum apportion of the Unemployment Fund	ned to Iris	h Free	State on	account o	of the defici	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland		279,007	82,029	1,569,135	- 12,547	of the Unemployment Fund up to 31st December, 1925, ‡ Includes sum apportion	as at 31st amounts to red to Irish	March, £332, Free	431 8s. 3d State on	account of	the defici	

* The figures are exclusive of persons in the coal-mining industry who ceased work on account of the dispute which commenced on 1st May.

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

of unemployment books,* in July of each year. The classes of persons who are within the scope of the Acts are indicated in the introduction to the unemployment tables on page 410 of this issue. While a comparison between the estimates for July, 1926, and

July, 1925, in respect of any individual industry shows the net change that has occurred in the interval, it is clear that such a figure represents a balance between the effects of various counteracting influences. On the one hand there is a constant wastage due to deaths, emigration, transfers to other industries, and passing of individuals out of insurance through entry into business on their own account, or through rises in salary for non-manual workers above the £250 limit, or through retirement from employment, etc. On the other hand there is a constant flow into the industry (unless it industries.

The figures in cols. 5, 9 and 13 show in most cases the gross movement out of the industry (after reduction, as indicated above, is rapidly declining), consisting mainly of juveniles under 18, to by transfers from other industries). They represent the difference between the index number for July, 1926, and the sum of the index replace such wastage, or as the result of expansion in business, or both. Some industries are also being recruited from other number for July, 1925, (100) and the percentage addition for new Figures are available with regard to the net effect of these various entrants. The figures relate to Great Britain and do not include influences, and also with regard to the movement into insurable | Northern Ireland.

Part - Frederic Territ and an and an	1. Stands	MA	LES.		11.5	FEM	ALES.			To	FAL.	
INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1926.	Percent- age of July, 1925, Number.	New Entrants July, 1925– June, 1926. Per cent.	(-) Further additions (+)	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1926.	Pcrcent- age of July, 1925, Number.	July, 1925–	(-) Further additions (+)	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1926.	Percent- age of July, 1925, Number.	July, 1925–	(-) Further additions (+)
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Mining :	1,220,210 103,290	99·1 100·6	3·2 5·0	- 4·1 - 4·4	7,320 2,210	85·6 104·2	13·5 22·5	$-27.9 \\ -18.3$	1,227,530 105,500	99·0 100·7	3·2 5·3	- 4·2 - 4·6
Non-MetalliferousMining Products :									ar the			
Works Artificial Stone, Concrete and	11,560	99.7	1.1	- 1.4	160	133.3	17.5	+15.8	11,720	100.0	1.4	- 1.4
Cement, etc., Manufacture	32,700	109.3	4.1	+ 5.2	2,160	128.7	16.0	+12.7	34,860	110.4	4.8	+ 5.6
Brick, Tile, etc., Making	74,100	106.5	7.1	- 0.6	7,670	98.6	12.7	-14.1	81,770	105.7	7.6	- 1.9
Pottery, Earthenware, etc	35,130	102.7	4.4	- 1.7	38,570	98.8	8.4	- 9.6	73,700	100.6	6.6	- 6.0
Glass Trades	37,160	99.1	1.8	- 2.7	7,370	96.9	18.6	-21.7	44,530	98.8	7.3	- 8.5
Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Metal Manufacture :	157,430	98.8	3.2	→ 4·4	52,450	100.6	9•4	- 8.8	209,880	99•2	4.7	- 5.5
Melting and Iron Puddling Fur- naces, etc	214,080 27,280 86,070	$97 \cdot 1$ 114 · 4 99 · 9	2·2 5·9 2·6	-5.1 + 8.5 - 2.7	4,150 4,500 9,360	$78 \cdot 3$ 104 $\cdot 2$ 100 $\cdot 3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 2 \\ 12 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$-29 \cdot 9$ - 8 \cdot 2 - 7 \cdot 2	218,230 31,780 95,430	$96 \cdot 6$ 112 \cdot 8 99 \cdot 9	2·4 6·9 3·0	-5.8 + 5.9 - 3.1
Engineering, etc. : General Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding Electrical Engineering Marine Engineering, etc Constructional Engineering	565,710 61,020 51,900 26,330	98.0 99.8 94.3 105.0	4.6 5.2 1.9 3.0	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 6 \\ - & 5 \cdot 4 \\ - & 7 \cdot 6 \\ + & 2 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	42,900 15,750 980 1,060	98.6 102.3 95.2 104.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 11 \cdot 9 \\ 11 \cdot 1 \\ 4 \cdot 7 \\ 5 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -13 \cdot 3 \\ -8 \cdot 8 \\ -9 \cdot 5 \\ -1 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	608,610 76,770 52,880 27,390	$98 \cdot 2$ 100 \cdot 3 94 \cdot 3 104 \cdot 9	$5 \cdot 1$ $6 \cdot 4$ $2 \cdot 0$ $3 \cdot 1$	$ \begin{array}{r} - & 6 \cdot 9 \\ - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 7 \cdot 7 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
construction and Repair of	percents 1	Har Saran	1. 1. 1.			ang addin	all with a	in internet	T V BRODENIA	1.0.3 402.200	Participation and	
Vehicles : Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft Construction and Repair of other	200,140	104.4	5.9	- 1.5	22,140	103.2	9.7	- 6.5	222,280	104.3	6.2	- 1.9
Vehicles	73,710	97.1	3.9	- 6.8	3,670	84.2	9.3	-25.1	77,380	96.4	4.2	- 7.8
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	206,450	93.9	2.8	- 8.9	3,080	99.4	11.2	-11.8	209,530	93.9	2.9	- 9.0
Metal Trades: Stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Iron Founding ElectricalWiring, Electrical Cable	81,700	106.0	5.6	+ 0.4	8,320	104.5	11.8	- 7.3	90,020	105.9	6.2	- 0.3
and Lamps Watches, Clocks, Plate, Jewellery	68,440	109.8	9.9	- 0.1	33,030	105.3	15.2	- 9.9	101,470	108.3	11.7	- 3.4
etc., Manufacture Other Metal Industries	25,160 182,640	98.9 101.8	5·0 6·0	$ \begin{array}{c} - & 6 \cdot 1 \\ - & 4 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	20,050 102,780	$\begin{array}{c} 102 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$7 \cdot 6$ $11 \cdot 7$	-5.0 -8.5	45,210 285,420	100.6 102.3	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	-5.5 -5.7
extile Trades : Cotton Woollen and Worsted Silk Hosiery Other Textile Industries Textile Reaching Printing Dyee	210,700 105,720 21,340 21,060 56,160	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 2 \\ 115 \cdot 6 \\ 95 \cdot 5 \\ 98 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$4 \cdot 6$ $4 \cdot 0$ $4 \cdot 5$ $5 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 2$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 3.6 \\ - 4.8 \\ +11.1 \\ - 9.7 \\ - 6.6 \end{array} $	368,370 147,810 29,870 76,160 103,650	100·2 98·7 105·1 101·6 98·1	$5 \cdot 9 \\ 6 \cdot 5 \\ 10 \cdot 3 \\ 10 \cdot 4 \\ 8 \cdot 8$	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5 \cdot 7 \\ - 7 \cdot 8 \\ - 5 \cdot 2 \\ - 8 \cdot 8 \\ - 10 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	579,070 253,530 51,210 97,220 159,810	100·4 98·9 109·2 100·3 98·2	5·4 5·5 8·0 9·2 7·5	$ \begin{array}{r} - 5.0 \\ - 6.6 \\ + 1.2 \\ - 8.9 \\ - 9.3 \end{array} $
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dye- ing, etc	81,540	102.4	3.3	- 0.9	28,520	97.1	8.4	-11.3	110,060	100.9	4.6	- 3.7
eather and Leather Goods	45,630	95.6	4.7	- 9.1	21,340	100.0	13.1	-13.1	66,970	96.9	7.3	-10.4
lothing Trades :	65,050 41,390	98-6 98-8	7·2 6·5	$-\frac{8.6}{-7.7}$	124,510 182,750	99·4 102·1	10·1 12·8	$-10.7 \\ -10.7$	189,560 224,140	99·1 101·5	9·1 11·5	$-10.0 \\ -10.0$
Boot, Shoe, Slipper and Clog Trades	91,060	. 99.2	5.1	- 5.9	53,740	103.8	8.9	- 5.1	144,800	100.8	6.5	- 5.7

h. Gleadyre, 15	Five weeks ended 30th Oct., 1926.	Four weeks ended 25th Sept., 1926.	Five weeks ended 31st Oct., 1925.
htributions (Receipts) :	£ 1,340,000 1,170,000 , 20,000 990,000	£ 1,090,000 950,000 30,000 800,000	£ 1,870,000 1,680,000 20,000 1,250,000
" Exchequer Total	3 520 000	2,870,000	4,820,000
vments :	470 000	4,360,000 370,000	4,290,000 490,000
Total	. 5,890,000	4,730,000	4,780,000
easury Advances Outstanding	. 18,810,000†	16,470,000†	7,875,000\$

* Includes returneds at age 60 and compensator for the uncontrol control control of the deficit cost of administration, etc. + Excludes sum apportioned to Irish Free State on account of the deficit of the Unemployment Fund as at 31st March, 1922. This sum with interest up to 31st December, 1925, amounts to £332,431 &s. 3d. + Includes sum apportioned to Irish Free State on account of the deficit of the Unemployment Fund as at 31st March, 1922. This sum with interest up to 30th June, 1925, amounted to £324,277 17s. 1d., the matter not being settled at this stage.

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

THE number of persons in industry who are insured against unemploy-ment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts is estimated once a year on the basis mainly of information derived from the exchange derived for the other items already mentioned, but it is possible from those already known to gauge their net effect as a whole. The only indeterminable off-set against the losses from any

industry consists of transfers thereto from other industries, of persons already insured. This, of course, can only operate in the case of individual industries. When industry as a whole is considered, the transfers cancel each other out.

In framing the following Table, percentages of the estimated number of insured persons in each industry at July, 1925, have been worked for males, females and totals separately, in respect of (a) the estimated numbers insured at July, 1926 (cols. 3, 7 and 11) and (b) the number of new entrants to insurance between July, 1925, and June, 1926, inclusive (cols. 4, 8 and 12).

TABLE SHOWING, FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRY GROUPS, THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN AT JULY, 1926, AND THESE NUMBERS, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW ENTRANTS AND THE LOSSES DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS JULY, 1925, TO JUNE, 1926, EXPRESSED AS PERCENTAGES OF THE ESTIMATED NUMBERS INSURED AT JULY, 1925.

A brief outline of the method of computing the estimate appeared in the issue of this GAZETTE for November, 1925, page 380.

to the state of the		MAL	ES.			FEMA	LES.		TOTAL.				
INDUSTRY.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1926.	Percent- age of July, 1925, Number.	1926.	Gross Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1926.	Percent- age of July,1925 Number.	1926.	Gross Losses (-) Further additions (+) Per cent.	Estimated Number Insured, July, 1926.	Percent- age of July,1925 Number.	New Entrants July, 1925– June, - 1926. Per cent.	(-) Further addition (+)	
Aldienen al di 1 terretaria	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
bood, Drink and Tobacco :— Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Making	89,430	103.0	7.3	- 4.3	50,640	102.0	13.8	-11.8	140,070	102.6	9.6	- 7.0	
Other Food Industries	109,890	103.0	4.2	- 1.2	110,490	97.0	13.4	-16.4	220,380	99.8	8.1	- 8.3	
Drink, Tobacco, etc., Manufacture	100,130	102.1	3.1	- 1.0	51,070	93.9	7.9	-14.0	151,200	99.2	4 · 8	- 5.6	
awmilling, Furniture and Wood- work :	87,090	106.0	8.6	- 2.6	19,430	106.0	13.0	- 7.0	106,520 94,530	106·0 100·2	9·4 8·4	$-3 \cdot 0$ $-8 \cdot 2$	
Other Woodworking	84,020	100.9	7.7	- 6.8	10,510	95.5	13.7	-18.2	94,550	100 2			
Printing and Paper Trades :- Paper, Cardboard Boxes, Sta- tionery, etc Printing, Publishing and Book- binding	66,260 161,200	$105 \cdot 5$ $103 \cdot 2$	4·3 6·1	+ 1.2 - 2.9	55,930	100.7 102.3	11·8 11·3	$-11 \cdot 1$ $-9 \cdot 0$	122,190 248,610	$103 \cdot 2$ $102 \cdot 9$	7 · 8 7 · 9	- 4·6	
Building and Construction of Works :	778,250	106.2	6.4	- 0.2	7,760	99.5	17.3	-17.8	786,010	106.1	6.5	- 0.	
Public Works Contracting, etc	157,950	109.5	11.0	- 1.5	1,320	157.2	34.5	+22.7	159,270	109.8	11.2	- 1.	
Other Manufacturing Industries :	34,730	101.7	4.4	- 2.7	25,520	96.9	9.7	-12.8	60,250	99.5	6.7	- 7.	
Musical Instrument Making	19,820	111.2	6.5	+ 4.7	4,680	124.1	12.8	+11.3	24,500	113.5	7.6.	+ 5.	
Other Manufacturing Industries	38,640	106.5	6.3	+ 0.2	20,480	104.6	8.3	- 3.7	59,120	105.8	7.0	- 1.	
Gas, Water and Electricity Supply Industries	175,790	104.4	2.1	+ 2.3	6,480	95.9	6.4	-10.5	182,270	104.1	2.3	+ 1.	
Transport and Communication :	151,030	95.3	5.0	- 9.7	7,950	92.1	12.2	-20.1	158,980	95.1	5.3	-10.	
Shipping Service and Fishing	146,310	101.2	6.2	- 5.0	6,600	102.3	11.3	- 9.0	152,910	101.3	6.4	- 5.	
Canal, River, Dock and Harbour Service Other Transport and Communica-	183,350	98.7	1.4	- 2.7	2,220	104 · 2	15.7	-11.5	185,570	98.7	1.6	- 2.	
tion and Storage	293,960	104.0	5.0	- 1.0	11,990	100.6	12.9	-12.3	305,950	103.9	5.3	- 1.	
Distributive Trades	895,300	103.6	10.9	- 7.3	586,560	103.0	15.2	-12.2	1,481,860	103.4	12.6	- 9.	
Commerce, Banking, Insurance and Finance	146,410	102.0	5.5	- 3.5	70,330	98.1	6.4	- 8.3	216,740	100.7	5.8	- 5.	
Miscellaneous Trades and Services :	118,520	98.5	6.9	- 8.4	27,690	96.4	14.9	-18.5	146,210		8 · 4	-10.	
Local Government Hotel, Boarding House, Club	235,970	101.4	4.0	- 2.6	18,750	97.4	10.9	-13.5	254,720		4.5	- 3.	
Services Laundries, Dyeing and Dry	105,860	102·5 102·7	8·6 8·4	$- 6 \cdot 1$ $- 5 \cdot 7$	183,900	98·2 104·5	26·6 13·7	$\begin{array}{r} -28 \cdot 4 \\ -9 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	289,760	99·7 104·2	20·2 12·7	-20 - 8	
Cleaning	22,960 196,240	102.7	9.8	- 5.7 - 7.0	101,560	104.5	19.8	-15.9	297,800	at an all and	13.2	-10	
Other Industries and Services TOTAL	8,680,970	102.8	5.5	-4.0	3,092,730	100.7	12.3	-11.6	11,773,700		7.3	- 6	

For the purpose of the above Table the industries in which in-For the purpose of the above Table the industries in which in-sured persons are employed have been arranged into 56 groups instead of the 100 for which the statistics of unemployment are usually given. It has been assumed that all the new entrants during the year July, 1925, to June, 1926, remained within the scheme at the end of that year. This is undoubtedly true of all but a very small minority. The figures relating to the numbers insured at July, 1926, we are the recent of the scheme at the schem minority. The figures relating to the numbers insured at July, 1926, are not, however, affected by this consideration, and the only result, therefore, of reducing the percentages for new entrants would be to reduce the figures representing the losses and to increase the figures representing the further additions, over and above the new entrants. There would thus be no effect on the relative position of one industry to another as regards expansion or contraction during the year.

An examination of the percentage figures shows that the industry groups may be divided roughly into three classes: namely (1) those industries in which the numbers insured have increased considerably industries in which the numbers insured have increased considerably as compared with July, 1925, and in which the percentage of new entrants has apparently been increased by transfers from other industries, or where the percentage of losses is low; (2) those industries in which there has been little change in the numbers insured and (3) those industries in which there was a decrease in the numbers insured and where the percentage of new entrants is low and the percentage of losses is high. The figures relating to females are clearly of little importance except in those industries in which females are largely employed.

In the first category the outstanding examples are musical instrument making; the manufacture of tin plates; the manufacture of artificial stone, concrete, cement, etc.; constructional engineering; gas, water and electricity supply; and the silk and artificial silk industry. Silk manufacture and musical instrument making are the only industries of those mentioned in which the percentage of new entrants is comparatively high. In all of them the natural losses have been more than off-set by apparent transfers from other industries

With this group may also be included brick, tile, etc., making; With this group may also be included brick, tile, etc., making; construction and repair of motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft; stove, grate, pipe and general ironfounding; electrical wiring, cables, lamps, etc., furniture making, upholstering, etc.; the building industry; public works contracting; and the miscellaneous manu-facturing industries which include oil cloth and linoleum; brushes

and brooms; scientific and photographic instruments and apparatus; and toys, games and sport requisites.

It is clear that all these industries, together with others such as the distributive trades; laundries, dyeing, etc., which are concerned mainly with the home market, have experienced a considerable

the distributive trades; laundries, dyeing, etc., which are concented mainly with the home market, have experienced a considerable measure of expansion during the year. The second category, in which there has been little change during the year, include mining and quarrying (other than coal mining); coke ovens and by-product works; pottery, earthenware, etc.; ammunition, explosives, chemicals, etc.; manufacture of metals other than iron, steel, and tinplates; electrical engineering; watches, clocks, plate, jewellery, etc.; the cotton industry; hosiery; textile bleaching, etc.; boots and shoes; certain food industries; paper; rubber; and commerce and finance. In the majority of these industries there have been slight net increases. Generally speaking, except in those industries which employ a large proportion of female workers, the percentage of new entrants was comparatively low and was about balanced by the losses from the industry. In the third category the outstanding example is shipbuilding and ship repairing, which has a net loss during the year of 6·1 per cent. of the numbers insured at July, 1925. The percentage of new entrants is low and the losses are high. Then follow marine engineering; iron and steel manufacture; railway service (non-permanent workers); construction and repair of vehicles other than motors and cycles, the leather industries; general engineering, engineers' iron and steel founding; miscellaneous textile industries; and woollen and worsted. These industries appear to have experienced some measure of

These industries appear to have experienced some measure of contraction in varying degrees. The proportions of new entrants have been comparatively low and the losses comparatively high.

have been comparatively low and the losses comparatively high. It will be observed that among females the percentage figures for new entrants and for losses are much larger than in the case of males. This is principally because, on the average, the industrial and insurance history of females is shorter than that of males, and there is therefore a greater proportion of changes in the personnel of females in employment. In a few industries it will be observed that the pro-portion of males increased during the year while the proportion of females decreased. The total figures for all industries taken together show that a larger proportion of the increase in the insured population consisted of males than of females. The principal industries in which this tendency may be observed are pottery,

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

earthenware, etc.; textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc.; food, drink and tobacco; paper and stationery manufacture; rubber manufacture; and commerce, banking, insurance and finance. In the silk industry males show a higher proportion of increase than females, although there are increases with both sexes. The contrary tendency may be observed in the manufacture of industries. In order to trace the movement over a rather longer period in the industries which show the greatest change, figures are given below of the estimated numbers insured at July of 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926. The figures in this Table relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND.

all according to the second of the second seco	July	, 1923.	July,	1924.	July,	1925.	July	, 1926.	and deci	tage increases (-) ed numbe to July, 19	based on r insured	Increase
Industry.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	(+) or decrease (-) in numbers insured July, 1923 July, 1926
Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	10,660	0.09	11,800	0.10	13,720	0.12	16,460	0.14	+ 10.7	+ 28.7	+ 54.4	+ 5,80
Silk (including Artificial Silk)	37,800	0.33	41,720	0.36	46,890	0.39	51,220	0.43	+ 10.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 13,42
Brick, Tile, etc., making	61,300	0.53	70,490	0.60	78,510	0.66	82,910	0.43	+ 10.4 + 15.0	$+ 24 \cdot 1$ + 28 \cdot 1	$+ 35 \cdot 2$	+ 21,61
Public Works Contracting, etc	126,600	1.10	134,580	1.15	148,880	1.25	164,150	1.36	+ 6.3	+ 17.6	+ 29.7	+ 37,55
Musical Instrument making Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric	19,600	0.17	19,880	0.17	21,640	0.18	24,550	0.20	+ 1.4	+ 10.4	$+ 25 \cdot 3$	+ 4,95
Lamp Manufacture Distributive Trades	72,200	0.63 10.88	74,940	0.64	81,350	0.68	87,910	0.73	$+ 3 \cdot 8$	+ 12.7	+ 21.7	+ 15,71
Tramway and Omnibus Service	109,400	0.95	1,352,110	11·60 1·02	1,458,200	12·26 1·02	1,510,850	12·56 1·08	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } + & 8 \cdot 2 \\ + & 9 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	+ 16.6 + 10.7	+ 20.9 + 18.6	+ 260,85
Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	192,700	1.68	203,340	1.74	214,840	1.81	224,040	1.86	+ 5.5	+ 11.5	+ 16.0	+ 20,34 + 31,34
Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	1	0.82	96,760	0.83	101,680	0.86	107,810	0.90	+ 3.5	+ 8.7	+ 15.3	+ 14,31
Laundries, Dyeing and Dry cleaning	106,600	0.93	112,870	0.97	117,290	0.99	122,230	1.02	+ 5.9	+ 10.0	+ 14.7	+ 15,63
Building	711,000'	6.19	721,560	6.19	754,120	6.35	801,040	6.65	+ 1.5	+ 6.1	+ 12.7	+ 90,04
Miscellaneous metal industries Printing, Publishing and Book-	166,000	1.45	175,550	1.51	180,820	1.52	186,420	1.55	+ 5.8	+ 8.9	+ 12.3	+ 20,42
binding Road Transport other than Tram- way and Omnibus Service	229,000 146,000	1·99 1·27	240,140	$2 \cdot 06$ $1 \cdot 29$	245,340	2.06	252,550	2.10	+ 4.9	+ 7.1	+ 10.3	+ 23,55
Professional Services	107,100	0.93	110,680	0.95	156,220 113,280	$1 \cdot 31$ $0 \cdot 95$	160,700 116,220	1·33 0·97	+ 3.0 + 3.3	$\begin{array}{r} + 7 \cdot 0 \\ + 5 \cdot 8 \end{array}$	+ 10.1 + 8.5	+ 14,70
Local Government	244,000	2.12	243,710	2.09	258,370	2.17	261,250	2.17	- 0.1	+ 6.0	+ 7.2	+ 9,12 + 17,25
as, Water and Electricity Supply	174,200	1.52	171,550	1.47	178,650	1.50	185,380	1.54	- 1.5	+ 2.6	+ 6.4	+ 11,18
stove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General Ironfounding	85,200	0.74	81,870	0.70	85,560	0.72	90,490	0.75	- 3.9	+ 0.4	+ 6.2	+ 5,29
fanufacture of Tin Plates	29,950	0.26	29,260	0.25	28,170	0.24	31,790	0.26	- 2.3	- 5.9	+ 6.1	+ 1,84
Cotton	571,000	4.97	562,390	4.82	576,720	4.85	579,190	4.81	- 1.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 8,19
Total of above industries	4,543,810	39.56	4,724,950	40.51	4,981,410	41.89	5,186,900	43.08	+ 4.0	+ 9.6	+ 14.2	+ 643,09
STATULANT STATULANT	(B) IN	DUSTR	IES IN	WHICH	DECRE	ASES E	IAVE OC	CURRE	D.	and a state of the		
coal Mining	1,256,000	10.94	1,260,350	10.84	1,240,450	10.43	1,227,870	10.20	+ 0.3	- 1.2	- 2.2	- 28,13
Voollen and Worsted	271,000	2.36	260,890	2.24	257,700	2.17	254,750	2.12	- 3.7	- 4.9	- 6.0	- 16,25
Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., making	157,700	1.37	144,540	1.24	141,790	1.19	145,830	1.21	- 8.3	- 10.1	- 7.5	- 11,87
Iron and Steel Founding teel Melting and Iron Puddling	669,000	5.83	627,380	5.38	627,280	5.27	615,920	5.12	- 6.2	- 6.2	- 7.9	- 53,08
Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	212,700	1.86	207,270	1.78	200,130	1.68	193,850	1.61	- 2.6	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 18,85
Iarine Engineering, etc	66,300	0.58	66,110	0.57	61,720	0.52	58,370	0-48	- 0.3	- 6.9	- 12.0	- 7,93
ational Government tailway Service (non-permanent	179,600	1.56	160,970	1.38	156,490	1.32	151,470	1.26	- 10.4	- 12.9	- 15.7	- 28,13
ig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Fur-	191,100	1.66	173,210	1.47	168,610	1.42	160,650	1.33	- 9.4	- 11.8	- 15.9	- 30,45
haces)	29,300	0.26	30,190	0.26	25,780	0.22	24,490	0.20	+ 3.0	- 12.0	- 16.4	- 4,81
hipbuilding and Ship Repairing onstruction and Repair of Carri- ages, Carts, etc	270,200 27,700	2·35 0·24	255,090 24,550	2·18 0·20	241,700 24,630	2·03 0·21	224,120 21,700	1·86 0·18	-5.6 - 11.4	$\begin{array}{c c} - 10.5 \\ - 11.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} -17 \cdot 1 \\ -21 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	- 46,080 - 6,000
Total of above industries	3,330,600	29.00	3,210,550	27.53	3,146,280	26.46	3,079,020		- 3.6	- 5.5	- 7.6	- 251,58

	aberten same i dij. It en no sek ka oner u orosekte (d. sek an oner u orosekte (d. sek an orosekte (d. se ga ga ger televite	July	, 1923.	July	1924.	July,	1925.	July	, 1926.	and deci	tage increa ceases (-) ed numbe t July, 19	based on r insured	Increase
	Industry.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	Number.	Per- centage of total insured Popu- lation.	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	(+) or decrease (-) in numbers insured July, 1923- July, 1926.
	Artificial Stone and Concrete Manu- facture	10,660	0.09	11,800	0.10	13,720	0.12	16,460	0.14	+ 10.7	+ 28.7	+ 54.4	+ 5,800
	Silk (including Artificial Silk)	37,800	0.33	41,720	0.36	46,890	0.39	51,220	0.43	+ 10.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 13,420
	Brick, Tile, etc., making	61,300	0.53	70,490	0.60	78,510	0.66	82,910	0.69	+ 15.0	+ 28.1	+ 35.2	+ 21,610
]	Public Works Contracting, etc	126,600	1.10	134,580	1.15	148,880	1.25	164,150	1.36	+ 6.3	+ 17.6	+ 29.7	+ 37,550
	Musical Instrument making	19,600	0.17	19,880	0.17	21,640	0.18	24,550	0.20	+ 1.4	+ 10.4	+ 25.3	+ 4,950
	Electrical Cable, Wire and Electric Lamp Manufacture	72,200	0.63	74,940	0.64	81,350	0.68	87,910	0.73	+ 3.8	+ 12.7	+ 21.7	+ 15,710
·J	Distributive Trades	1,250,000	10.88	1,352,110	11.60	1,458,200	12.26	1,510,850	12.56	+ 8.2	+ 16.6	+ 20.9	+ 260,850
1	Framway and Omnibus Service	109,400	0.95	119,320	1.02	121.160	1.02	129,740	1.08	+ 9.1	+ 10.7	+ 18.6	+ 20,340
	Construction and Repair of Motor Vehicles, Cycles and Aircraft	192,700	1.68	203,340	1.74	214,840	1.81	224,040	1.86	+ 5.5	+ 11.5	+ 16.3	+ 31,340
1	Furniture Making, Upholstering, etc.	93,500	0.82	96,760	0.83	101,680	0.86	107,810	0.90	+ 3.5	+ 8.7	+ 15.3	+ 14,310
1	Laundries, Dyeing and Dry cleaning	106,600	0.93	112,870	0.97	117,290	0.99	122,230	1.02	+ 5.9	+ 10.0	+ 14.7	+ 15,630
]	Building	711,000	6.19	721,560	6.19	754,120	6.35	801,040	6.65	+ 1.5	+ 6.1	+ 12.7	+ 90,040
	Miscellaneous metal industries	166,000	1.45	175,550	1.51	180,820	1.52	186,420	1.55	+ 5.8	+ 8.9	+ 12.3	+ 20,420
	rinting, Publishing and Book- binding	229,000	1.99	240,140	2.06	245,340	2.06	252,550	2.10	+ 4.9	+ 7.1	+ 10.3	+ 23,550
-	way and Omnibus Service	146,000	1.27	150,430	1.29	156,220	1.31	160,700	1.33	+ 3.0	+ 7.0	+ 10.1	+ 14,700
1	Professional Services	107,100	0.93	110,680	0.95	113,280	0.95	116,220	0.97	+ 3.3	+ 5.8	+ 8.5	+ 9,120
I	local Government	244,000	2.12	243,710	2.09	258,370	2.17	261,250	2.17	- 0.1	+ 6.0	+ 7.2	+ 17,250
G	as, Water and Electricity Supply tove, Grate, Pipe, etc., and General	174,200	1.52	171,550	1.47	178,650	1.50	185,380	1.54	- 1.5	+ 2.6	+ 6.4	+ 11,180
2	Ironfounding	85,200	0.74	81,870	0.70	85,560	0.72	90,490	0.75	- 3.9	+ 0.4	+ 6.2	+ 5,290
N	fanufacture of Tin Plates	29,950	0.26	29,260	0.25	28,170	0.24	31,790	0.26	- 2.3	- 5.9	+ 6.1	+ 1,840
C	otton	571,000	4.97	562,390	4.82	576,720	4.85	579,190	4.81	- 1.5	+ 1.0	+ 1.4	+ 8,190
	Total of above industries	4,543,810	39.56	4,724,950	40.51	4,981,410	41.89	5,186,900	43.08	+ 4.0	+ 9.6	+ 14.2	+ 643,090
-	Starting and	(B) II	DUSTR	IES IN	WHICH	DECRE	ASES E	IAVE OC	CURRE	D.			
C	oal Mining	1,256,000	10.94	1,260,350	10.84	1,240,450	10.43	1,227,870	10.20	+ 0.3	- 1.2	- 2.2	- 28,130
W	Voollen and Worsted	271,000	2.36	260,890	2.24	257,700	2.17	254,750	2.12	- 3.7	- 4.9	- 6.0	- 16,250
B	read, Biscuit, Cake, etc., making	157,700	1.37	144,540	1.24	141,790	1.19	145,830	1.21	- 8.3	- 10.1	- 7.5	- 11,870
G	eneral Engineering : Engineers' Iron and Steel Founding	669,000	5.83	627,380	5.38	627,280	5.27	615,920	5.12	- 6.2	- 6.2	- 7.9	- 53,080
S	teel Melting and Iron Puddling Furnaces, Iron and Steel Rolling Mills and Forges	212,700	1.86	207,270	1.78								
M	farine Engineering, etc	66,300	0.58	66,110	0.57	200,130	1.68	193,850	1.61	-2.6	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 18,850
	ational Government	179,600	1.56	160,970	1.38	61,720	0.52	58,370	0.48	- 0.3	- 6.9	- 12.0	- 7,930
	ailway Service (non-permanent workers)	191,100	1.90	173,210	1.38	156,490	1.32	151,470	1.26	- 10.4	- 12.9	- 15.7	- 28,130
P.	ig-Iron Manufacture (Blast Fur- naces)	29,300	0.26	30,190	0.26	168,610	1.42	160,650	1.33	- 9.4	- 11.8	- 15.9	- 30,450
SI	hipbuilding and Ship Repairing	270,200	2.35	255,090	and the second	25,780	0.22	24,490	0.20	+ 3.0	- 12.0	- 16.4	- 4,810
C	onstruction and Repair of Carri- ages, Carts, etc	27,700	0.24	255,090	2.18	241,700	2.03	224,120	1.86	- 5.6	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- 17.1	- 46,080
	Total of above industries		29.00	3,210,550	0.20	24,630	0.21	21,700	0.18	- 11.4	- 11.1	-21.7	- 6,000
	2 out of aso to industries in	-,000,000	10 00	0,210,550	27.53	3,146,280	26.46	3,079,020	25.57	- 3.6	- 5.5	- 7.6	- 251,580

Total of above industries ... 3,330,600 $29\cdot00$ 3,210,550 $27\cdot53$ 3,146,280 $26\cdot46$ The first four columns of percentage figures in the above Table indicate the proportion which each industry represents of the total insured population. The industries named represented as a whole approximately the same proportion of the total in 1926 as in 1923 (68\cdot67 per cent. as compared with 68.56 per cent.), but there were important changes in this respect in the relative position of each. Thus the Distributive trades during the three years 1923 to 1926 have increased from a proportion of 10.88 per cent. to 12.56 per cent.; Building increased from 6.19 per cent. to 6.65 per cent.; Brick, tile, etc., making from 0.53 per cent. to 1.36 per cent.; Brick, tile, etc., making from 0.53 per cent. to 0.43 per cent.; and Artificial stone and concrete manufacture from 0.09 to 0.14. On the other hand the Cotton industry, although showing an increase in numbers, declined from 4.97 per cent. of the total insured to 4.81 per cent. Among the industries where decreases in numbers have occurred, it will be observed that Coal-mining declined from a proportion of 10.94 per cent. to .5.12 per cent.; Shipbuilding. and ship-repairing from 2.35 per cent. to 1.86 per cent.; Iron and Steel manufacture and Pig iron from 2.12 per cent. to 1.81 per cent. and Woollen and Worsted from 2.36 per cent. to 2.12 per cent. The last four columns of the Table show the changes between 1923 and 1926 within each industry, apart from its position in industry as a whole. Here again the industries associated with the Building industry show the heaviest percentage increases, while among the other industries Silk (including artificial silk) is prominent for the proportion of its growth. Musical instrument making and the electrical industries have also important increases. Among the industries showing decreases, the highest proportion

Among the industries showing decreases, the inglest proportion of loss occurs in the Construction and repair of Carriages, Carts, etc., an industry which has doubtless felt the effect of the growth of the motor industry. Shipbuilding and ship repairing; Pig-iron manu-facture; and Marine engineering, which have been subject to acute industrial depression, also show heavy percentage decreases. General engineering shows a reduction of 7.9 per cent. on the numbers at label 1023

watches, clocks, plate and jewellery; in hosiery; and in the clothing

TABLE SHOWING THE CHANGES BETWEEN JULY, 1923, AND JULY, 1926, IN THE TOTAL ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF INSURED WORKPEOPLE IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

(A) INDUSTRIES IN WHICH INCREASES HAVE OCCURRED

CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

Rates of Wages.

In the industries covered by the Department's statistics* the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate increase of nearly £21,000 in the weekly full-time wages of about 309,000 workpeople, and in a reduction of £200 in the weekly wages of 850 workpeople. These figures, and also those shown in the next column relating

to the changes in wages during the period January to October, do not include the effect of the terms under which a considerable number of coal miners have resumed work. The particulars which would enable the Department to compute the effect of the changes which have taken place are not yet available. The groups of industries principally affected were as follows :----

Group of Industries.	Number of	ximate Workpeople ed by	Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.					
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.				
Textile	85,000 85,000 62,000 77,000	250 600	£ 6,200 3,400 5,800 5,400	£ 110 90				
Total	309,000	850	20,800	200				

The increases in wages in the metal group affected mainly work-people employed in the iron and steel industries. The percentage payable on standard rates to blastfurnacemen in Cleveland was payable on standard rates to blastfurnacemen in Cleveland was increased by an amount equivalent to over $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages, and there was an increase equal to nearly 2 per cent. on current wages in the percentage payable to blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The wages of iron puddlers and iron and steel millmen in the Midlands were increased by the equivalent of about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current wages, and steel sheet millmen and galvanisers in various districts of England and Wales had their wages increased by over 11 per cent. on current rates. There were also increases in the rates payable to blastfurnacemen in Cumberland and Scotland. Bobbin makers in England and Wales received increases amounting to 1s. and 6d. per week in the case of men and of women respectively.

In the textile group the principal bodies of workpeople whose wages were increased were operatives in the bleaching, dyeing, finishing, etc., industries. In Yorkshire such workpeople received increases equivalent to nearly 2 per cent. on their current rates, while in Lancashire and Scotland adult male workers received an increase of 1s. per week and adult female workers an increase of 8d. per week.

The principal change in the clothing group affected workpeople employed in boot and shoe repairing, who received increases as a result of the raising of the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts, the increases in the minimum rates amounting to 2s. or 3s. per week in the case of adult timeworkers. There were also increases in the wages of dyers and dry cleaners in England and Scotland, amounting to 2s. and 1s. per week in the case of men and of women respectively.

Among the changes affecting workpeople in other industrial groups, there were increases in the wages of iron miners in Cleveland hours were reported in October.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1926.

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
			AGRICULTURE.	Set of the Longer Alexandren Street and Street
in the second	Somerset	2 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers	Minimum rates previously in operation extended, to apply to a week of 50 hours in lieu of 52 hours.‡
Agriculture {	Gloucestershire	12 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers (other than carters, shepherds, and stock- men).	Minimum rates previously in operation extended, to apply to a week of 50 hours in summer and 48 hours in winter, in lieu of 50 hours throughout the year.‡
	3 5 4 4 5 - 1 • 1	1.22 -020-01	MINING AND QUARRYING.	
Iron Mining	Cumberland	11 Oct.	Workpeople employed at iron ore mines.	Increases of 2d. per shift in the bargain price, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for winding enginemen, of 1d. per shift for other underground and surface workers, and of ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for boys under 16 years; also temporary increases previously granted increased by 2d. per shift on miners' minimum wage, by 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for winding enginemen, by 1d. per shift for other men, and by ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for boys.
er ingeneret	Cleveland	25 Oct.	Ironstone miners	Increase of 10.8 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 74.3 per cent. above the standard, plus 1d. to 5d. per shift for lower paid men
Lead Mining	Wearhead and Allen- dale.	27 Sept.	Underground and surface workers	Decreases in bonuses of 4d. or 4d. per shift for tead ore aressers, enginemen, and surface labourers, and of 1d. per shift for other
Quarrying	West Cumberland	11 Oct.	Limestone quarry workers	Increases of 1d. per shift for blacksmiths and joiners, of 1 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift for other men, and of ² / ₃ d. per shift for boys under 16 years.

workers in Cumberland. Workpeople employed by waterworks undertakings had their wages increased by ¹/₂d. per hour in London and various districts in the Northern and Midland counties. The wages of wholesale warehouse workers at Manchester were increased by 1s. 3d. and 6d. per week in the case of men and women respec-tively. There were also increases of 2s. and 1s. 6d. per week in the wages of bakers at Liverpool and Edinburgh respectively. The mini-mum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts were increased by 1d. per hour in the case of adult workers employed in brush and broom making, and by amounts varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per hour in the case of those employed in the paper box, paper bag, and perambulator and invalid carriage making industries.

and Cumberland; these amounted to about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on current rates in Cleveland, and to 2d. or 3d. per shift in the case of adult

Of the total increase of £20,800 per week, £13,700 took effect under sliding scales based on the cost of living, including nearly £8,000 under scales arranged by Trade Boards and £700 under scales arranged by joint standing bodies of employers and workpeople; £5,600 took effect under sliding scales based on selling prices; and the remainder was chiefly the result of direct negotiation between employers and

workpeople. Of the total reduction of £200, the greater part was the result of direct negotiation between employers and workpeople. Reductions preceded by disputes causing stoppage of work accounted for about £40.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES REPORTED IN JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1926.

Group of Industries.	of Work	te Number speople† 1 by net	Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.			
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.		
ter 2 Martin Martin	No. W. C. C. C.	C	£	£		
Mining and Quarrying	15,000	9,000	£ 2,200	840		
Brick, Pottery, Glass,	5,600	1,220	820	180		
Chemical, etc	,11,750	120,000	1,550	20,800		
Engineering, Shipbuilding	1 950	46,000	420	5,250		
and Other Metal	1,850 8,000	130,000	370	7,600		
extile	1,000	116,000	40	12,800		
Nothing	24,500	19,000	1,900	1,750		
Food, Drink and Tobacco Woodworking, etc	550	12,000	60	1,150		
Paper, Printing, etc	17,000	210	1,900	20		
Building and Allied	38,500	120	5,400	10		
Industries	1,850	194,000	679	10,250		
Public Utility Services	14,000	103,000	1,600	7,500		
Other	750	20,000	120	1,650		
Total	140,350	770,550	17,050	69,800		

In the corresponding period of 1925 there were net increases of £77,000 in the weekly full-time wages of 840,000 workpeople, and net reductions of over £150,000 in those of 890,000 workpeople.

Hours of Labour.

Apart from any changes in hours of labour which have been made in the case of coal miners who have resumed work, as to which complete statistics are not yet available, no important changes in

* The particulars of numbers affected and amount of change in weekly wages exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics. Where information is available, however, details of changes in the current rates of wages of agricultural labourers, shop assistants and clerks 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 nearly 230,000 workpeople, whose wages have been increased and reduced by equal amounts during the year. t The minimum rates of wages referred to took effect under an Order of the Agricultural Wages Board, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924. § Under selling-price sliding-scale arrangements.

Locality.

Cleveland and Dur-

South Wales and Monmouthshire.

West of Scotland ...

Certain districts in England and

Midlands and part of South Yorkshire and South Lanca-

shire. South Wales and Monmouthshire.

Derby and Wolver-

England Wales.¶

West Cumberland and 2nd f North Lancashire. 2nd f

ham. Tees-side ...

ENGINE

Industry

Pig Iron Manufacture

Iron and Steel. Manufacture.

Railway Service

	ton.	pay aft 30 Sept
Galvanising	England and Wales ^{††}	4 Oct.
	England and Wales)
Bobbin and Shuttle Manufacture.	Lancashire‡‡	lst pay day in Oct.
	Yorkshire]
Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares.	Great Britain	25 Oct
a the Trace Bran a six adding the fol- and the stange, whe		
	Yorkshire and Lan- cashire.	lst full pay week in Oct.
	Yorkshire and Lan- cashire.	lst full pay week in Oct.
Woollen and Worsted.	Various districts in Yorkshire.	lst full pay week in Oct.
Anno contra Algoritario Algoritario	Huddersfield Dis- trict.¶¶	lst full pay week in Oct.
•	Leicester	lst pay day in Oct.
Hosiery Manufacture.	Dumfries	1st pay in Oct.
fice for the purpos. † Under cost-of Under selling S The change to I The change to The change to the cheshire, Tees ** Men on base d. to 10d. per shift †† Certain firm	tid not take effect under e of sliding-scale adjustm i-living sliding-scale arran price sliding-scale arran ock effect from the pay s i the lower paid men who took effect under an arr -side, South Wales and M earnings of not more the for dayworkers, and fron s-members of the Galva ertain workpeople employ art all workpeople employ are all subject to an add District, the Heavy Wo pply also to firms in di	tarting net sements. tarting net were no cangement Monmouth an 5s. 10d m 2½d. to mising Co

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1926 (continued).

Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
	IRON AND STEEL INDUSTR	IES.
] (Blastfurnacemen	Increase of 3 per cent.* on standard rates, making wages
3 Oct. ${$	Cokemen and by-product workers	Increase of 3 per cent.* on standard rates, making wages $14\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the standard of 1919 (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus). Minimum rate
2nd full pay in Oct.	Workpeople (excluding skilled crafts- men and bricklayers on mainten- ance work and also labourers)	and change for scale laborners, by the sinte this 144 her cent
1 Oct.	employed at blastfurnaces. Blastfurnacemen	Increaset of 2 [‡] per cent., making wages 51 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 4s. 5 ¹ / ₂ d. per shift, plus 51 per cent.
31 Oct.§	Workpeople (excluding certain lower paid day-wagemen) employed at blastfurnaces.	Increase; of 4 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 15 per cent. above the standard.
4 Oct.	Steel sheet millmen	Increase [‡] of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on standard rates, making wages $47\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the standard.
4 Oct.	Workpeople employed in iron- puddling furnaces and iron and steel rolling mills and forges.	Increase [‡] of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 45 per cent. above the standard.**
1 Oct.	Men employed in melting shops and in iron and steel-rolling mills.	Increaset of 2% per cent., making wages 51 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate for labourers, 4s. 5% per shift, plus 51 per cent.
ENGINEER	NG, SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP-RE	
lst full pay after 30 Sept.	Watchmen employed by the Lon- don, Midland and Scottish Rail- way.	Basis rates fixed at 33s. per week at Derby and 32s. per week at Wolverton, plus in each case a war wage of 16s. 6d.
4 Oct.	OTHER METAL INDUSTRI Workpeople employed in galvanis- ing departments (excluding pro- cess of annealing).	ES. Increase [‡] of 2 ¹ / ₂ per cent. on standard rates, making wages 47 ¹ / ₂ per cent. above the standard.
lst pay day in {	Workpeople employed in the bobbin-making industry; also shuttle makers employed by cer- tain firms at Blackburn and Gars-	Increase [†] of 1s. per week for men 21 years of age and over, and of 6d. per week for women 18 years of age and over. Rates after change: men—higher skilled, 63s. 6d.; lesser skilled, 54s.; labourers, 44s.; women, 25s. 6d.
Oct.	ton. Shuttlemakers	Addition to base rates increased† from 48 to 52 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 1s. per hour, plus
۲ ۱	Shuttlemakers	Addition to base rate increased [†] from 51 to 55 per cent. Minimum daywork rate after change: 10 ¹ / ₂ d. per hour, plus 55 per cent. (1s. 4 · 275d. per hour).
25 Oct.	Male workers of 21 and under 21 ¹ / ₂ years of age who are employed in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade under Grade I. as braziers, burnishers, drop stampers, polishers, and dippers who are also bronzers, or who are employed as dippers or annealers.	General minimum time rate fixed under Trade Boards Acts reduced from 55s. 6d. to 49s. 6d. per week of 47 hours. (See also page 429.)
C	TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.	
lst full pay	Juvenile workers employed in the worsted spinning industry :	Basic rate of 12s. 9d. per week adopted.§§
in Oct.	Assistant warehousemen and jobber lads.	Scale of basic rates adopted starting at 13s. at under 18 years and 16s. at 18 and under 18 ¹ / ₂ years and increasing to 25s. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and to 26s. 10 ¹ / ₂ d. at 21 years. ^{§§}
1st full pay	All other workers	Basic rate of 12s. 6d. per week adopted as the minimum.§§
in Oct.	Male workers	Scale of basic rates adopted starting at 12s. 6d. at under 17 years and increasing to 16s. at 18 and under 18½ years, 26s. at 20½ and under 21, and to 27s. 9d. at 21 years.§§ Scale of basic rates adopted starting at 12s. 6d. at under 17 years
lst full pay week	Juvenile workers employed in the woollen manufacturing industry (other than woollen spinning) :	and increasing to 17s. at 18 and over.§§ Scale of basic rates adopted starting at 8s. per week at 14 and
in Oct.	Female workers	under 14½ years, increasing to 175. per week at 18 and under 18½ years, 26s. at 20½ and under 21, and to 27s. 9d. at 21 years.§§ Scale of basic rates adopted starting at 8s. per week at 14 and under 14½ years, increasing to 17s. at 18 years.§§
. [Workpeople employed in pattern weaving:	
lst full pay week in Oct.	Adult male workers	Basic rates adopted for competent workers of 33s. per week in the worsted section and 30s. per week in the woollen section; in the case of those not fully competent, basic rates adopted, in the worsted section, for a six months' probationership of
	Workers 17 and under 21 years	28s. 10 ² d. during the first three months and 31s. during the second 3 months, and in the woollen section for a probationership of three months of 28s. 10 ² d. per week. ^{§§} Scale of basic rates adopted starting at 14s. per week at 17 and under 17 ¹ / ₂ years and increasing to 28s. at 20 ¹ / ₂ and under
1st pay	Workpeople employed in the lambs'	Bonus increased [†] from 3d. to 3 ¹ / ₄ d. in the shilling on earnings.
day in Oct.	wool and worsted yarn spinning industry (excluding workpeople	Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 42s. 6d., women, 25s. 6d., plus in each case 31d. in the shilling; piece-
1st pay in Oct.	such as engineers, etc.). Workpeople employed in hosiery manufacture.	workers, 25 per cent. above time rates. Increase; of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the shilling on rates fixed in November, 1919, leaving a total reduction of 2d. in the shilling on those rates. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—men, 46s. 8d., women, 26s. 8d.; pieceworkers—men, 50s., women, 30s.
1		

ing scale, but was the result of an agreement to revert to the arrangement whereby the standard selling uld be 54s. per ton as fixed by the agreement of November, 1919.

earest 1st November—in most cases this was 31st October. t affected, wages remained at 21 per cent. above the standard. t made by the Sheet Trade (Conciliation) Board. The districts concerned are principally in Stafford-Is here shift have been, since 2nd November, 1925, in receipt of bonuses varying according to earnings from 11d. per shift for shiftworkers. nciliation Board. ackburn and Garston.

o per cent. and to a cost-of-living wage of 72½ per cent. on the total. rict, Calder Vale, Brighouse, Elland, Morley, Leeds, Yeadon and Guiseley. tside Huddersfield who follow Huddersfield methods.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1926 (continued)

Locality.	which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)	Industry.	Local
		TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (conti	nued).		
Great Britain	4 Oct. {	Female workers : Other than homeworkers	Minimum weekly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 4s. for workers in their 1st six months of employment in the trade, and 6s. in their 2nd six months' employment. (See p. 388 of October GAZETTE.)		
Leicester	lst pay after	Homeworkers Elastic web weavers (male workers)	General minimum piece rate fixed under the Trade Boards Acts at 5s. 6d. per net. (See p. 388 of October GA7ETTE.) Bonus increased* from 14s. to 15s. in the pound.	Perambulator and Invalid Carriage	Great Brita
Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.†	17 Oct. 1st pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 74 [‡] per cent. to 78 per cent. on basic rates for timeworkers, from 59 [‡] per cent. to 62 [‡] per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 44 [‡] per cent. to 46 [‡] per cent. for pressers. Minimum rates after change: timeworkers—The Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd.—men 21 and over—28s., plus 8 per cent., plus 78 per cent. on total, plus 2s.; other firms—men 21 and over, 30s. 3d., plus 78 per cent., plus 2s.; women 18 and over, 18s., plus 78 per cent.,	Manufacture.	
Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire§; also Scotland.	lst pay day in Nov.‡	Workpeople employed in the bleach- ing, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers, mechanics, etc., em- ployed in repair and maintenance of plant).	Males : Cost-of-living wage increased* from 22s. 7d. to 23s. 7d. per week for those 21 years and over, and by smaller amounts	Paper Box	Great Britai
West Riding of York- shire.	lst pay day in	Mechanics employed in dyeworks	 1s. 3d. Scotland—men, 25s., plus 23s. 7d., plus 2s.; women, 15s., plus 14s. 1d., plus 1s. 3d. Increase* of 1s. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Leeds, and Shipley, 65s. 10d.; other towns, 64s. 10d. 	Making.	Great Britar
Bolton and Bury Dis- tricts.	1st pay	Mechanics employed in the textile dyeing, bleaching, etc. industry.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 22s. 7d. to 23s. 7d. per week. Total rate after change, 63s. 7d.		
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.	Nov.‡ lst pay day in Nov.‡	Engravers, etc. employed in calico print works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 31s. to 32s. 2d. per week for engravers, and from 22s. 7d. to 23s. 7d. per week for turners, polishers and varnishers.		
Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land, and Belfast.	lst pay day in Nov.‡	Engravers employed in engraving works.	Cost-of-living wage increased* from 28s. to 29s. 2d. per week for men, from 16s. 7d. to 17s. 2d. per week for women, with corresponding increases for youths under 21.	Paper Bag Making	Great Britai
		CLOTHING INDUSTRIES.	sands have to have appressed to be and the		1
Atherstone and Bed-	Week	Male pieceworkers	Bonus of 30 per cent. on piecework lists previously paid increased* to 32½ per cent.	a fair that you are	
worth.	23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in boot and shoe repairing, etc. :	Increases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respec- tively. (See p. 388 of October GAZETTE):	Building	Norwich .
		or mainly employed in making bespoke hand-sewn leather footwear.			Certain Unde in the Nor Yorkshir
		pressmen who are responsible for cutting and costing. Male workers 21 years and over			Midland An London
Great Britain	1 Oct. {	sole-stitchers and Blake, etc. machines. All other adult male workers;	Increase* of 3s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 60s.	Waterworks Undertakings.	
a		on benching and/or finishing in the repairing of leather footwear.	Increases* of from 3d, to 3s, 6d, per week.	a Maria Sur	Certain Unde in the Sou land Area.
		Male learners and other male workers under 21 years of age Female workers (other than	Increase* of from 1s. to 2s. per week. Increase* of 1s. per week for those 14 and under 17 years, and of	Electricity Supply Undertakings.	Certain Unde in Devonsl Cornwall.¶
England and Scot- land.	lst pay day in Oct.	Pieceworkers Workpeople employed in the dyeing and dry cleaning trade.	 change: 153. at 14, increasing to 425. at 21 and over. Increases* of 22 or 5 per cent. on list prices. Increase* of 28. per week for men 21 and over, and of 6d. or 1s. per week for youths under 21, and for women and girls. Rates after change: men—skilled dyers, 68s. or 73s.; dyers (one colour), 63s; wet or dry cleaners, finishers, glazers, and other skilled workers, 58s.; labourers, 53s.: women, 21 and over. 29s. 		West Hartlep Hull Peterborough
anthony addressing tall	hadings a se			Non Wroding	Ipswich
Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.	18 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners	Increase* of 2s. per week for adult workers and 1s. per week for	Services of Local Authorities.	Battersea
Edinburgh and Leith Campbeltown	18 Oct. 1 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners Distillery workers (except mashmen and head maltmen).	Increase* of 1s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change, 75s. Decrease of 5s. per week. Minimum rate after change, 50s.		Certain Autho the South M
	W	ODWORKING AND FURNITURE	INDUSTRIES.		Area.**
Long Eaton (certain	2 Sept.	Apprentices	Scale of rates adopted, starting at two-ninths of the journeymen's rate during the first year, and increasing to two-thirds of the journeymen's rate during the fifth year.	and the second second	1 . S. A. A.
	Great Britain Leicester Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.† Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire (majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire's; also Scotland. West Riding of York- shire. Bolton and Bury Dis- tricts. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland. Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land, and Belfast. Atherstone and Bed- worth. Great Britain England and Scot- land.	Locality.Change took effect.Great Britain4 Oct.Leicesterat pay after 17 Oct.Yorkshire (majority of firms) and cer- tain firms in Lan- cashire.†lst pay day in Nov.;Lancashire, Cheshire, majority of firms) and certain firms in Yorkshire \$; also Scotland.lst pay day in Nov.;West Riding of York- shire.lst pay day in Nov.;Bolton and Bury Dis- tricts.lst pay day in Nov.;Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland.lst pay day in Nov.;Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scot- land, and Belfast.lst pay day in Nov.;Atherstone and Bed- worth.Week ending 23 Oct.Great Britainl Oct.!!England and Scot- land.lst pay day in Nov.;Liverpool, Birken- head and Wallasey.ls Oct.Edinburgh and Leith Campbeltownls Oct.Week edingeltownls Oct.	Locality.Change took effect.Classes of Workpeople.Great Britain4 Oct.TEXTILE INDUSTRIES (cont.LeicesterIst pay art for art of the pay tain dires in Lan- cashire.]Bastic web weavers (nule workers) art of the pay day in Nov.;Lancashire, Cheshire, and ordination firms also Sectiond.Ist pay art of the pay day in Nov.;Workpeople employed in the ideach- match dires in Lan- cashire.]Lancashire, Cheshire, and ordina firms in Vorkshires; iaso Sectiond.Ist pay day in Nov.;Workpeople employed in the ideach- match dires in the tain dires in Lan- cashire.]Week Riding of York- shire.Ist pay day in Nov.;Mechanics employed in diversion. day in sing deving, calculating, cit. industry. Borgen and end and site and the section of plant).Week Riding of York- shire.Ist pay day in Nov.;Bargavers, etc. employed in calco print works.Mechanics employed in calco print works.Lancashire, Cheshire, bertyshire, Scot- hand, and BodeWeek works.Atheretone and Bod- worth.Week 23 Oct.Great Britain1 Oct.]Great Britain1 Oct.]Fingland and Scot- land, and and Scot- land.Ist pay day in oct.Fingland and Scot- land.Ist pay day in oct.Fingland and Scot- land.Ist pay oct.Fingland and Scot- land.Ist pay oct.Fingland and Scot- land.Ist pay oct.Fingland and Scot- land.Ist pay oct. <td>Locality. Classes of Workpools. Denome to Multicity Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). note). Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). Note: INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin Great Brildin Great Brildin Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Branchine, Classeffer Great Brildin O Forder Mork pools (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Branchine, Classeffer Great Brildin O Forder Mork pools (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Branchine, Classeffer Great Brildin O Forder Mork pools (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder <td>Locality: Channel Vickinger Channel et Reicher Dermann ist knick) Dermann ist knick Great Bilda 4.00.4 Persher Vickinger Minima werder men fande ist her finde Bauets Alles at the findes Bauets Alles at the finde Bauets A</td></td>	Locality. Classes of Workpools. Denome to Multicity Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). note). Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). Note: INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin 4.064. Frails INDUSTRIES (cost note). Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin Great Brildin Great Brildin Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Status INDUSTRIES (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Great Brildin O Forder Branchine, Classeffer Great Brildin O Forder Mork pools (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Branchine, Classeffer Great Brildin O Forder Mork pools (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder Branchine, Classeffer Great Brildin O Forder Mork pools (cost note). Great Brildin O Forder <td>Locality: Channel Vickinger Channel et Reicher Dermann ist knick) Dermann ist knick Great Bilda 4.00.4 Persher Vickinger Minima werder men fande ist her finde Bauets Alles at the findes Bauets Alles at the finde Bauets A</td>	Locality: Channel Vickinger Channel et Reicher Dermann ist knick) Dermann ist knick Great Bilda 4.00.4 Persher Vickinger Minima werder men fande ist her finde Bauets Alles at the findes Bauets Alles at the finde Bauets A

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

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

‡ In respect of the preceding pay period.

§ The change applied to workpeople employed by firms who are members of the Federation of Calico Printers, the Employers' Federation of Dyers and Finishers, the Employers' Federation of Bleachers and the Employers' Federation of Cotton Yarn Bleachers, Dyers, and Sizers (certain firms). At Hebden Bridge the increases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire (see above). For pieceworkers the cost-of-living wages were increased from 64 per cent. to 67 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 58 per cent. to 61 per cent. for hand cutters, from 49 per cent. to 51 per cent. for menders, and for a set of the set of th and from 55 per cent. to 57 per cent. for all other pieceworkers.

|| In cases where this date did not coincide with the beginning of the weekly pay period, the changes operated from the beginning of the next following weekly pay period.

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1926 (continued). Date from which Particulars of Change. lity. Change Classes of Workpeople. took (Decreases in italics.) effect. WOODWO RKING AND FURNITURE INDUST RIES (continued). Workpeople employed in the peram-bulator and invalid carriage making industry :---(see p. 388 of the October GAZETTE) :---Timeworkers 21 and over :---Increases† of ½d. or ¾d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change: 1s. per hour (higher rates apply to special Male workers classes). Increase[†] of ¹/₄d. per hour. General minimum time rate after change : 7d. per hour (higher rates apply to special classes). Female workers 1 Oct.*. Timeworkers under 21 years :---Increases† of from 6d. to 1s. 9d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. 6d. at 15, increasing to 39s. at 20.
Increase† of ‡d. or ‡d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: 8½d. at 18, increasing to 10½d. at 20.
Increases† of from 6d. to 1s. 3d. per week. Minimum rates after change: 11s. at 15, increasing to 28s. at 20.
Piecework basis time rates fixed at 10 per cent. above the appropriate general minimum time rates. Male workers (except porters and labourers). Male porters and labourers Female workers Pieceworkers appropriate general minimum time rates. PA PER, PRINTING AND ALLIED IN DUSTRIES.

 Workpeople employed in paper-box making :- Increases† in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 388 of October GAZETTE) :-
 Male timeworkers : Increasest of 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. General minimum time rate after change, 51s. Increasest of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 13s. at under 15 years, increasing to 44s. at 20. Other than learners... Learners ... 1 Oct.* Female timeworkers : Other than learners... Increase† of 1s. per week (29s. 6d. to 30s. 6d.). ... Increasest of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week (except for those starting at 14 years in their first six months' employment for Learners Pieceworkers......Pieceworkers......Workpeople employed in paper-bag
making :--Increaset in the minimum piecework basis time rates of 3s. per
week (54s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.) for men and 1s. per week (31s. 6d.
to 32s. 6d.) for women.Male timeworkers... Male timeworkers : Increases[†] of from 1s. to 3s. per week. General minimum time rate after change, 55s. Increases[†] of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Other than learners... 1 Oct.* Learners Female timeworkers: Increase of 1s. 6d. per week (29s. to 30s. 6d.). Increases of from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week (except for those starting at 14 years in the first six months of employment). Increase in the minimum piecework basis time rate of 1s. per Other than learners... ... Learners Female pieceworkers week (31s. to 32s.). BUILDING AND ALLIED TRA DES. Plasterers See footnote ‡. Aug. S.
Increase† of ½d. per hour. Hourly rates after change for labourers: North-East Area, majority rate, ls. 1½d.; Yorkshire Area, ls. 0½d. to ls. 3d.; Midland Area, minimum rates, Zone A, ls. 1d., Zone B, ls., Zone C, 10½d., Zone D, 9½d.
Increase† of ls. 11½d. per week, making the bonus 23s. 6d. per week for men over 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years of age, 17s. 6d. per week for week for south 18 to 21 years not doing full men's work; also increases of ls. or 6d. per week for by l6 to 18 years. Rates after change: stokers, 36s. 6d.; labourers, 31s. 6d.; plus in each case bonuses as above.
Increase† of 9d. per week for Grade D areas, of 10d. per week for Grades C and B, and of 8d. per week for Grade A. Minimum weekly rates after change for labourers: Grade D areas, 50s. 6d.; Grade C, 49s. 7d.; Grade B, 48s.; Grade A, 41s. 7d.
Decreaset of ½d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICE 8. ertakings 1st full Manual workers rth East, re and pay in Oct. reas.§ Able bodied male manual workers employed by the Metropolitan Water Board. 2 Oct. ertakings uth Mid-Adult male manual workers 1st full pay in Oct. ertakings Adult male workers (excluding those whose wages are regulated by movements in other trades). Decrease of 1d. per hour. Scheduled minimum rates after change for general labourers : Zone A areas, 51s., Zone B, 47s., Zone C, 43s.¶ 1 Sept. hire and Increase† of ‡d. per hour. Rates after change : street sweepers, 11½d.; general labourers, 1s. 2d.; roadmen and carters, 1s. 3d. pool 1 Oct. Manual workers ... per hour. Unskilled manual workers in non-trading and water departments. Manual workers employed in non-trading and water departments. per nour. Increase† of 1s. per week. Rates after change: general labourers, 52s.; refuse collectors (drivers), 54s. 11d. Increase† of 9d. per week. Rates after change: labourers, roadmen, scavengers and horse drivers, 42s. 8d.; refuse collectors, 44s. 8d. 7 Oct. 1 Oct. General labourers, horse drivers
and roadmen.collectors, 44s. 8d.
Decrease† of 1s. 4d. per week.
Increases of 4s. 6d. per week (46s. 8d. to 48s.).Manual workers in non-trading,
works, and electricity depart-
ments.Increases of 4s. 6d. per week for workpeople on weekly wages
not exceeding 70s.; of 14d. per hour for workpeople on hourly
wages not exceeding 70s. per week; and of 1d. per hour for
craftsmen on wages between 70s. and 80s. 8d. per week.
Rates after change : general yard and road labourers, 1s. 64d.
per hour; road sweepers, refuse collectors and one horse
carters, 66s. 8d. per week.Able bodied male manual workersIncrease of 1-120th of the minimum basic rates recommended
by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November, 1921. $\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1 \text{ July} \\ 30 \text{ Sept.} \\ 29 \text{ Oct.} \end{array} \right\}$ orities in Midlands lst pay in Oct. hereasef of 1-120th of the minimum basic rates recommended by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council in November, 1921, making the reduction now applicable to such rates 13-60ths. Scheduled minimum weekly rates after change (including the special increase of 2s. given in 1925): Grade A1 areas, 48s. 3d.; Grade A2, 46s. 8d.; Grade B1, 45s. 1d.; Grade B2, 41s. 2d.; Grade C1, 39s. 8d.; Grade C2, 38s.**

lid not coincide with the beginning of the weekly pay period, the changes operated from the beginning of the next following

* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements. † In the October issue of this GAZETTE (p. 383) an entry was published showing that the rate of wages had been raised from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per hour by an agreement between certain employers of plasterers and the National Association of Operative Plasterers, etc. In amplification of this statement it is to be observed that the Norwich Master Builders' Association was not a party to the agreement, and that the new rate is not recognised by that Association nor by the National Joint Council for the Building Industry. § The increase affects those undertakings in the areas mentioned which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the § The increase affects those undertakings in the areas mentioned which follow the wages agreements of the National Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry.

|| The undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the South Midlands Joint Industrial Council for the Waterworks Industry and include:—Grade D: Southampton (town area); Grade C: Reading (pays higher rates); Grade A: Southampton (country area); West Gloucestershire

and include :--Grade D: Southampton (town area); Grade C: Reading (pays higher rates); Grade A. Southampton (county area), it is thoucesters inte Water Co. (pays higher rates). ¶ This decrease was due under the sliding scale to take effect in July, but it was agreed to postpone it until 1st September. The Undertakings affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Devon and Cornwall Joint Industrial Council for the Electricity Supply Industry, and include Plymouth (Zone A). In the case of Exeter it was agreed that the change should not take place. ** The Authorities affected are those which follow the wages agreements of the Provincial Joint Industrial Council and include :--Grade A1: Bourne-mouth; GradeB1: Basing-toke, Winchester, Farnborough; Grade B2: Marlow. The rates paid by some of the Authorities differ slightly from the rates quoted above. Oxford and the Hampshire County Council made an increase of 1/60th, and pay minimum rates 2s, less than those quoted for A1 and C1 respectively

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PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1926 (continued).

Industry.	Locality.	Date from which Change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of Change. (Decreases in italics.)
Brush and Broom Manufacture. Warehousing Button Manufacture.	Great Britain Manchester Great Britain	1 Oct.* lst pay day in Oct. 18 Oct.	MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES. Workpeople employed in brush and broom making:— Experienced male timeworkers, for male pan hands and other female timeworkers, and learners.§ Male and female pieceworkers Apprentices	Increasest in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of the following amounts for the classes named respectively (see p. 388 of October GAZETTE) - 1 - 01d)

* In cases where this date did not coincide with the beginning of the weekly pay period, the changes operated from the beginning of the next following weekly

In cases where this date during the common of the boghning of the work of the transformed of the transformed of the pay period.
* Under cost-of-living sliding-scale arrangements.
* Men 21 years and over with three years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in on or more of these operations.
§ Excluding male workers under 14¹/₂, 15 and under 15¹/₂, 16 and under 18, and 19 and under 21 years, and female workers under 14¹/₂, 15 and under 15¹/₄, and served at least five years' experience in certain operations and those of all ages who have served at least five years' apprenticeship in on or more of these operations.
§ Excluding male workers under 14¹/₄, 15 and under 15¹/₄, 16 and under 18, and 19 and under 21 years, and female workers under 14¹/₄, 15 and under 15¹/₄, and under 18 years. In the case of female pan hands, the rates previously paid remain unchanged for those employed on broom heads up to 11¹/₄ in., 16 and under 18 years up to 8¹/₄ in. blade, middles made of all fibre, or fibre and drafts mixed, up to 3¹/₄ in., and outsides of any material up to and including 3¹/₄ in., stock and banisters (whisk) up to 7¹/₂-in. blade, made with common Venetian tops (imported as tops), sweeps' brushes up to and including 5-in. head, and toy hearth brushes up to and including 3¹/₂ in.; both made with fibre, fibre and drafts, drafts only, or china, below 3 in. For female learners, the increase was confined to those starting at 16 and under 21 in their first six months, and those starting at 21 years in their third three months.

CHANGES IN WAGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1926.

The following groups of workpeople are among those affected by changes in wages already reported as having been arranged to take effect in November: *Increases.*—Steel smelters and millmen in various districts in England and Scotland; Siemens steel makers in South-West Wales; blastfurnacemen in Cumberland; boot and shoe makers in Great Britain; leather belt makers. *Decrease.*—Tinplate workers in South Wales and Monmouthshire (except lower-paid men).

TRADE DISPUTES.*

(1) COAL MINING DISPUTE.

At the beginning of October, about 900,000 workpeople in the At the beginning of October, about 900,000 workpeople in the coal mining industry continued to be involved in the general dispute in that industry which began on 1st May. The aggregate number of working days lost by workpeople taking part in this dispute was about 18½ million in October, making a total of 126½ million since the beginning of the stoppage. A special article on the subject of this dispute, in continuation of articles in previous issues of this GAZETTE, appears on pages 394-5 of the current issue.

(2) OTHER DISPUTES.

The other disputes in progress in October involved only small numbers of workpeople. A statistical summary relating to these other disputes is given below, the corresponding figures for a month earlier and a year earlier also being given.

ener same sin	Number	r of Dispu ress in Mo	tes in nth.	Number of Work- people in- volved in	Aggregate Duration in Working Days	
Month.	Started before beginning of Month.	Started in Month.	Total.	all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	of all Dis- putes in progress in Month.	
September, 1926 .	9 17 31	12 16 49	21 33 80	3,000 2,000 43,000	10,000 15,000 440,000	

Causes .- Of the twelve disputes beginning in October, six, , arose on wages questions, and 500 workpeo

six, directly involving 1,800 workpeople, on other questions. Results.—Settlements were effected in the case of ten new disputes, directly involving nearly 2,300 workpeople, and of six old disputes, directly involving 100 workpeople. Of these disputes, four, directly involving 1,700 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, three, directly involving 200 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and nine, directly involving 500 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of one other dispute, directly involving 20 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

* 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.

(3) TOTALS FOR FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1925 AND 1926.* The following Table summarises the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the first ten months of 1926, as compared with the corresponding period of 1925 :---

A TRACTAGE AND A COMPANY	Jan	uary to O	ct., 1925.	Jan	uary to Oc	t., 1926.
Groups of No. Industries. Of Dis- putes.		Number of Work- people in volved in all Disputes in pro- gress. Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.		No. of Dis- putes.	Number of Work- people involved in all Disputes in pro- gress.	Aggregate Duration in Work- ing Days of all Disputes in pro- gress.
General Strike Mining and Quarry-	151	119,000	2,671,000	1 50	1,580,000 1,094,000	15,000,000 127,821,000
ing. Brick, Glass, Pot-	11	1,000	4,000	d' 6	3,000	43,000
tery, etc. Engineering Shipbuilding	18 20	6,00 0 5,000	37,000 31,000	15 6	3,000 1,000 9,000	64,000 4,000 138,000
Other Metal Textile Clothing	41 51 25	$11,000 \\ 171,000 \\ 5,000$	92,000 3,168,000 35,000	36 29 9	16,000 1,000	187,000 8,000 6,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco. Woodworking and	21 25	4,000 4,000	41,000 84,000	16 12	2,000 2,000	35,000
Furnishing Paper, Printing,	12	18,000	71,000	3	1,000	42,000
etc. Building, Decorat- ing, Contracting,	45	5,000	74,000	37	3,000	31,000
etc. Transport Public Adminis-	39 21	22,000 2,000	46,000 14,000	39 8	23,000 1,000	168,000 29,000
tration Services. Other	30	32,000	151,000	13	1,000	19,000
Total	510	405,000	6,519,000	279	2,740,000*	143,595,000

[The usual tabular statement of principal disputes is omitted, as, apart from the coal mining stoppage, there were no disputes in October involving large numbers of workpeople.]

* In making up the totals for the several months of the year, the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Work-people involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the amount of such duplication is, however, not very considerable, except in the mining and quarrying group in 1926, when about 44,000 work-people were involved in more than one dispute, and in the case of industries people were involved in more than one involved in the General Strike in May.

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

[NOTE.—The figures given for 1925 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, &c., which is based upon the standard industrial classification drawn are believed to be connected, a separate group being made for Unions of general workers. A review of the figures appears on page 398.]

I.-NUMBER OF UNIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AT THE END OF 1925, WITH MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE, AND TOTAL) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE 'OR DECREASE IN MEMBERSHIP COMPARED WITH 1924.

			No. of Trade	ants trans		Membersh	ip at end of			Pero	enta	age Increa (—) in M	se (+)) or		
Group of Unions.		Turking and		Group of Unions.			1925.	artistikar Ar		1924.		aten	d of	1925 com	pared	with
			1925.	Males.	Females	. Total.	Males.	Females	. Total.	Mal	es.	Females	. To	otal.		
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.* Mining and Quarrying Pottery and Glass Metals, Machines, Conveyances, of	to **		3 120 22	46,149 933,747 16,626	1,113 4,135 12,326	937.882	60,448 966,806 18,341	1,045 4,129 12,720	970,935		3·7 3·4 9·4	$\begin{vmatrix} + & 6 \cdot 5 \\ + & 0 \cdot 1 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \end{vmatrix}$		23·1 3·4 6·8		
Engineering, Tronfounding, S	ufacture	na Othan	7	86,611	1,042	87,653	92,487	1,053	93,540	-	5.4	- 1.0	1-	6.3		
Metal Working and Vehicle I Textile :	Building†	··· ···	110	588,002	6,760	594,762	604,062	6,562	610,624	1210	2.7	+ 3.0	- Participant	2.6		
Cotton Wool, Worsted and Shoddy Flax and Jute Hosiery Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, e Other Textile	 tc.		172 28 23 6 34 25	139,909 50,622 10,454 3,577 61,624 11,472	230,095 41,095 25,215 16,689 19,154 16,177	370,004 91,717 35,669 20,266 80,778 27,649	142,193 48,549 10,926 4,343 60,894 11,938	227,325 30,862 24,979 19,039 18,817 16,737	369,518 79,411 35,905 23,382 79,711 28,675	+ +	1.6	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 1 \cdot 2 \\ + & 33 \cdot 2 \\ + & 0 \cdot 9 \\ - & 12 \cdot 3 \\ + & 1 \cdot 8 \\ - & 3 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	++++	0.1 15.5 0.7 13.3 1.3 3.6		
Boot and Shoe Tailoring and Other Clothing ood, Drink and Tobacco Voodworking and Furnishing :			9 20 7	63,186 30,796 23,843	27,942 45,754 5,205	91,128 76,550 29,048	60,998 31,910 22,913	27,195 45,499 4,100	88,193 77,409 27,013	- 3	3·6 3·5	+ 2.7 + 0.6 + 27.0	++++++	3·3 1·1 7·5		
Furnishing Other aper, Printing, etc ullding, Public Works Contractin		······································	8 26 27	29,533 32,131 152,741	3,858 1,044 54,349	33,391 33,175 207,090	28,588 32,941 143,353	3,566 1,023 50,805	32,154 33,964 194,158	- 2	·3 ·5	+ 8.2 + 2.1 + 7.0	+ + +	3·8 2·3 6·7		
Bricklayers and Masons Carpenters and Joiners Painters and Decorators Builders' Labourers* Other ther Manufacturing Industries‡ tansport† :			4 1 7 22 38	65,917 114,521 50,828 59,151 43,452 19,459	 5,799	65,917 114,521 50,828 59,151 43,452 25,258	65,071 112,050 53,746 59,159 41,425 20,550	 5,669	65,071 112,050 53,746 59,159 41,425 26,219	+ 2 - 5 + 0 + 4	·324 ·093	 + 2.3	++11+1	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 3 \\ 2 \cdot 2 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 0 \cdot 0 \\ 4 \cdot 9 \\ 3 \cdot 7 \end{array} $		
Railway Service Water Transport Other (Road Transport, Dock La mmerce, Distribution and Finan	abour eta		9 17 16	523,100 88,257 417,962	5,664 219 12,757	528,764 88,476 430,719	501,986 93,947 416,344	4,868 306 12,362	506,854 94,253 428,706	+ 4 - 6	·2 ·1 ·4	+ 16.4 - 28.4 + 3.2	+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	4·3 6·1 0·5		
Commerce and Distribution Banking and Insurance ational and Local Governments aaching† iscellaneous eneral Labour¶	···· ···		15 24 264 17 8 44 4	101,82573,534271,13467,58527,37444,315440,595	40,938 5,355 62,326 128,680 5,470 4,664 47,815	142,763 78.889 333,460 196,265 32,844 48,979 488,410	99,495 74,060 261,701 62,122 27,008 44,108 446,449	39,650 5,423 58,640 132,824 6,960 4,538 46,398	139,14579,483320,341194,94633,96848,646492,847	-+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	3768453	$ \begin{array}{r} + & 3 \cdot 2 \\ - & 1 \cdot 3 \\ + & 6 \cdot 3 \\ - & 3 \cdot 1 \\ - & 21 \cdot 3 \\ + & 2 \cdot 8 \\ + & 3 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	$2 \cdot 0$ $0 \cdot 7$ $4 \cdot 1$ $0 \cdot 7$ $3 \cdot 3$ $0 \cdot 7$ $0 \cdot 9$		
TOTALS†		•	1,144	4,690,032	831, 640	5,521,672	4,720,911		5,534,005		7	+ 2.3	the second	0.3		

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Group of Unions.	243.33		Males.	dan salar Data tak	inter and and a second	101 and		Females.		Pagar, I		T	otal.		No. 10
	1913.	1920.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1913.	1920.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1913.	1920.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Agriculture, Horticulture, etc.* Mining and Quarrying Metals, Machines, Conveyances,	Thou- sands. 20 919	Thou- sands. 207 1,149	Thou- sands. 79 920	Thou- sands. 60 967	Thou- sands. 46 934	Thou- sands. 1	Thou- sands. 3 8	Thou- sands. 1 4	Thou- sands. 1 4	Thou- sands. 1 4	Thou- sands. 21 920	Thou- sands. 210 1,157	Thou- sands. 80 924	Thou- sands. 61 971	Thou- sands. 47 938
etc.*† Textile :	559 158	1,155 165	728	696	674	1	18	8	8	8	560	1,173	736	704	682
Bleaching, Dyeing, Finishing, etc.	- 58	86	141 56	142 61	140 62	214	295 32	229 17	228 19	230 19	372 67	460 118	370 73	370	370
Clothing	48 83 45 84	81 110 81 155	75 93 59 138	76 93 62 143	76 94 62 153	36 25 1 7	174 126 6 72	95 69 4 49	91 73 4 51	99 74 5 54	84 108 46 91	255 236 87 227	170 162 63 187	80 167 166 66 194	81 175 168 67 207
tracting, etc.* Other Manufacturing Industries** Transportt :	243 53	563 93	357 63	331 62	334 60	•••4			 22		243 57	563 140	357 87	331 84	334 83
Railway Service Other	327 366	606 638	474 446	502 510	523 506	1	12 12	4 12	5 13	6 13	327 367	618 650	478 458	507 523	529 519
Finance National and Local Government§ Teaching† Miscellaneous†† General Labour¶	100 211 49 57 322	279 367 63 130 1,067	167 293 61 72 375	174 262 62 71 447	175 271 68 72 440	20 23 64 3 23	121 95 134 25 162	44 66 136 14 40	45 58 133 12 46	47 63 128 10 48	120 234 113 60 345	400 462 197 155 1,229	211 359 197 86 415	219 320 195 83 493	222 334 196 82 488
TOTALS†	3,702	6,995	4,597	4,721	4,690	433	1,342	816	813	832	4,135	8,337	5,413	5,534	5,522

The figures are exclusive of the membership of General Labour Unions, for which see "General Labour." See also note in italics at head of page. † The total membership shown for all Trade Unions includes members in the Irish Free State and other overseas branches numbering approximately f0,000 in 1925, of whom 29,000 were engineers and other metal workers, and 18,000 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 have also some members in this Union, have been included, but the extent of this duplication is not ascertainable. 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 5,450,000 at the end of 1924. ¹ Leather, chemicals, rubber, brushes, musical instruments, etc. ⁵ The figures exclude Teachers', Tramway Workers', and General Labour Unions, for which see "Teaching," "Transport" and "General Labour." ¹ Including General Enginemen. ** Comprising the Pottery and Glass, Food, Drink and Tobacco, and Other Manufacturing Industries groups shown in Table I. ⁴ Comprising the Entertainments and Miscellaneous groups shown in Table I.

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MEMBERSHIP OF TRADE UNIONS.

II.-MEMBERSHIP (MALE, FEMALE, AND TOTAL) AT THE END OF EACH OF THE YEARS 1913, 1920, 1923, 1924 AND 1925.

DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.

THE total number of cases of poisoning, anthrax, and epitheliomatous and chrome ulceration in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1926, was 40. Five deaths* were reported during the month, three due to epitheliomatous ulceration and two due to lead poisoning. In addition, sixteen cases of lead poisoning among house painters (including one death), and two cases among house plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

(a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.	HOUSE PAINTING 16
Among Operatives engaged in-	HOUSE PLUMBING 2
Smelting of Metals	(b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF
Plumbing and Soldering	POISONING.
Shipbreaking	Aniline Poisoning 6
Printing	(c) CASES OF ANTHRAX.
Printing Tinning of Metals	Wool 1
Other Contact with	(d) CASES OF EPITHELIOMATOUS
Molten Lead 1	
White and Red Lead	Pitch 3
Works 1	Tar 4
Pottery† 2	Oil 10
Vitreous Enamelling	TOTAL, EPITHELIOMATOUS -
Electric Accumulator	ULCERATION 17
Works 2	
Paint and Colour Works	(e) CASES OF CHROME
Indiarubber Works 1	ULCERATION.
Coach and Car Painting 1	Manufacture of Bichro-
Shipbuilding 2	mates
Paint used in Other	Dyeing and Finishing 4
Industries 1	Chrome Tanning
Industries 1 Other Industries	
	-
TOTAL OF ABOVE 11	TOTAL, CHROME ULCERATION
	- 1002/10 A.0.08 - 0510.09

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October, 1926, was 117, as compared with 97 in the previous month and with 207 in October, 1925. Fatal accidents to seamen numbered 73 in October, 1926, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and with 44 a year seco in the previous month, and with 44 a year ago.

RAILWAY SERVICE.	1-100	FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS
Brakesmen and Goods	1. A. A. A.	(continued):
Guards	1	HICK SEL TREI RO Y SAR NEL 1 08
Engine Drivers	2	Other Metal Trades 3
Firemen	1	Shipbuilding 2
Guards (Passenger)	1	Wood 2
Permanent-Way Men	3	Wood 22 Gas 22
Porters		Electric Generating Stations
Shunters		Clay, Stone, Glass, etc 3
Mechanics	2	Chemicals, etc 2
Mechanics Labourers		Food and Drink
Miscellaneous	4	Paper, Printing, etc 2
Contractors' Servants		Tanning, Currying, etc
Contractors Dervalus		Rubber Trades
TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE		Other Non-Textile Indus-
TOTAL, MAILWAT SERVICE	11	tries 2
MINES.		
Underground	21	PLACES UNDER SS. 104-106,
Surface	4	FACTORY ACT, 1901.
Builace	Section 1	
MORAL MINTER	25	
TOTAL, MINES	40	
QUARRIES over 20 feet deep		Warehouses and Railway Sidings
QUARRIES OVER 20 REET GOOD		bidings
12 1 00 1 25 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Real	TOTAL, FACTORY ACTS 6
FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS	3.	IOTAL, FACIORI ACIS 0.
Cotton		Construction or Repair of
Wool, Worsted and Shoddy		Tramway
Other Textiles	1	Tramway Construction of Tunnel
Textile Bleaching and		Demolition of Aerodrome
Dyeing		Total (excluding Sea
Dyeing Metal Extracting and Re-		men) 11
fining		
Metal Conversion, including		SEAMEN.
Rolling Mills and Tube		Trading Vessels, Sailing
Making	4	,, ,, Steam 6
Making Metal Founding	3	Fishing Vessels, Sailing
Engineering and Machine		Stoom
Making	4	», », », », », », », «, «, «, «, «, «, «, «, «, «, «, «, «,
Boiler Making and Con-		TOTAL, SEAMEN 7
structional Engineering	5	Lorally on an and the first fi
Locomotives, Railway and		Total (including Sea-
Tramway Carriages,		men) 19
Motors, Aircraft	4	

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 October, 1926, in the thirty-one selected areas named below was 1,054,807, or $5 \cdot 4$ per cent. less than in the previous month, but 35 $\cdot 4$ per cent. more than in October, 1925. The numbers relieved at these three dates were equivalent, respectively, to rates of 589, 623[‡] and 437[‡] per 10,000 of the estimated population.

	of Poor	er of perso Law Reli in October	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in rate per				
Selected Urban Areas.	Indoor.	Out- door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of Esti-	10,000 of Population as compared with a		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				mated Popu- lation.	Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.							
Metropolis.	and the second				auth ball		
West District	9,136	7,698	16,834	202	+10	- 1	
North District	10,611	20,637	31,248	303	+ 11 + 16	+ 9 - 42	
Central District	2,359 10,126	2,796 67,055	5,155 77,181	383 1,184	+ 16 + 71	+ 96	
East District	19,442	79,041	98,483	502	+ 22	- 1	
South District	15,444	10,011	30,400	502			
TOTAL, Metropolis	51,674	177,227	228,901	496	+ 24	+ 14	
West Ham	4,517	49,390	53,907	703	- 32	-255	
Other Districts. Newcastle District	2,712	71,567	74,279	1,465	+ 3	+780	
Stockton and Tees District	1.232	22,673	23,905	860	+ 57	+ 276	
Bolton, Oldham, etc.	1,232 4,307 1,877	10,154 66,144 41,339	14,461	183	- 5	+ 31 + 1,208 + 124	
Wigan District	1,877	66,144	68,021	1,491	- 73	+1,208	
Manchester District	9,286	41,339	50.625	483		+124	
Liverpool District	10,034	59,819	69,913	557	+ 15	+ 62	
Bradford District	1,837	7,042	8,879	239	- 2	+ 58	
Halifax and Hudders-	7 416	3,022	4,438	118	- 9		
field	1,416	17,254	19,980	419	- 51	+ 143	
Leeds Barnsley District	2,726 988	93 447	94,435	2,834	- 72‡	+2,532	
Sheffield	2.552	35.113	37.665	727	- 77	+ 197	
Hull District	2,552 1,831	13,799	37,665 15,630	486	+ 28	+ 54	
North Staffordshire	2,310 2,162	35,113 13,799 19,316	21,626	515	-282	+ 311	
Nottingham District	2,162	15,655	17,817	377	-667	+ 92	
Leicester	1,166	3,902	5,068	209	+ 18	+ 41	
Wolverhampton	7 400	10 105	01 577	287	- 52	+ 19	
District	3,408 7,364	18,125 20,420	21,533	293	+ 8	+ 19	
Birmingham Bristol District	2,473	14,635	27,784	412	- 3	+ 41	
Cardiff and Swansea	2,602	29,772	32,374	673	- 1	+271	
TOTAL, "OtherDistricts"	62,283	563,258	625,541	598	- 52‡	+ 257	
C. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.			+				
TOTAL, Districts in Eng- land and Wales	118,474	789,875	908,349	573	- 29‡	+ 161	
SCOTLAND.	440	1.1 1.14		100	100000000	Party Contraction	
Glasgow District	5,715	85,054	90,769	944	- 98	+ 81‡	
Paisley and Greenock	000	17 005	14.007	770	107	1 104	
District	862 1,607	13,205	14,067	730 508	-183 + 20	+ 12 + 121	
Edinburgh Dundee and Dunferm-	1,007	19,827	21,434	500	+ 20	T Talt	
line	.768	6,152	6,920	318	- 15	+110	
Aberdeen	569	3.847	4,416	281	+ 27	+ 70	
Coatbridge and Airdrie	385	8,467	8,852	867	- 284	+ 190	
TOTAL for the above Scottish Districts	9,906	136,552	146,458	714	- 72	+ 91‡	
TOTAL for above 31 Dis- tricts in Oct., 1926		926,427	1,054,807	589	- 341	+ 152t	

ASSISTED PASSAGES UNDER THE EMPIRE SETTLEMENT ACT, 1922.

THE number of assisted passages from Great Britain and Northern Ireland granted during October, 1926, 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 :-in the following Table :

Assisted Passage	Assisted Passages Granted	Total Assisted Passages Granted.		Depar- tures	Total Departures.	
Schemes.	in Oct., 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan Oct., 1926.	in Oct., 1926.	1922 to 1925.	Jan Oct., 1926.
To Australia ,, New Zealand Canada :	2,852 944	82,149 <u>†</u> 25,621‡		2,564 678	78,689 22,625	28,154 9,083
,, Canada : Dominion of Canada Province of Ontario ,, South Africa Minor Schemes	688 153	21,375 1,367 167 5,582	19,037‡ 268 1,064‡	1,124 19 125	21,489 1,356 79 4,939	18,329 141 867
Total	4,657	136,261‡	54,446‡	4,510	129,177	56,574‡

The figures given include both applicants and dependants of applicants to whom assisted passages have been granted.

• The figures include dependants, but exclude casuals, lunatics in asylums, registered hospitals and licensed houses, and persons receiving out-door medical relief only. † The figures for England and Wales relate to 30th October, and those for Scotland to 15th October. ‡ Revised figures.

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statis-tical information, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods 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.*								
	July,	July,	July,	July,	Latest figures available.				
and address to be	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	Rise.	Date			
	Per cent.	Per	Per	Per	Per	1			
JNITED KINGDOM	62	cent. 62	cent. 67	cent. 61	cent. 69	1926 1 No			
OREIGN COUNTRIES.	Sugar The	1. · · · · ·	and the			1117270			
Czechoslovakia		737	816	776	778	Sept.			
Denmark	88	100	110	59	59	July			
Egypt (Cairo)‡	52	48	58	58	58	July			
Finland	868	916	1,007	967	1,010	Sept.			
France (Paris)‡	221	260	321	474	524	Oct.			
" (other towns);	249§	300§	351§	510§	510	Aug.			
Germany Holland (The Hague)			54	45	45	Sept.			
Italy (Milan)	396	67 408	76	68	64	Sept.			
(Dama)	382	369	502 427	554 498	552	Sept.			
Norway	118	148	160	498 98	502 91	Aug.			
Spain (Madrid)t	72	82	90	86	87	Oct.			
,, (Barcelona)t	65	72	82	63	59	Sept. Sept.			
Swedent	60	59	69	56	57	Oct.			
Switzerland	66	70	69	59	58	Sept.			
United States	44	40	59	54	55	Sept.			
RITISH DOMINIONS,&C.	14-1905	1499 A.A.A.	1996	HON W		simple			
Australia	64	491	56	59	55	Gant			
Canada	37	34	41	49	47	Sept. Oct.			
India (Bombay):	A DESC TO	Charles and	1000	75	and shalls	000.			
Native families	48	51	52	55	53	Sept.			
"European "do		80	78	72	72	July			
Irish Free State	82	85	88	74	74	July			
New Zealand	. 42	48	51	49	48	Sept.			
South Africa	16	17	20	16	17	Sept.			

II.—ALL ITEMS.

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

Country.	Items on	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.¶						
	which Computa- tion is based.	July,	July, 1924.	July, 1925.	July, 1926.	Latest figures available.		
		1923.				Rise.	Date	
		Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	1 mil	
UNITED KINGDOM FOREIGN	A,B,C,D,E	cent. 69	cent. 70	cent. 73	cent. 70	cent. 79	1926 1 Not	
COUNTRIES. Belgium Czechoslovakia	A,C,D,E	329	393	409	537	605	Oct.	
(Prague) Denmark	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	600 104	589 114	641 119		623 84	Sept. July	
Estonia(Tallinn) Finland France (Paris)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	990 231**	1,032 267**	14†† 1,094 301**	11†† 1,018 439**	8†† 1,081 439	Sept. Sept. 3rd q	
Germany Greece (Athens) Holland (Am-	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	933	1,225	43 1,372	42 1,708	42 1,718	Oct. Aug.	
sterdam) Italy (Milan)	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	74† 387	73† 412	79† 498	549	74 557	Mar. Sept.	
,, (Rome) Luxemburg Norway	A,B,C,D,E A,C,D A,B,C,D,E	350 340 139†	349 381 151†	395 415 161†	462 509 118†	463 611 118	Aug. Oct. Oct.	
Poland(W'rsaw) Sweden Switzerland	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D	74		57 76 68	77 72	88 71	Sept. Oct.	
United States B3ITISH	A,B,C,D,E	70†	69†	74†	62 75†	61 75	Sept. June	
DOMINIONS,&C. Australia Canada	A,B A,B,D	56**	48**	55** 46		61 48	2nd qu Oct.	
India(Bombay): Native families "European" do,	A,B,C,D A,B,C,D,E	53	57	57	57	55	Sept.	
Irish Free State New Zealand	A,B,C,D,E A,B,C,D,E	80 58§	65 83 60§	60 88 63§	59 82 61	59 82 63	July July Sept.	
South Africa	A,B,C,D,E	30	32	33	30	30	Sept.	

• Exceptions to this are: France (other towns), August, 1914; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Amsterdam, Spain, South Africa, average, 1914; Germany, average, 1913-1914. \uparrow Figure for June. \ddagger Fuel and light are also included in these figures. § Figure for August. $\parallel A = Food; B = House-Rent; C = Clothing;$ $D = Fuel and light; <math>E = Other or Miscellaneous Items. <math>\P$ Exceptions to this are: Amsterdam, 1911-1913; France, Poland, Australia and South Africa, average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Greece, March, 1914; Rome and Milan, January to June, 1914; Germany, Egypt, average 1913-1914; Switzerland and Luxemburg, June, 1914; United States, 1913. ** Figure for 3rd Quarter. \uparrow These figures are calculated on a gold basis.

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.
 † Of the two persons affected in the Pottery industry one was a female.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS. IN.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 United Kingdom statistics; and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 402-403 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom 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.)] ERANCE.*

FRANCE.*

FRANCE.* Unemployment in October.—The total number of unemployed persons remaining on the "live register" of the Exchanges on 30th October, 1926, was 9,750 (5,949 men and 3,801 women). At the end of September (2nd October) the corresponding total was 11,649, and at the end of October, 1925, 11,099. The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled on 30th October was 6,306 (3,710 for men and 2,596 for women), as compared with 10,475 at the end of September (2nd October) and 8,974 at the end of October, 1925. During the last week of October, the Exchanges succeeded in placing 24,692 persons in situations, including 9,902 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,529 foreign immigrants.

24,652 persons in situations, including 9,502 dock workers at seaports, and in addition found employment for 1,529 foreign immigrants. GERMANY.† *Employment in September.*—The *Reichsarbeitsblatt* states that the improvement in employment reported in August was maintained in September. A decline in the demand for workpeople in agriculture in certain localities was more than counterbalanced by a slight re-covery in building and by a gradually increasing demand for workers in the large majority of other trades, particularly textfles and clothing. The returns from statutory health insurance societies showed an increase in the number of members‡ in employment, the total on 1st October being 13,763,971 as compared with 13,672,700 on 1st September, an increase of 0.7 per cent. Returns relating to unemployment among 3,368,201 organised workers were submitted by 38 national trade anions. Of these 513,364, or 15.2 per cent. were out of work on 25th September, as compared with 16.7 per cent. on 28th August and 4.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1925. In addition 427,380, or 12.7 per cent., were working short time, as against 15.0 per cent. on 28th August and 8.5 per cent. at the end of September, 1925. The following Table gives particulars of total unemployment among the principal Unions included in the returns :---

UNIONS. S.D. = Social-Democratic.	Membership reported on	Percentage Totally Unemployed at end of Month.			
H.D. = Hirsch - Duncker (neutral). C. = Christian.	at end of September, 1926.	Sept., 1926.	August, 1926.	Sept., 1925.	
All Unions making Returns	3,368,201	15.2	16.7	4 • 5	
Metal (8.D.) " (H.D.) Textile (8.D.) " (C.) " (C.) Boot and shoe (S.D.) Boot and shoe (S.D.) Food, tobacco, etc. (8.D.) Food and drink (S.D.) Tobacco (S.D.) Woodworking (S.D.) Building (S.D.) Building (S.D.) Factory workers (trades not fastinguished) (S.D.) Factory and transport (S.D.) Factory and transport (S.D.) Municipal and State workers (S.D.)	637,560 77,326 282,594 68,010 69,833 73,321 51,244 68,283 53,843 265,182 76,400 50,576 325,412 87,594 253,603 359,478 45,390 50,612 166,422	$19.5 \\ 10.8 \\ 14.4 \\ 8.3 \\ 26.9 \\ 21.9 \\ 13.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 16.2 \\ 24.4 \\ 8.4 \\ 15.1 \\ 16.0 \\ 17.9 \\ 8.9 \\ 13.2 \\ 11.9 \\ 9.7 \\ 1.7$	$20 \cdot 9$ $11 \cdot 0$ $16 \cdot 5$ $11 \cdot 0$ $32 \cdot 1$ $28 \cdot 2$ $15 \cdot 2$ $5 \cdot 3$ $17 \cdot 2$ $8 \cdot 2$ $17 \cdot 6$ $17 \cdot 8$ $18 \cdot 4$ $8 \cdot 5$ $15 \cdot 1$ $12 \cdot 7$ $10 \cdot 6$ $1 \cdot 7$	$5 \cdot 1$ $5 \cdot 6$ $2 \cdot 8$ $1 \cdot 3$ $5 \cdot 4$ $4 \cdot 5$ $6 \cdot 8$ $4 \cdot 6$ $5 \cdot 2$ $4 \cdot 8$ $5 \cdot 6$ $6 \cdot 4$ $5 \cdot 8$ $0 \cdot 8$	

Figures relating to the number of persons in receipt of benefit in respect of total unemployment are available for 15th October, on which date the total was 1,339,194. On 1st October, the corre-sponding figure was 1,394,105, and on 15th September, 1,483,458. At the end of September the employment exchanges making returns reported 2,000,581 persons on the "live register" as against 2,147,056 at the end of August. The number of vacant situations at the end of September was 31,040, as compared with 31,185 at the end of August. During the month of September there were, on an average, 493 applications for each 100 vacancies registered at the Exchanges, as compared with 557 in August.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA, Unemployment in September.—According to the issue of Statistische Nachrichten (the journal of the Austrian Department of Statistics) for 25th October, 1926, the number of persons in receipt of unem-ployment benefit in Austria was 148,111 at the end of September, as compared with 151,053 at the end of the preceding month and 119,004 at the end of September, 1925. In Vienna alone there were 81,375 persons in receipt of benefit at the middle of October and 83,015 at the end of September.

Bulletin du Marché du Travail, 5th November, 1926. Paris.
 † Reichsarbeitsblait, 1st November, 1926. Berlin.
 ‡ "Members" of these societies are persons under obligation to pay insurance premiums. During unemployment they are relieved of this obligation; hence paying members are assumed to be in employment.

HOLLAND.*

Unemployment in September.—The journal of the Dutch Statistical Office contains preliminary figures compiled by the State Depart-ment of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges, which show that out of 262,115 members of subsidised unemployment funds making returns for the week ended 25th September, 1926, 14,803 (5.6 per cent.) were unemployed during the whole week, and 4,807 (1.8 per cent.) for less than six days. In the corresponding week of the preceding month (ended 28th August, 1926) the percentages were respectively 5.5 and 1.9.

BELGIUM.

Unemployment in September .- According to the Revue du Travail for 31st October, provisional figures based on returns received by the Ministry of Industry and Labour from 145 unemployment insurance societies show that 1.2 per cent. of the 576,819 members covered were totally unemployed on 2nd October, as compared with 1.2 per cent., also at the end of August and 0.8 per cent. at the end of September, 1925.

SWITZERLAND +

Unemployment in September.—On 30th September, 1926, the number of applications remaining on the "live register" of Employ-ment Exchanges making returns to the Federal Labour Department was 12,803, as compared with 11,818 at the end of August and 10,356 at the end of September, 1925. Offers of situations made by employers on these dates numbered 1,985, 1,969 and 2,468 respectively. There were thus on an average 645 applications for each 100 vacancies on 30th September, as compared with 600 on 31st August and 420 on 30th September, 1925.

DENMARK.‡

Unemployment in October.—Returns for the whole country, made to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the public Employment Exchanges, show that out of 268,964 workpeople, 18.6 per cent. were unemployed on 29th October, as against 16.8 per cent. on 1st October and 13.5 per cent. at the end of October, 1925.

SWEDEN.§

Unemployment in September.—The percentage of members of trade unions making returns who were unemployed on 30th Sep-tember, 1926, was 9·1, as compared with 8·2 on 31st August, and 8·5 on 30th September, 1925.

POLAND.

POLAND. Unemployment in September.—According to the official journal of the Central Statistical Office of Poland,|| the estimated number of unemployed on 25th September, 1926, was 217,606, as compared with 244,552 on 28th August, and 195,040 at the end of September, 1925. These figures are based on returns from Employment Exchanges. On 25th September last, the number of unemployed persons entitled to relief was 112,659, as against 121,285 on 28th August, 1926.

UNITED STATES.¶

Employment in September.—Figures relating to the volume of employment in September, based on returns from 10,276 establish-ments in 54 industries, are published by the Federal Bureau of Labour Statistics. These establishments reported 3,091,346 persons employed in September, as against 3,043,402 in August, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent. The aggregate wages paid for September show an increase of 0.5 per cent. as compared with August, and the average earnings per head a decrease of 1.2 per cent., this being due to the general observance of Labour Day.

Index Number of Employment, September.-If the monthly average index number of employment, september.—If the holting average index number of employment in manufacturing industries in 1923 be taken as 100, the corresponding figure for September, 1926, is 92.2, as compared with 90.7 in August and 90.9 in September, 1925.

CANADA.

Employment. in October.**-For 1st October, 1926, returns were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,918 firms, with an aggregate of 865,013 upon their pay rolls. On 1st September, the same firms reported 862,782 employed and the total for October the same firms reported 80.2,702 employed and the observation of the shows an increase of 2,231 persons. If employment in the week ended 17th January, 1920, be represented by 100, the index number of employment for 1st October, 1926, is 105.2, as compared with 104.9 at the beginning of the preceding month and 98.3 on 1st October, 1925.

Trade Union Unemployment in September. $^{++}$ —On 30th September, 1926, 3·3 per cent. of the aggregate membership of trade unions making returns were unemployed, as compared with 2·5 at the end of August, and 5·7 per cent. at the end of September, 1925.

NEW ZEALAND. ‡‡

Unemployment in August.—Returns relating to unemployment in August were furnished to the Census and Statistics Office by trade unions having an aggregate membership of 47,142. Of these, 3,912, or 8.5 per cent., were out of work for more than three days during the week ended 14th August, as compared with 6.6 per cent. in the week ending 15th May. These returns are published at intervals quarterly intervals

* Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 30th October, 926. The Hague.

- 926. The Hague.
 † Sozialstatistische Mitteilungen, October, 1926. Berne.
 † Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th November, 1926. Copenhagen.
 † Statistiske Efterretninger, 6th November, 1926. Copenhagen.
 § Information supplied by the Swedish Department of Social Affairs.
 Wiadomosci Statystyczne, 20th October, 1926. Warsaw.
 ¶ Employment in Selected Industries, September, 1926. Ottawa.
 ¶ Information supplied by the Canadian Department of Labour, Ottawa.
 ‡ Monthly Abstract of Statistics, September, 1926. Wellington.

LEGAL CASES AFFECTING LABOUR.

Employer and Workman Act, 1875.

PIECE-WORKERS IN THE TEXTILE TRADES-WAGES-LEGALITY OF DEDUCTIONS-NEGLIGENT WORK.

In this case, the respondent, N. Hart, brought a claim against her employers, The Riversdale Mill Co., Ltd., under the above Act, for the sum of 6d., being the balance of wages alleged to be due to her and unlawfully deducted by her employers, who counterclaimed for 1s. in respect of damages sustained by them through the negligence of the respondent. It was explained that the usual method of paying cotton weavers on piece-work was to pay them the usual method of paying standard list for each perfect piece of cloth. The rates of pay were settled by an agreement between the employers' Association and the settied by an agreement between the employers Association and the employees' Union. An implied condition was that the prices on the list should apply to good merchantable cloth, produced by the respondent by performing her work without negligence and in a careful manner. There was a practice to pay more than the standard price if the materials provided by her employer were found to be defective, as payment for extra work; but, on the other hand, if the weaver's workmanship was not up to the required standard, it had been for many years a custom to pay a sum less than the sum contained in the standard list, being a reasonable amount, assessed by the employer, in respect of the loss suffered by him for damage to his cloth.

to his cloth. For the purposes of this case, it was admitted that the deduction of 6d. which was made was both fair and reasonable, and less than the actual loss sustained by the employers. It was also admitted that the respondent was negligent, and that the 1s. claimed by the employers was a fair claim. Section 3 of the Truck Act, 1831, vides as follows:— The entire amount of the wages earned by or payable to any

artificer in any of the trades hereinafter enumerated in respect of any labour by him done in any such trade shall be actually paid to and artificer in the current coin of this realm, and not otherwise; such artificer in the current coin of this realin, and not otherwise; and every payment made to any such artificer by his employer, of or in respect of any such wages, by the delivering to him of goods or otherwise than in the current coin aforesaid, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be and is hereby declared illegal, null and void."

The employers' contention was that this Section did not apply to deductions for bad work, that the amount of wages "earned by" and the amount "payable to" were not necessarily the same thing, and in this case, or account of certain bad work, the amount shown in the standard list was not "earned," but the amount on that in the standard list was not earned, but the amount on that list was subject to a deduction for bad work. It was further urged that the Truck Act, 1896, had no application to the case under consideration by reason of an order made by the Home Secretary in March, 1871, exempting the cotton-weaving industry. As a consequence of this, it was argued that that industry. As a con-sequence of this, it was argued that that industry was free to make contracts permitting reductions for bad work. The respondents agreed that the Truck Act, 1896, had no application to the case, but based their claim on Section 3 of the Act of 1831. The Justices had held that the employers had made an illegal deduction of 6d. by held that the employers had made an illegal deduction of 6d. by way of a fine from respondent's wages, and gave judgment for the respondent for 6d. On the counterclaim the Justices gave judgment in the employers' favour for 1s. The employers appealed. In delivering his judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said the first

In derivering his judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said the first question for consideration was what was the amount of wages payable to the workman under his contract with the employers. The contract between the parties was that wages should be paid in accordance with the list agreed between the employees' Union and the employers' Association, and that if the workmanship was bad the amployers' should be artitled to component to be the employers' Association, and that if the workmanship was bad the employers should be entitled to compensation, the amount to be assessed by them. The employers' argument seemed to be that no deduction should be regarded as having been made from wages, as the amount of wages was not ascertained until certain deductions have been made. In his opinion "the entire amount of the wages" was the amount specified in the agreed list, and not that amount have been superfield in the agreed list, and not that amount was the amount specified in the agreed list, and not that amount less an uncertain sum to be assessed by the employers. In his view, the Truck Act, 1831, rendered illegal any deduction by an employer other than the deduction expressly authorised by that Act. Even if the custom to make deductions for bad work had been acquiesced in by the workman, it would still have been illegal, as a contravention of the Act of 1831. His Lordship said that he had the misfortune to differ from the other members of the Court. Mr. Justice Avery took the view that the respondent was employed to weave merchantable cloth, for which she should be paid in accordance merchantable cloth, for which she should be paid in accordance with the standard list, but subject to a fair deduction for bad work. Sixpence was admitted to be a fair deduction, and therefore the amount paid to the respondent less the 6d. represented the full amount of wages due to her. Dealing with the Truck Act, 1831, he said he found nothing in that Act expressly forbidding a deduction for bad work in the calculation of wages. He saw no difference in principle between the present case and that of any piece worker, the amount of whose wages could not be calculated till it was principle between the present case and that of any piece worker, the amount of whose wages could not be calculated till it was ascertained what work had in fact been performed. Mr. Justice Salter, agreeing with Mr. Justice Avery, said that the appellants had not made any deduction from wages earned, they had made deductions from the standard list. By a majority the appeal was allowed, and leave to appeal was given.—*Riversdale Mill Co., Ltd.,* v. *Hart. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. November* 11, 1926 1926.

Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES-MINIMUM RATE-PROHIBITION AGAINST REDUCTION FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

In 1924, the respondent engaged a farm labourer at 8s. a week, with board and lodging which was estimated at 17s. a week. At the time of his engagement the labourer stated that he was 18 years At

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of age, and he remained in the respondent's employment until August, 1925. The Agricultural Wages Board established by the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, made an Order in March, 1925, whereby the minimum wages for farm labourers in the area in question were fixed at 24s. a week for labourers of Is years of age, with an ascending scale up to 32s. a week for labourers of 21 years of age.

In July, 1925, the Agricultural Wages Committee made an Order rohibiting the reckoning of any benefit as payment of wages in eu of cash. In August, 1925, an information was preferred against the respondent for paying the labourer less than the minimum rate, and it was stated, though not proved at the hearing, that the labourer was 21 years of age. The Justices held that the respondent was entitled to set off the value of the board and lodging against the wages due; but, as there had been no agreement as to the amount due for board and lodging, the respondent had committed a technical offence, and they imposed a small fine and rdered him to pay the labourer 3s. 7d.

Section 7 (2) of the Agricultural Wages (Regulation) Act, 1924, provides as follows :—"In any proceedings against a person under this Section, it shall lie with that person to prove that he has paid wages at not less than the minimum rate." A Court of the King's Bench Division held that there was no right of set-off, and that, until the prosecution had proved the age of the labourer, there was no onus on the respondent under Section 7 (2), and that although it no onus on the respondent under Section 7 (2), and that although it was now too late to prove that his age was 21 and not 18, the Justices had taken a wrong view as to the estimated value of the board and lodging, and the case must be remitted to them with a direction that it should be calculated for the period from July, 1925.—Jones v. Harris. High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division. October 13, 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS, 1920-26.

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 Unemploy-ment Insurance Act, 1920, for the purpose of determining disputed elaims 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. 3477/26, revised. (28/10/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act—Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-COAL HEWERS LOST EMPLOYMENT OWING TO STOPPAGE DUE TO DISPUTE—SUBSEQUENTLY COLLIERY CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF UNPROFITABLE WORKING—NO PROSPECT OF RE-OPENING ON TERMS AGREED BY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION HAD PREVIOUSLY CLOSED AS UNPROFITABLE, AND OWED WORKING PRIOR TO STOPPAGE TO SUBVENTION.

The applicants, who normally were coal hewers at a Durham colliery, lost their employment on the 30th April, when a stoppage of work occurred at the colliery in consequence of a dispute in the mining industry regarding wages and the conditions of work. Accordingly their claims for unemployment benefit were disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

The applicants alleged that they had evidence of their employers' intention to close the colliery permanently on the ground that it could not be worked economically. The employers, however, explained that certain terms were agreed to by the Durham Coal Owners' Association for the re-opening of the collieries in the county. After full consideration it was decided on the 13th July that, upon these terms, which were presumed to be the most favourable to the owners likely to be reached, certain collieries owned by the company could not profitably be worked. They could be re-opened only by paying a much lower wage to the workmen. Thereupon steps were taken to preserve the machinery and plant by withdrawing it from below ground. The employers emphasised that the collieries were not totally abandoned, but were closed until the position of were not totally abandoned, but were closed until the position of the coal industry was so changed as to render profitable working ssible

It appeared that the pits in question had previously been closed as unprofitable, and the Company had been enabled to work them for the period prior to the stoppage only owing to the subvention.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claims should be allowed as from the 14th July. The Court took the view that the colliery at which the applicants were employed should be deemed to have ceased from that date.

* Volumes containing the collected decisions of the Umpire are published by H.M. Stationery Office. Decisions given prior to 31st December, 1925, have been published in pamphlet form and later embodied in bound volumes, the latest being a volume of selected decisions given during the year 1925 (H.M. Stationery Office: price 7s. 6d. net). Decisions given subsequent to December, 1925, are printed in pamphlet form and may be obtained as and when issued, on payment of an annual subscription. All inquiries and applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this GAZETTE.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommenda-tion. He was of the opinion that the stoppage of work due to the dispute which took place at the end of April should be held to continue until there was a general settlement. Until the terms of such settlement were known the employers were not in a position sould say definitely whether these collieries would be abandoned or not; but they did say that there was no present intention to abandon the collieries.

The Umpire considered the evidence and gave a decision, but subsequently a letter dated 24th July, 1926, from the chief collieries agent of the applicants' employers, to the secretary of the local lodge of the Durham Miners' Association, was brought to his notice. The letter confirmed the applicants' allegation regarding the permanent closure of the colliery owned by their employers on econo grounds

The Umpire, in view of this additional information, then gave the following decision :-

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

"Since I gave my decision in this case there has been brought to my notice a letter of July 24th, 1926, by the chief collieries agent of the applicants' late employers, which shows that after July 13th there was no longer a stoppage of work which was due to a trade dispute at the collieries therein referred to.

"This letter, I am told, was produced at the Court of Referees, but it was not before me when I gave my decision. It is not quite in accord with the employers' report of August 8th, or with the evidence given by a representative of the firm at the Court of Referees but I accept it (as apparently the Court of Referees did) as stating the term providence. the true position

"Accordingly I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees

Case No. 3644/26. (4/10/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act -Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-ARMATURE WINDER IN CENTRAL ENGINEERING SHOP AT COLLIERY LOST EMPLOYMENT WEEK AFTER STOPPAGE -SHOP EXECUTED WORK ALSO FOR FIRM'S BUSINESSES OTHER THAN COLLIERIES-ENGAGED ON PRODUCTION AS WELL AS MAINTENANCE.

It appeared that the applicant, an armature winder at a colliery owned by an iron and steel company, lost his employment on the 6th May, 1926, owing to a stoppage of work which commenced at the colliery on the 30th April in consequence of the national mining dispute; and his claim for unemployment benefit was accordingly disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

The applicant explained that he was employed in a central department where armature winding was done for the various businesses owned by his firm, including the iron works, cement works, limestone mines, and collieries. His wages did not fluctuate with those of the miners, nor was he interested in the dispute.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court considered that the applicant belonged to a grade or class of worker participating in the dispute.

The applicant's association appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance, maintaining that the applicant was not participating in nor financing the dispute. He was in a department governed by conditions which were under the ægis of the Electrical Trades Union and the Steelworkers' Association for Scotland, and were in no way affected by the dispute of any accounting the main and were in no way affected by the dispute or any association of miners. Moreover, the department in which the applicant worked, although situated in the grounds of the colliery, was a separate department engaged in the work of repairing and rewinding armatures for all the firm's businesses, and was controlled from the company's head office.

Subsequently it was ascertained that the applicant's department as a central engineering shop. His work was mainly in connection with repairs, but some new work (e.g., the making of field coils) was undertaken. Formerly it was the firm's custom to send the work out to large electrical establishments, but latterly they had employed their own armature winders for reasons of economy.

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

"The applicant was employed as an armature winder in a central engineering shop. I have no evidence as to where the shop was; but, assuming it was on the colliery premises, I am satisfied that it was a separate department in which there were carried on certain, branches of work (including armature winding) which are commonly carried on as separate businesses on separate premises from the ordinary work of a colliery."

Case No. 3876/26. (19/10/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act -Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-COLLIER, UNEMPLOYED THROUGH STOPPAGE, SECURED WORK ON TAR SPRAYING FOR LOCAL COUNCIL-LOST EMPLOYMENT AFTER FOUR WEEKS UPON COMPLETION OF JOB-

BELONGED TO MINERS' FEDERATION-REGULARLY ENGAGED IN ANOTHER OCCUPATION-NOT ESSENTIAL TO HAVE RELINQUISHED MINING WORK.

On completion of a job of tar spraying for the local district council upon which he had been engaged for a month, the applicant became unemployed on the 23rd August, 1926. He had previously been a

collier, and had lost that employment in consequence of the national stoppage of work which commenced at the coal mines on the 30th April, 1926. Accordingly, his claim for unemployment benefit, made on the 24th August, was disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act. The applicant maintained that he was entitled to benefit, since

The applicant maintained that he was entitled to benefit, since his unemployment was due to the completion of the work upon which he was last employed. He had been a miner for 17 years, and was a member of a miners' union. He was prepared to return to the mines if work became available, but in the meantime he was willing to accept any kind of work.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be allowed.

The Insurance Officer did not agree with the Court's recommendation. He was of the opinion that, since the applicant had been employed for 17 years as a miner, he should not be regarded as "regularly engaged in some other occupation" merely by reason of his four weeks' work at tar spraying.

The applicant's association appealed to the Umpire against the disallowance, submitting the applicant's statement that when he was engaged by the district council on the 29th July he was under the impression that the employment was permanent. Although he was a member of the Miners' Federation he intended ultimately to transfer to the General Workers' Union.

for benefit should be allowed. 'I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"The applicant has become regularly engaged in another occupa-tion during the stoppage of work in the mining industry; it is not essential to the fulfilment of this condition that he should have relinquished mining work."

Case No. 4001/26. (25/10/26.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-MINER, UNEMPLOYED THROUGH STOPPAGE. SUBSEQUENTLY WORKED FOR PARISH COUNCIL-SPECIFICALLY ENGAGED FOR FOUR WEEKS TO HELP REDUCE ARREARS OF WORK AT CEMETERY-NOT REGULARLY ENGAGED IN SOME OTHER OCCUPATION.

The applicant lost his employment as a colliery worker owing to a The applicant lost his employment as a collery worker owing to a stoppage of work which commenced at the colliery on the 30th April, 1926, in consequence of the national dispute in the mining industry. Subsequently he was engaged by the local parish council for an agreed period of four weeks, in order to assist in reducing the arrears of work at a cemetery. He again became unemployed on the 24th July, upon completion of the agreed period, and made a claim for unemployment benefit two days later, which was dis-allowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

The applicant appealed against the disallowance to the Court of Referee

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed, the Court being of the opinion that the loss of employ-ment was by reason of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute. The applicant's association appealed to the Umpire, who gave the following decision :--

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

"The applicant obtained four weeks' work at a cemetery, and it In a phrase of the suggestion that he became regularly engaged at the to negative the suggestion that he became regularly engaged at the cemetery.

Case No. 4114/26. (30/10/1926.) Section 8 (1) of the Principal Act -Trade Dispute.

MINERS' DISPUTE-HUTCH REPAIRER LOST EMPLOYMENT OWING TO STOPPAGE—DURING PRESSURE OF WORK HUTCHES HAD OCCA-SIONALLY BEEN BOUGHT FROM OUTSIDE FIRMS—NOT A SEPARATE BUSINESS.

The applicant, a colliery hutch repairer, lost his employment on the 30th April, 1926, owing to a stoppage of work at the colliery in consequence of the national dispute in the mining industry. His claim was accordingly disallowed under the provisions of Section 8 (1) of the principal Act.

The applicant maintained that he was in the same category as the The applicant maintained that he was in the same category as the wagon repairers, who were regarded as being in separate premises from coal mining. He was able normally to cope with the amount of work, but in the event of a bad smash it was necessary, either to purchase the hutches from an outside maker or to obtain the assistance purchase the hutches from an outside maker or to obtain the assistance of the wagon builders. His wage during the two years prior to the stoppage was 7s. 8¹/₄d. per day, and previously was at the rate of 5s. per hutch. He was not a member of any trade union.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim should be disallowed. The Court were of the opinion that hutch repairing should not be regarded as a separate business, even though it was stated that outside firms had sometimes done this work.

The applicant was granted leave to appeal to the Umpire, who gave the following decision :--

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

I agree with the recommendation of the Court of Referees.

"Hutch repairing is carried on at all collieries, and is not a branch of work which is commonly carried on as a separate business from

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

INDUSTRIAL COURT DECISIONS.

ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL CLERKS, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF STAMPS AND TAXES FOR SCOTLAND.—Association of Executive Officers and other Civil Servants v. Board of Inland Revenue. Difference.— Salary scale—claim for increase. Decision.—The Court decided against the claim. Issued 7th October, 1926. (1253.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ALDERSHOT .- Trade Union Side v. Official Side of the Miscellaneous Trades Joint Council for Government Departments. Difference.—Basic rates of pay—Claim for increase— Wiremen and Wiremen's Mates. Decision.—The Court decided that there is no ground for disturbing the existing rates of the men concerned. Issued 11th October, 1926. (1254.)

MACHINISTS (GRIMSBY, IMMINGHAM AND NEW HOLLAND) .- A.E.U. v. L.N.E.R. Difference.—Claim for an advance of 2s. 6d. per week in accordance with agreement dated 8th August, 1916. Decision.— The Court were satisfied that due notice had been given to terminate the agreement of 8th August, 1916, and accordingly decided that the claim for an automatic advance in terms of that agreement could not be sustained. Issued 19th October, 1926. (1255.)

DISTRICT POSTMASTERS AND ASSISTANT DISTRICT POSTMASTERS LONDON.—Association of Executive Officers and other Civil Servants v. Post Office. Difference.—Salary scales—Claim for increase. Decision.—The Court awarded the following annual basic scales of pay with effect as from the date of issue : (1) District Postmasters—550-20-650, with an allowance of £50 each in addition to the Postmasters in charge of the S.W. and S.E. Districts; (2) Assistant District Postmasters—£400–15–500 with an allowance of £50 each in addition to Assistant Postmasters in the S.W. and S.E. Districts and to the Assistant Postmaster in charge of the Battersea area With regard to the claim for retrospective payment the Court decided With regard to the claim for retrospective payment the Court elected that in the special circumstances present in this case, the holders at the date hereof of each of the following posts, viz., the Post-masterships of the W.C., W., Paddington, S.W., and E. District Post Offices should enter the new scale with an additional increment of ± 20 on their present salary and accrued increment up to the date of this decision. Issued 21st October, 1926. (1256.)

RAILWAYS ACT, 1921. NATIONAL WAGES BOARD.

(1) Engine driver, Gorton, L.N.E.R., shunting duties; and (2) (1) Engine driver, Gorton, L.N.E.R., shunting duties; and (2) Drivers and firemen, Edinburgh (Waverley), L.N.E.R., passenger shunting turns.—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen submitted to the Board applications (1) from Driver J. Barrett, Gorton, for payment of the 15s. rate of wages whilst employed shunting coaches from the main line into the Wash House Sidings, and (2) from drivers and firemen, Edinburgh (Waverley) that as Edinburgh (Waverley Fast End) passenger Wash House Sidings, and (2) from drivers and memery, Editburgh (Waverley), that as Edinburgh (Waverley, East End) passenger shunting turns Nos. 1 and 2 perform train miles and work with a brake van on each turn, they should be considered as train turns of duty. The questions were raised as matters of interpretation of the Board's finding of 18th December, 1923. The Company's of the Board's inding of 18th December, 1925. The Company's representative submitted that the claims were not matters of interpretation, but of application of the Board's finding. The Board by a majority decided that the cases were not matters of inter-pretation and that they had, therefore, no jurisdiction to deal with them; that the cases should go before the Central Wages Board, and, if parties failed to arrive at an agreement, appeal could there he mede to the National Wages Board then be made to the National Wages Board.

Interpretation of Finding of 9th December, 1925: "New entrants appointed to adult grades in the permanent service."—The case submitted by the National Union of Railwaymen was that of an underman at Alloa, who entered the service of the L.N.E.R. in July, 1925, in a temporary capacity, but continued in the service. On 3rd March, 1926, he was placed on the permanent staff, and the On 3rd March, 1926, he was placed on the permanent staff, and the Company thereupon reduced his rate to the "B" rate, relying on the Board's Finding of 9th December, 1925. The Union contested the Company's right to do this on the ground that the Finding does not authorise the payment of the "B" rate in the case of a man who was in the service prior to 1st February, 1926. The Board decided that the construction placed by the Union on their Finding of 9th December, 1925, was incorrect.

their Finding of 9th December, 1925, was incorrect. Engine cleaners reaching 20 years of age after 1st February, 1926: Rates of pay: Interpretation of Finding of 9th December, 1925.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted the case of a cleaner on the L.M.S., who reached the age of 20 years on 15th March, 1926, and who was then put on the "B" rate of 42s. per week. They contended that the man should have been paid the current rate for the position at that time, namely, 45s. per week, relying on the phrases in the Finding of 9th December, 1925: "Those who enter the service of the Companies for the first time," and "New entrants appointed to adult grades." They also submitted that nothing in the National Agreements makes a junior and an adult grade for cleaners. The Companies contended there is nothing in the finding as to "B" rates which definitely makes cleaners an exception to the general rule laid down by the Board, and that there is no justification for differentiating between cleaners and traffic grades. With one dissentient the Board find that (a) Cleaners in the

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service of the Companies before the 1st February, 1926, are entitled to receive "A" rates on reaching age 20. (b) Cleaners entering the service of the Companies on or after 1st February, 1926, are artifled to "B" rates only an archiver and the service of the companies of the companies of the companies of the service of the service of the companies of the service of ntitled to "B" rates only on reaching age 20.

Payment for Fogging Duties.—The National Union of Railwaymen Payment for Fogging Duties.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted a question concerning the payment for fogging duties of two undermen employed by the L.M.S. at Toton Sidings. On the day in question, the two men were called out at 2 a.m. and 1.45 a.m. and performed $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours fogging duties respectively. The Union contended that as a consequence they were unfitted to take up their succeeding ordinary turn of duty and were, therefore, entitled to a standard day's pay and for that turn to be treated as one of the ordinary turns of the week. They relied on Clause 2 (b), (v), of Circular Letter No. 1858 (which relates to fogging and enow-storm duties outside ordinary working hours) and on Clause 26 storm duties outside ordinary working hours) and on Clause 26 Memorandum, dated 21st December, 1920 (which relates to

of a Memorandum, dated 21st December, 1920 (which relates to resting time in respect of emergency and special duties). The Company submitted that the latter clause did not apply to fogging duties and that the former clause did not rule that four hours fogging duty unfits a man for taking up the remainder of his day's work, but merely suggested the possibility of it. The Board expressed the opinion that clause 2 of Circular Letter No. 1858 deals with payment only and is not intended to lay down rules as to the fitness or otherwise of men to carry out their ordinary duties in conjunction with fogging and snow-storm duties; that these duties properly come within the expression "Emergency and Special Duties" and that clause 26 of the Memorandum of 21st December, 1920, lays down the principle under which a man is to be regarded as unfitted; and that, therefore, the men in question were entitled to 9 hours' rest at the conclusion of their fogging were entitled to 9 hours' rest at the conclusion of their fogging luties and were not liable to the deduction of pay made.

workers. III.-ALTERATION IN THE COST-OF-LIVING INDEX FIGURE.

duties and were not liable to the deduction of pay made. Cleaners working in adult positions: Rate proper to be paid in interpretation of Finding of 9th December, 1925.—The National Union of Railwaymen raised a question, arising out of the Board's Finding of 9th December, 1925, concerning the rates of pay of cleaners put on work usually performed by adult shedmen. The Board decided that cleaners in receipt of an "A" rate at the time when called upon temporarily to fill a higher grade post shall be paid the "A" rate of that post, provided that the requisite number of hours have been worked. Cleaners who are in receipt of a "B" rate at the time when called upon temporarily to fill a higher-grade post, shall be paid the "B" rate of that post, provided that the requisite number of hours have been worked. Regrading of signal humanya? most at threat L MS. The National Higher minimum rates of wages have become operative in the chain trade as from the 1st November, 1926. The minimum rates now applicable are those appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 74, and are set out in the Confirming Orders C (17) and C (19), col. 10.

 OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.
 FACTORY ORDERS.—Factory and workshop orders. 1926 Edition.
 Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 3s. 6d.)
 FOOD PRICES.—Report by the Food Council to the President of the Board of Trade on wholesale tea prices. (S.O. publication; price 1s.)
 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—(1) Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1924. Part II. Friendly Societies. (S.O. publication; price 4s.) (2) Friendly Societies, orders and branches. Statistical Summaries showing the operations of friendly societies in the years 1915–1924, and of orders and branches in the years 1915–1924, and of orders and branches in the years 1916.
 1918, 1920, 1922 and 1924. (S.O. publication; price 9d.)
 INDUSTRIAL DISEASES.—Report on the incidence of silicosis in the pottery industry. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)
 INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.—I. Report by the British Government delegates to the Minister of Labour (i) on the eighth session, 26 May-5 June, 1926. (Cmd. 2749; price 3d.); (ii) on the ninth session, 7–24 June, 1926. (Cmd. 2750; price 3d.) II. (a)
 Draft convention and recommendation adopted by the Conference at its eighth session, 26 May-5 June, 1926; (b) Draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the Conference at its ninth session, 7 June-24 June, 1926. (Cmd. 2749; price 3d.); June-24 June, 1926. (Cmd. 2750; price 3d.)
 A preliminary notice of the proceedings at the eighth session appeared in the June issue of this GAZETTE, page 206.
 LABOUR STATISTICS. — Eighteenth Abstract of Labour that the requisite number of hours have been worked. Regrading of signal lampman's post at Ibrox, L.M.S.—The National Union of Railwaymen submitted for a ruling the matter of the regrading of the signal lampman's post at Ibrox, where in April, 1923, the signal lampman was moved at his own request, and the Company filled the vacancy with a junior. The Union contended that the Company's action was a contravention of the Board's finding of 24th January, 1922, which provided that the raising of the adult age from 18 to 20 should not in itself be held to be a justification for regrading as a junior position any post which is of the adult age from 18 to 20 should not in itself be held to be a ustification for regrading as a junior position any post which is graded as an adult position. The Company contended that the occurrence of the vacancy provided a suitable opportunity to adjust an anomaly which had been in existence for a number of rears, and that the work was proper for a junior. At the hearing, he parties were not in agreement as to the facts approximately parties were not in agreement as to the facts concerning the he parties were not in agreement as to the facts concerning the luties attaching to the post and an agreed statement of this aspect of the case was subsequently furnished. This statement shows hat when the junior was appointed to the post, the duties of the position were not altered in the manner contended by the Company. In these circumstances, the Board decided that the question of whether the work was in fact proper for a junior, was a matter or settlement by the parties and referred it back to them.

TRADE BOARDS ACTS.

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

Button Manufacturing Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order No. V (19), dated 12th October, 1926, confirming general imum time rates and overtime rates for certain classe rkers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Workers employed in those branches of the trade included by the Irade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925, which are not neluded by the Trade Boards (Button-Making) Order, 1919, and confirming the variation of general minimum time rates, piecework basis time rates and overtime rates for certain other classes of male workers and specifying the 18th October, 1926, as the date from which such rates should become effective.

Stamped or Pressed Metal Wares Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order No. Q. 33, dated 19th October, 1926, confirming the variation general minimum time rates and overtime rates for certain classes male workers and specifying the 25th October, 1926, as the date m which such rates should become effective.

Brush and Broom Trade Board (Great Britain),

Order M (43), dated 28th October, 1926, confirming an additional neral minimum piece rate for male workers employed on shaving-rush making and confirming the variation of certain general inimum piece rates for male workers employed on Hairs and for male Drawing Hands and specifying the 1st November, 1926, as e date from which such rates should become effective.

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

The Order V (18), dated 29th January, 1926, which varied minimum rates of wages for female workers in the cerement-making section of the trade for limited periods as from the 1st February, 1926, ceased to have effect as from the 30th October, 1926. The minimum rates of wages applicable to such workers as from the 1st November, 1926, are the minimum rates approximate the sector of the sector. are the minimum rates appropriate to the cost-of-living figure of 74 as specified in Column II of Section VI and in Sections VII and VIII of Part I of the Order U (16), dated 2nd December, 1924. No change in the minimum rates applicable is involved.

II.-NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal F.H. (25), dated 23rd October, 1926, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female workers. Proposal F.H. (26), dated 23rd October, 1926, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male apprentices and improvers to Tenting and Dressing. Objection period expires 22nd December, 1926.

Paper Box Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal B (12) to fix minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in those branches of the trade newly brought within the scope of the Trade Board by the Trade Boards (Button Manufacturing) Order, 1925.

Objection period expires 19th December, 1926.

Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposal N.I.H.H.G. (N. 29), dated 27th October, 1926, to vary minimum rates of wages for certain classes of male and female

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

LABOUR STATISTICS. — Eighteenth Statistics of the United Kingdom, 1926. (Cmd. 2740; price 4s.) (See page 396.)

MEN'S INSTITUTES.—Work of men's institutes in London. Educa-tional Pamphlet No. 48. Board of Education. (S.O. publication;

MINING.—Output and employment at metalliferous mines, quarries etc., during the quarter ended 31st March, 1926. (S.O. publication; price 4d.)

POOR LAW RELIEF .- Return showing the number of persons in receipt of Poor Law relief in England and Wales on the night of the lat January, 1926 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 164 of Session 1924–25). Ministry of Health. (H.C. 134; price Is. 3d.) ROAD FUND.—Report on the administration of the Road Fund for the year 1925–1926. Ministry of Transport (S.O. publication; price 1s.

eludes expenditure on road works which have been expedited

for the relief of unemployment. SAFETY.—Fencing and other safety precautions for power presses. Safety Pamphlet No. 9. 2nd edition. Home Office. (S.O. publication; price 1s. 6d.)

Cation; price 18. 6d.) UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1925. Decisions given by the Umpire respecting claims to benefit. Vol. IV. Selected decisions given during the calendar year 1925 (together with index). Ministry of Labour. (S.O. publication; (together with price 7s. 6d.)

VITAL STATISTICS.-(1) The Registrar-General's statistical review of England and Wales for the year 1925. (New Annual Series No. 5) Tables; Part I, Medical. Part II, Civil. (S.O. publications; price 15s. and 5s. respectively.) (2) Registrar-General for Scotland. 71st Annual Report, being for the year 1925. (S.O. publication; price 10s. 6d.)

November, 1926. THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1926. ADMIRALTY.

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

Chatham : Portland Cement : British Standard Cement Co., Chatham: Portland Cement: British Standard Cement Co., London, E.C.—Llanreath, Pembroke Dock: New Residence: W. Davies, Pembroke Dock.—Priddy's Head (Portsmouth): Corrugated Steel Sheets: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. Steel Work for Tide Gauge: Braithwaite & Co., Engineers, Ltd., Newport, Monmouth.—H.M. Naval Yard Abroad: Steelwork: J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol. Steel-work: Horseley Bridge & Engineering Co., Ltd., Tipton, Staffs.— Railway Materials: Bolling & Lowe, Ltd., London, E.C.

(Contract and Purchase Department.)

Alternators, Motor: Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby; W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Batteries: D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire; Chloride Electrical Storage Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Bells, Electric: A. Graham & Co., London, S.E.; Manchester.—Bells, Electric: A. Graham & Co., London, S.E.; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Boards, Charging, etc: Whipp & Bourne, Ltd., Manchester.—Boots, Half and Shoes: John Horrell & Son, Ltd., Raunds; Owen Smith, Raunds. Boxes, Junction, etc.: Engineering & Lighting Equipment Co., St. Albans; Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Pinnacle Switchgear, Ltd., Weybridge. —Braid Shalloon and Braid Silk: Brough, Nicholson & Hall, Ltd., Leek; G. Hattersley & Sons, Ltd., Keighley.—Brushes: C. H. Leng & Sons, Birmingham; Brushes, Ltd., St. Albans; I. S. Varian & Co., Dublin; Star Brush Co., Ltd., London, N.; Vale & Bradnack, Walsall.—Brushes, Tooth: Titterton & Howard, Ltd., London, W.— Cables, Multicore. lead covered : Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, Walsall.—Brushes, Tooth: Indi, Hudi, Hondin, H., Fuld & Diandok, W. Cables, Multicore, lead covered: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, W.— Cables, Multicore, lead covered: Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cans, Oil: Reads, Ltd., Liverpool.—Capstans, Electrically driven: Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—Chain, Rigging and Pitched: Henry Reece, Cradley; Woodhouse Bros., Cradley Heath; Edge & Sons, Ltd., Shifnal; R. Sykes & Son, Ltd., Cradley Heath; H. Wood & Co., Ltd., Chester.—Chemicals: United Alkali Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Chester; F. Allen & Sons (Poplar), Ltd., London, E.—Cloth, Blue: Wm. Lupton & Co., Leeds; John Hainsworth & Sons, Farsley.—Cloth, Linen Duck: Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee; Richards, Ltd., Aberdeen; Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.—Cocks, G.M. and Plated : E. Foster & Son, Ltd., Halifax; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birming-ham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Young & Co., Glasgow.—Co.!s : Olster Weaving Co., Ltd., Benast. --OOCKS, Cl.M. and Finderland;
Foster & Son, Ltd., Halifax; Sir J. Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland;
Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Rainsford & Lynes, Ltd., Birmingham; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull; Young & Co., Glasgow.-Co.ls :
H. W. Sullivan, Ltd., London, E.C.-Compressors, Air : Fullerton Hodgart & Barelay, Ltd., Paisley; Reavell & Co., Ltd., Ipswich.Cruiser : Palmer's Shipbuilding & Iron Co., Ltd., Hebburn-on-Tyne.
—Drawers, Brown Gotton : Simpkin, Son & Emery, Hinckley.Drill, White Cotton : Ritchie & Eason, Ltd., Manchester; A. & S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester; Joshna Hoyle & Sons, Ltd., Manchester..-Drive for Planing Machine, Electric : Stothert & Pitt, Ltd., Bath.-Drysaltery : Gregory Reeves & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.Enamels : R. Kearsley & Co., Ltd., Ripon; Farquhar & Gill, Ltd., Aberdeen.-Equipment, Mcchanical Transport : Roadless Traction, Ltd., Hounslow.-Fearnought : James Clay & Sons, Sowerby Bridge; L. Harwood & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Engineering & Lighting : General Electric Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Player & Mitchell, Birmingham; Dugdill & Co., Ltd., Bandiford & Sons, Ltd., Rochdale; R. Schofield, Ltd., Rochdale; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow.-Flour : Buchanan's Flour
Mills, Ltd., Liverpool; W. Vernon & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W.-Glass Shades and Globes : Ackroyd & Best, Ltd., Morkey, near Leeds; Butterworth Bros., Ltd., Manchester, Joseph Fleming & Co., Stourbridge; New English Class Manufacturers, Ltd., Dudley Port, Staffs.-Hoists : Laurence Scott & Co., Ltd., Norwich; MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Reinburgh.-Hollow Ware : T. & C. Clark & Co., Ltd., Weat Bromwich, J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich, J. & J. Siddons, Ltd., West Bromwich, J. & J. Siddons, Lt Ltd., Willenhall; J. Parkes & Sons, Ltd., Willenhall; J. Smith & Sons, Ltd., Wolverhampton; J. Spink & Son, Wolverhampton;
Walsall Locks & Cart Gear, Ltd., Walsall.—Machine, Hydraulic Testing: W. & T. Avery, Ltd., Birmingham.—Machine, Punching and Shearing: James Bennie & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.—Machines, Vegetable Paring: Imperial Machine Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—
Motor Boats: J. H. Pounder & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool; R. J. Perkins & Sons, Whitstable.—Motors: Harding, Churton & Co., Leeds.—
Note Magnifiers and Tuners: Radio Instruments, Ltd., London, W.C.—Plates, Chequered Steel: Port Talbot Steel Co., Ltd., Port Talbot; South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool.—
Plates, Steel, Ship: Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Cardiff; Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—Propellers: J. Stone & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—Pumps, Steam Driven Distiller: Frank Pearn & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Rope, Steel Wire: Whitecross Co., Ltd., Warrington; R. Hood Haggie & Son, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Warrington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., Liverpool; Joseph Crawhall &

Sons, Ltd., Gateshead-on-Tyne; Edwin Ellis & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Excelsior Wire Rope Co., Ltd., Cardiff; Binks Bros., Ltd., London, E.—Screws: British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Butler, Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birming-ham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Spragg & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; H. Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Birmingham; T. Haddon & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—Shirts, White, Officers' : Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Young & Rochester, Ltd., London, E.C.—Shirts, White, Soft : J. Desmond & Co., Ltd., Londonderry; Frank Lane, Ltd., London, E.C.—Socks, Blue : Dickens, Armitage & Co., Ltd., Leicester; F. R. Fenwick & Co., Ltd., Consett; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Countesthorpe, Leicester; S. D. Stretton & Sons, Ltd., Leicester; Wolsey, Ltd., Leicester.—Soda Ash : Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., Chester; United Alkali Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—Stockings, Blue : F. Main, South Wigston; J. Glazebrook & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—Suits, Bluet; Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham. Bridge; The "Wescot" Overall Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Egham.; T. G. Blood, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; T. G. Blood, Birmingham; Bulpitt & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; Froggatt & Taylor, Ltd., Bilston; M. J. Hart & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; ham; Lawden & Poole, Birmingham; Orme, Evans & Co., Ltd., Wolverhampton; Welsh Tinplate & Metal Stamping Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Tractor**: J. I. Thorneycroft & Co., Ltd. Southampton.— Transformers: British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd., Rugby; Foster Engineering Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Ferranti, Ltd., Lancashire; English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Tubes, Deck, and Bulkhead English Electric Co., Ltd., Stafford.—Tubes, Deck, and Bulkhead Glands, etc. : Hawkers, Ltd., Birmingham; Wm. McGeoch & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Highton & Sons, Ltd., London, E.; Fairless Engineering Supplies Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—Valves, Sluice, G.M. : J. Broadfoot & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Shipham & Co., Ltd., Hull.—Valves, W/T : Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.; Edison Swan Electric Co., Ltd., Ponders End.—Vehicles, 30-cwt. W.D. Subsidy Type : Guy Motors, Ltd., Wolverhampton.—Voice Pipes and Gear, Flexible Power Flexible Tubing Co., Ltd., London, N.; Interlock Metal Hose Co., London, N.—Winches, Electrically driven : Harfield & Co., Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne. Co. Ltd. Blaydon-on-Tyne.

WAR OFFICE.

Ablution Ranges : Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.-Activated Ablution Ranges: Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—Activated Charcoal: Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs.— Asbestos Metal Protected Sheets: Wolverhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—Blinds, Window, &c.: Tidmarsh & Sons, London, N.—Cable, Electric: Callendars Cable & Construction Co., Ltd., Leigh, Lancs; British Insulated Cables, Ltd., Helsby, Lancs; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros, Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., Londor, S.E. Caruse Slav Crause Stevenson & Song Dungannay Helsby, Lancs; Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.; Siemens Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.; W. T. Henley Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Canvas, Flax, Grey: Stevenson & Sons, Dungannon; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Dundee.—Cases, Battery: Barrow, Hepburn & Gale, Ltd., London, S.E.—Cases, Lamp: C. F. Timbers, London, S.E.—Cases, Mattress, S.S.: S. B. Sadler & Sons, Burnham. on-Crouch.—Chassis, 6-Wheeled: Crossley Motors, Ltd., Manchester, —Cloth, D.M., W.P., 56-in. : J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Hudders-field; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; J. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; H. Booth & Sons, Leeds; G. H. Hirst & Co., Ltd., Batley; J. Harper & Sons, Bradford.—Coats, Great, Drab: J. Hammond & Co. (1922), Ltd., Newcastle; J. Compton, Sons & Webb, Ltd., London, E.; H. Lotery & Co., Ltd., London, E.; J. Smith & Co. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—Cord, Cotton, Khaki: Hollins Mill Co., Manchester.—Cotton Rags: E. Austin & Sons (London), Ltd., London, E.—Cresoli : Killgerm Co., Ltd., Cleekheaton.—Drill, No. 2, Drab, 28-in. : Haslams, Ltd., Manchester; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; A. S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester. —Drill, No. 2, Khaki, 28-in. : English Fustian Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (Moss Bros. branch), Hebden Bridge; Fothergill & Harvey, Ltd., Littleborough; J. Bright & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale; A. S. Henry & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—Duck, Cotton, Black : Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Duck, Cotton, Black : Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—Duck, Flax, White : A. Blyth & Co., Kirkcaldy; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ltd., Cupar.—Ethyl-iodoacetate : British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Manchester.— Fireplaces, C.I., for Barrack Rooms : Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.—Flannel, Shirting : Kelsall & Kemp, Kirkealdy; Boase Spinning Co. (1920), Ind., Outpat.--Liny-iodoacetate: British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., Manchester.--Fireplaces, C.I., for Barrack Rooms: Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.--Flannel, Shirting: Kelsall & Kemp, Rochdale; J. Bradbury & Co. (Saddleworth), Ltd., Upper Mill, Oldham; J. Smith (Milnrow), Ltd., Milnrow, Rochdale; Jones, Evan & Co., Ltd., Newtown; Wm. Clegg, Ltd., Rochdale.--Generating Sets, Spares: Douglas Motors, Ltd., Bristol.--Linen, Brown, 33-in: Ulster Weaving Co., Ltd., Belfast.--Locomotive Car: Electromobile, Ltd., Otley.--Lorry, F.W.D.: Four Wheel Drive Lorry Co., Ltd., Slough.--Manhole Covers & Frames: Forth & Clyde & Sunnyside Iron Cos., Ltd., Falkirk.--Overalls, Combination: Johnson & Sons, Ltd., Gt. Yarmouth; Briggs, Jones & Gibson, Ltd., Manchester.--Paint, P.F.U. Lead, White: Locke, Lancaster & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London, E.--Pantaloons, Cotton, Cord: Beaty Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Airedale Clothing Co., Ltd., Leeds.--Petrol Storage Outfits: Bywater & Co., London, W.C.--Piping, Cast Iron: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Dictioned Covers & Distoration Combination: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Distored Distored Covers & Iron Combination Cover Beaty Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Manchester; Airedale Clothing Co., Ltd., Leeds.--Petrol Storage Outfits: Bywater & Co., London, W.C.--Piping, Cast Iron P. Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Manchester, Mite Coole, Combination Cover Beaty Bros. (Manchester), Cord Biothester, Combination Cover Beaty Bros. (Manchester), Cover Biothester, Combination Cover Biothester, Combination Cover Biothester, Cover Biotheste Clothing Co., Ltd., Leeds.—Petrol Storage Outfits: Bywater & Co., London, W.C.—Piping, Cast Iron: Staveley Coal & Iron Co., Ltd., Chesterfield; Birtley Iron Co., Birtley, Durham.—Piping, "Spun" Iron: Stanton Ironworks Co., Ltd., near Nottingham.—Serge, Blue, No. 2: H. Booth & Son, Leeds.—Serge, S.D.: P. Womersley & Sons, Pudsey; Fox Bros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Som; J. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth; J. Harper & Sons, Calverley, Leeds; R. Gaunt & Sons, Farsley, Leeds; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds; T. H. Harper, Ltd., Bradford; H. Booth & Sons,

Leeds.—Serge, White Lining: J. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Ashburton; J. Churchward & Sons, Ltd., Harbertonford.—Shalloon: J. Clough & Son, Shipley; C. B. Brook & Co., Ltd., Drighlington.—Sheets, Barrack, Linen: Baxter Bros. & Co., Ltd., Dundee; T. McLaren & Sons, Kirkcaldy.—Shirts, Flannel: J. Desmond & Co., Ltd., ondonderry; Vowles & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Chamberlins, Ltd., Jorwich.—Silk Cloth: Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Wilman Sons Ltd. Hadfield: E. H. Sellers & Sons Ltd. Theory bridge Londonderry; Vowles & Co., Ltd., London, E.; Chamberlins, Ltd., Norwich.—Silk Cloth: Ireland & Wishart, Ltd., Kirkoaldy; Wilman & Sons, Ltd., Hadfield; E. H. Sellers & Sons, Ltd., Thongsbridge. —Steamer, Twin Screw : H. Robb, Ltd., Leith.—Tables, Soldiers', Tops, 6-ft. : W. H. Beal, Ltd., Hull.—Tartan, Highland, Rank & File : Sime, Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Galashiels.—Touring Car, 6-Wheeled : Morris Commercial Cars, Ltd., Birmingham.—Trucks, Goods, Second Hand : L.M. & S. Rly. Co., Derby.—Turbo-Alternator, 1,000 K.W. : Richardsons, Westgarth & Co., Ltd., Hartlepool.—Tweed, Blue, No. 2 : Colbeck Bros., Ltd. Wakefield ; A. W. Hainsworth & Sons, Leeds.—Tyres : Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Br. Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Bradford-on-Avon.—Wall Paper : J. Line & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—White Spirit (Turpentine Substitute) : Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—Works Services : Building Works and Services : Artificers' Works at Catterick Camp : G. Dougill & Sons, Darlington. Erection of W.O.'s Quarters at Salisbury : Wort & Way, Salisbury. Drainage, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich : G. Greenwood & Sons, Ltd., London, S.W. Hamilton Barracks, M.S. Quarters, Sanitary An-nexes, Bathrooms, &c. : James Brown, Hamilton. Christchurch, Married Quarters, Sanitary Annexe, Bathrooms, &c. : T. Conway, Ltd., Weymouth. Feltham, R.A.S.C. M.T. Depôt, Improvement to Regimental Institute : R. Mansell, Croydon. Woolwich, Grand Depôt Barracks, Reappropriations to provide Dining Room, &c. J. B. Edwards & Co., London, W. Guildford, Artificers' Works : E. J. Logan, London, W.C. Catterick Camp, Resurfacing Rooads : Event Herle (Sundarland). Ltd. Sundarland. Staffold Hilleharework J. Logan, London, W.C. Catterick Camp, Resultaring Roads : eter Harle (Sunderland), Ltd., Sunderland. Sheffield, Hillsborough Barracks, Improvements to Married Quarters: Wm. Kirkham, Ltd., heffield. *Installations:* Didcot, Heating Apparatus: H. J. Cash Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Richmond Barracks, Electric Lighting: ray Bros. (Newcastle), Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AIR MINISTRY.

Aircraft: A. V. Roe & Company, Ltd., Newton Heath, Manchester.—Aircraft, Floats for ; Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Modification of : Vickers, Limited, Weybridge.— Aircraft, Reconditioning of Spares for : Fairey Aviation Company, Ltd., Hayes.—Aircraft, Spares : Blackburn Aeroplane & Motor Co., Ltd., Leeds; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloucester-hire Aircraft Work York: Average and Aircraft Work Yorkers, Limited, Weybridge; estland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.-Aircraft, Work on : Glo Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—Aircraft, Work on : Gloucester-shire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—Buildings and Works Services : Builders Work (Upavon) : James & Crockerell, Durring-ton, Salisbury. Generating Sets (Hinaidi) : Vickers Petters, Ltd., Ipswich : Heating and Hot Water Supply (Tangmere) : The Brightside Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Birmingham. Lifts (Halton Hospital) : Medway's Safety Lift Co., London, S.E. uarters (Duxford): A. Negus & Sons, Cambridge. Re-roofing light Sheds, Boscombe Down: James & Crockerell, Durrington, Flight Sheds, Boscombe Down: James & Crockerell, Durrington, Salisbury. Re-roofing Sheds (Turnhouse): Glasgow Steel Roofing Co., Possil Park, Glasgow. Semi-Diesel Oil Engines: Babcock & Wilcox, London, E.C. Underground Mains (North Weald): Malcolm and Allan, Ltd., London, W.C.—Clutches, Generator: G. E. Mortley, Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells.—Coats, great, warm, blue: L. Silberston, London, E.—Control Resistance and Voltmeters: British Radio Corporation, Ltd., Weybridge.—Cord Elastic, Shock Absorber: Luke Turner & Co., Ltd., Deacon Street, Leicester.—Engines, Aircraft: A. D. C. Aircraft Company, Ltd., London, W.C.: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.: Bristol ndon, W.C.; Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.; Bristol roplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Burney & Blackburne, Ltd., Bookham; Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol; Burney & Blackburne, Ltd., Bookham; Peter Hooker, Ltd., London, E.; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.— Engines, Aircraft, Fitting Crankcases to: D. Napier & Son, Ltd., Acton.—Engines, Aircraft, Modification of: Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Parkside, Coventry.—Engines, Aircraft, Overhaul of: Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—Engines, Aircraft, Re-conditioning of: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Reconstruction of: Wm. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.— Engines, Aircraft, Repair of: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Repair of Spares: Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Engines, Aircraft, Spares: Gillett, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—Ford Vehicles and Chassis: W. J. Reynolds, Mircraft, Spares : Gillett, Stephen & Co., Ltd., Bookham ; Rolls Royce Ltd., Derby.—Ford Vehicles and Chassis : W. J. Reynolds oyce Ltd., Derby.—Ford Vehicles and Chassis: W. J. Reynolds, ast Ham.—Frocks, Khaki, Drill: J. Compton, Sons & Webb, dd., London, E.—Generators: W. Mackie & Co., Ltd., London, E.; G. E. Mortley, Sprague & Co., Ltd., Tunbridge Wells; Small lectric Motors, Ltd., Beckenham.—Heenan Fell Air Brakes: eenan Froude, Ltd., Worcester.—Hose Petroflex: Hobdell Way Co., Ltd., London, E.—Oil, Castor: Hull Oil Manufacturing b., Ltd., Stoneferry, Hull; Premier Oil Extracting Mills, Ltd., coneferry, Hull.—Plugs, Sparking, Dummy: H. M. Hobson, td., London, S.W.—Receivers, T.F., Modified: Siemens Bros. Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—Roller Bearings, Repair of: Hoffmann anufacturing Co., Ltd., Chelmsford.—Serge, Blue Grey: Fox ros. & Co., Ltd., Wellington, Somerset; Jos. Harper & Sons, celeshill, Bradford; Jos. Watkinson & Sons, Ltd., Holmfirth, r. Huddersfield.—Spruce, Silver: Gliksten & Sons, Ltd., Stratford. d., London, E.C.

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